Early Rehoboth

RICHARD LEBARON BOWEN

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To Miss Martha Peebles
in grateful appreciation of
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her classroom.

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EARLY REHOBOTH

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Courtesy of the R. I. Historical Society

Moses Brown

One of the four famous Brown brothers, merchants of Providence, Moses Brown was a large landowner in Rehoboth where he carried on an extensive mercantile business. He died in Providence in 1836 at the age of 98. This silhouette, apparently the only likeness made in his lifetime, was cut in Providence, probably in August 1833 when he was 95 years old, by William Henry Brown, of Charleston, S. C. The original, 8½ inches high, is in the cabinet of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

In 1790 Moses Brown brought Samuel Slater to Pawtucket Falls, North Providence, R. I., where he built the first water-driven Arkwright machinery in America and spun his first yarn. In 1793 Moses Brown financed building the Slater Cotton Mill on the west bank of the Blackstone River in the village of Pawtucket, Town of Rehoboth, Mass. This was the first successful water-driven cotton mill built in America.

Early Rehoboth

Documented Historical Studies of Families and Events in This Plymouth Colony Township

By

Richard LeBaron Bowen

VOLUME IV

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Rehoboth, Massachusetts

1950

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To my son

RICHARD LEBARON BOWEN, JR., A.B., M.S., Sc.D.

who writes scientific books

AND

To my daughter

MARJORIE BOWEN MUNSTERBERG, A.B.

who writes more entertaining novels

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Other books by the author:

Early Rhode Island Colonial Money and Its Counterfeiting, 1647–1726.

The Providence Oath of Allegiance and Its Signers, 1651–2.

Early Rehoboth, Vols. I, II, and III.

Index of Early Records of The Town of Providence, Vols. I–XXI.

Books in preparation:

Early Rehoboth, Vol. V.

Documentary History of Rehoboth.

Life of Rev. Samuel Newman.

Documentary History of Swansea.

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PREFACE

This volume of *Early Rehoboth* is the fourth of several, the material for which is drawn largely from the manuscript of the writer's *Documentary History of Rehoboth* which he has in preparation. These volumes are intended to supplement the latter, for within its limits it would be impossible to give the various subjects the extended study accorded them in this series. These studies are based on a collection of material found in more than thirty-five hundred pages of original records transcribed by the writer over a period of many years.

Chapter I deals with the early surveys and maps; the system of land divisions, and the various settlements of William Blaxton, 1634; Roger Williams, 1635/6; the Charlestown men, 1638; and the Samuel Newman settlement, 1643. The early surveyors are noted.

The next chapter is a study of the newly found, and here first published, 1790 map of the "Ring of the Green", with especial attention to the Highways, Great Gates, Training Field, Ministerial Land, Schoolhouse Lot, Meeting Houses, and an extended study of the first Burying Place and its three additions of 1680, 1737/8, and 1790. The study of the three meeting houses built in 1646, 1680, and 1715 is of especial importance as the existence of the second meeting house has escaped the attention of previous writers. The 1712/13 organization of the Proprietors of Common and Undivided lands of Rehoboth is unique, for in other townships the proprietors' records started with the founding of the town and not sixty-nine years later.

Chapter III is devoted principally to a study of the northwestern boundary line of Rehoboth as shown on the heretofore unpublished Rehoboth map of 1795. The northwestern corner of this map shows the small tract of land and section of the Blackstone River taken from Rhode Island and added to Massachusetts by Royal decree in the boundary settlement of 1746.

On this long strip of Rehoboth land, held by Rhode Island, Samuel Slater built the first successful water-power cotton mill in the United States. Several other mills and factories were on this Rehoboth land which did not become a part of Rhode Island until the boundary line adjustment of 1847.

The next chapter gives a brief account of the village of Pawtucket, town of Rehoboth, and the building by Samuel Slater in that town of the first successful cotton mill in the United States, in 1793. The first successful water-power spinning of cotton yarn in the United States was put into operation at Pawtucket Falls, North Providence, Rhode Island, by Slater in 1791.

Chapter V contains the complete tax lists of Polls and Ratable

Estates in the town of Rehoboth for the years 1759, 1765, and 1769. These tax lists, heretofore unpublished, are of particular value as they record the beginning, middle, and end of an eleven-year period.

The following chapter presents three Rehoboth censuses—the first Massachusetts census (summary only), 1765; the first United States census, 1790; and the second United States census, 1800, here published for the first time. The final and concluding Chapter VII deals with the Federal Direct Tax of 1798 and gives two general lists of all dwelling houses and out-houses owned, possessed, or occupied in Rehoboth on 1 Oct. 1798. These lists, here first published, are unique in that they give the name of the owner and tenant of each house.

This volume contains more Rehoboth names than have before been assembled in one publication and under one index. It is virtually a gold mine in names for the genealogist working on Rehoboth families in the period of the last half of the eighteenth century. Chapters V, VI, and VII contain three complete tax lists in the third quarter, and two census lists and an owner and tenant house list in the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century. In addition to these lists, Chapter II has a 1678 list of 40 men who worked on the second Rehoboth meeting house; a 1715 list of 122 who contributed to building the third meeting house, and a 1792 list of 159 members of the two Rehoboth Congregational churches. The three lists total some 321 inhabitants.

Fully documented, this volume is intended as a source book, not only for genealogists and students of Rehoboth history, but also for students of Bristol County, Plymouth Colony, Rhode Island Colony, Town of Providence, and southern New England history in general. The writer has taken great care in its preparation, but with the thousands of names and dates involved it is too much to expect that no errors will be found.

In a reference work of this kind, an accurate name index is of paramount importance. Containing some 2,445 different names, the index has been checked twice and no effort has been spared to make it as accurate as possible. The writer is indebted to Miss Olive B. Weavill for its preparation.

RICHARD LEBARON BOWEN

Rehoboth, Massachusetts,
20 October 1949

CHAPTER I

Early Surveys and Maps

In reconstructing the seventeenth-century history of any New England town, the recovery and study of its early maps and plats are of paramount importance. Usually neglected, these are, nevertheless, prime sources and often contain data found in no written record. The early land surveyor was an important official and recorded on his plats much detailed information not entered in the records by the town clerk.

It was no easy matter for a group of men to leave an established settlement, strike out into the wilderness and lay out a new town. These new township grants frequently contained more than 60,000 acres of land, and the division and allotment of this acreage among a few settlers called for an almost endless job of surveying.

Before a settlement could be made, it was first necessary to have a map of some kind showing the relative location of rivers, streams, woodland, fresh and salt meadows, plains, etc. This preliminary map was usually a rough survey, probably in most cases made by simply "perambulating" the bounds of the grant and "cruising" the interior. It was only from such a preliminary survey that the best location could be selected for the permanent main village and settlement.

With the village location determined, the successive divisions of the township usually followed what had come to be a generally standardized pattern. The first division was for home lots, which were usually platted around a central common and assigned to settlers by lot. The new township was then ready to function. Each settler now had a home lot with more land than he could immediately break up and cultivate. On this home lot he built his house, planted corn, peas, and other vegetables necessary for the subsistence of himself and family.

In those days of sole dependence on fireplaces for cooking and heat, an abundant supply of cord-wood was necessary, and to supply this need the *second* division in Seekonk was of woodlands.

The settler's next pressing problem was to obtain a quick supply of grass and hay for his cattle. There was an abundance of wild grass, so that it would seem probable that the *third* division in Seekonk was of fresh meadow lands, probably followed by a *fourth* division of salt marsh. These first four divisions were followed by numerous divisions of other lands, each of which called for a survey to be plotted on paper and divided into a number of lots, equal to the total number of proprietors, each lot to be staked out on the ground so that it could be identified. These various parcels were all numbered and drawn by lot.

Before taking up the study of early Rehoboth maps, it is necessary to have in mind a clear picture of all the English settlements in that territory which comprised the Indian Sachem Ousamequin's Indian villages of Seekonk, Watchemoket, and Pawtucket before the Newman Seekonk settlement of 1643, re-named Rehoboth in 1645. We must also know about the early Seekonk land divisions.

The first white settler within the limits of old Rehoboth was William Blaxton, miscalled "Blackstone", a non-conformist minister of the Episcopal Church in England, who was settled on the tri-mountain peninsula of Shawmut, later known as Boston, at the time the Winthrop fleet arrived in 1630. In November 1634, Blaxton sold his land in Boston and the following spring moved south into the Plymouth Patent, locating on the east bank of the river, later called Blackstone River, at a place about one and a half miles northwest of the subsequent boundary line of Seekonk, in the territory that was later known as the "Rehoboth North Purchase", part of which is now the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island. Blaxton's was an individual and not a group settlement.

The first group settlement was made by Roger Williams, who fled from Salem in 1635/6 and located on the east bank of the Seekonk Cove, on the east shore of the Pawtucket (now Seekonk) River, some four miles south of William Blaxton. On being notified by the Plymouth Court that he was within their patent, Roger Williams moved across the river and founded the town of Providence in 1636.

The second group settlement was made about 1638 when a party of Charlestown men from Massachusetts made an unsuccessful attempt to found a new township * in Seekonk near the spot where Roger Williams first settled. Although he knew that this Seekonk territory was in the Plymouth Patent, nevertheless Roger Williams aided and abetted the second settlement, as will be seen by his letter written from Providence, 10 Nov. 1637, to Governor Winthrop in which he stated his hope that the settlement would be made "Either by countenance or connivance" [*Narr. Club Publications*, vol. VI, p. 81]. See *Early Rehoboth*, vol. II, page 34.

This second Seekonk settlement had broken up in 1640, for in that year we find Edward Cope, then of Providence, selling his house and land in Seekonk. A few of the settlers remained, however, and these were later absorbed in the 1643 Newman settlement.

In the spring of 1643 the Newman settlement moved into Seekonk from Massachusetts. The Charlestown men who settled at Seekonk about 1638 appear to have purchased the Indian village of Seekonk, "Eight miles square", from the Indian Sachem Ousamequin. The proprietors of the Newman settlement of 1643 must have acquired title to the Seekonk lands from the Charlestown men, but just how, and when, is not known. The earliest record of a deed is on 1 June 1668 when King Philip, Ousamequin's son and heir, gave a quitclaim deed of the land "Osamequin, Sachem, deceased, did for good and valueable consideration in the year Sixteen Hundred and forty and

* A complete account of this settlement will be found in the author's *Documentary History of Rehoboth*, vol. I, now in preparation.

one, grant, convey . . . unto Mr. John Brown and Mr. Edward Winslow, deceased, a tract of land of Eight miles square, scituate, lying and being both on the east and west sides of the river now called Palmer's river . . . to the townsmen of Seacunck alias Rehoboth . . . unto Mr. Stephen Paine, the elder, Peter Hunt, John Allen, Henry Smith, and others, the select men of the town of Rehoboth".

This 1641 deed mentioned is clearly a later deed than the one the Charlestown men had in 1639. The Pokanoket sachem, Ousamequin, thought nothing of selling the same tract of land more than once, as will be seen by the records.

At a meeting of the Seekonk planters, held early in 1643, the exact date unknown, the size of home lots and the method of evaluating estates were determined as follows:

> "It was agreed upon yt the Inhabytantes of [Seekonk] [ ]
> "Imp^{s} for house lottes to be of these sorttes, the on to be twelve apeece [another] to be eight akers apeece, the other sort six acres appeece.
> "2. That there shall be nine men chosen to order the setling pruden[cial] afairs of the plantation who shall have power to dispose of the [estates] 12:8 or 6 acres as in their dischression they think the quality [of] estate of the persons doe requier.
> "3. That all the other lottes be divided according to person and estate.
> "4. That all manes pper goods or lands in this country regarde to [shall be counted estate in divisions of lands.
> "5. That one person is to be valued at twelve pound ssterling [in division] of lands.
> "6. That no man is to sell his Improvement but to such a on as [the nine men] shall approve of.
> "7. The meeting house shall stand in the middle of the town".
> [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 31.]

The *first* division was clearly that of home lots. No original list for this drawing appears in the Rehoboth records, but from later land records we are able to determine, with a few exceptions, the size and location of those home lots. This home lot division totaled something over 503 acres. The lots were ideally located, the front ends butting on the "Ring of the Green", or common, with an ample supply of river or brook water at the rear ends of practically all lots. See map, *Early Rehoboth*, vol. II, page 7.

The *second* division was of "Woodland between the plane and town", totaling more than 1313 acres. The list for this division, found in the original Rehoboth records, shows that fifty-eight proprietors drew numbered lots. The town meeting record at which these lots were drawn reads:

> "At a town meeting 31 [?5]th 1643 —— Lots were drawn for the division of the woodland lots between the plaine and the towne and agreed upon that every man shall have [blank] acres to every £100 estate as followeth" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 25].

The year date of this record is now torn off. Bliss in his *History of Rehoboth* (1836), page 27, read the date as "31st day of the 4th mo. [June] 1644". As there are only thirty days in June, the month part of this date is clearly wrong. The month is represented by a figure which has faded out and to the naked eye looks like a blank space.

Under a magnifying glass, however, this figure appears to be "5", representing July, which has thirty-one days. Bliss was clearly in error in reading this date.

In 1730, one hundred and six years before Bliss saw the original *second* division record, it was copied * into the *Proprietors' Meetings* book, page 4, as "31 of the [ ] mo. 1643". This entry in the Proprietors' book is followed by the "First Division in the Neck, 10 5 mo. [July] 1644", page 5, and "Draft of the Plaine Lots, 9 4 mo. [June] 1645", page 6.

While not called the *second* division in this 1643 town meeting record, there are numerous later records in which it is so called. This is the first known instance in which a unit of measure was applied, although, unfortunately, the number of acres per £100 estate was left blank. This blank amount of land would seem to be 11½ acres, as appears so clearly in the £50 estates of the Schoolmaster, Samuel Butterworth, Edward Patterson, James Brown, John Mathews, Isaac Martin, James Walker, George Kendrick, Zachery Rhodes, and Widow Walker, each of which estates consisted of 5¾ acres.

The £50 Estate

1st	Division	Home lot,	6 acres	44%
2nd	"	Wood lot,	5¾ "	43 "
3rd	"	Fresh Meadow,	½ "	4 "
4th	"	Salt Meadow,	1¼ "	9 "
			13½ acres	100%

The allotments in the fresh and salt meadow divisions were on a different basis from all other divisions and appear to have been about an acre of fresh meadow and about 2½ acres of salt meadow to each £100 estate. The allotments in subsequent upland divisions seem to have been in the proportion of about 11½ acres to each £100 estate.

The division for fresh meadow, probably the *third*, required considerable searching out and subsequent surveying, for the lands were located in at least eight widely separated tracts as will be seen from the different meadows referred to in the records of this division, which were: "horse meade, bushie meade, great meade, east and west meade, 40 acre meade, near great plaine, rose meade, bushie and 40 acre meade, Seaconke river at neck, and Seaconke river, neck side".

No original list of this fresh meadow division is found in the Rehoboth records. From the various extant land records, however, we are able to compile a list which shows that actually fifty-nine proprietors drew a total of 157 acres, averaging 2⅔ acres per proprietor. These records list the numbers of twenty-three of the fifty-nine lots, which is positive proof that the division was made in the regular way and that the individual tracts were each drawn by lot. It is difficult to tell from this compiled list the exact amount

* At a town meeting held 18 May 1730, it was voted "that those votes and acts of the town as a propriety and also those votes of the propriety Distinkt from the town with all other matters contained in Sd Book Respecting Lands Shall be Transcribed out of Sd Book into a Book to be Kept for ye use of Sd propriety" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 252]. See *post*, p. 16.

of land originally drawn by each proprietor. For instance, the later land records show that Samuel Newman was the owner of 30¼ acres and 14 rods of meadow in the "East and West meade", which acreage undoubtedly included much meadow later acquired. Richard Wright, the richest man in the town, had 8 acres and 20 rods in the "horse meade", and Mr. Joseph Peck, another rich man, had 5½ acres and 14 rods in "bushie meade", both of which probably represent the original drawing, as do the holdings of thirteen proprietors who each had ½ acre and some few rods.

The division for salt marsh was probably the *fourth*. Here again the lands for this division called for considerable searching out and subsequent surveying. The principal tract was the "100 acres", so-called, located six miles to the southwest of the "Ring of the Green", beyond the bounds of the Seekonk township in what was later Swansea, now the town of Barrington, Rhode Island. Other marsh lands mentioned in this division were on the "neck side of the River" and at the "small island" in the Cove.

No list of this salt marsh division is found in the original Rehoboth records, but the extant land records show that fifty-nine proprietors drew a total of 291 acres averaging 5 acres each. Of this total, 133¾ acres were in the "100 acre" tract. The location of the marsh lots of sixteen of the proprietors is not given. This division was evidently made by drawing lots in the usual manner, for lot numbers are given in most cases. Stephen Paine had 21 acres on the "neck side of the river"; Richard Wright, 20¾ acres in the "100 acres"; Mr. Peck, 17 acres 10 rods in the "100 acres"; John Brown, 17 acres unspecified; and William Cheesebrough, 11¼ acres, lot No. 52, in the "100 acres". Six other proprietors, holding £50 estates, had the regular proportion of 1¼ acres each.

The problem of preliminary surveying involved in the establishment of the township of Seekonk (Rehoboth) was not as complicated as was that of the average new settlement made in a strange wilderness, for this Seekonk territory had been quite generally known for a period of eight years before the Newman settlement of 1643. During all these years, the overland route from Boston and other Massachusetts towns to Providence, Island of Rhode Island, Narragansett Country, Connecticut, and to the Dutch at New Netherland, was through Seekonk. As early as 1638, Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson, banished from Massachusetts, came overland through Seekonk with her party to join the new settlement at Rhode Island.

In the case of Seekonk, considerable "cruising" was necessary before any actual surveying was done. The proprietors of the new settlement had an Indian grant of a tract of land "eight" miles square, which figure later proved to be nearer ten than eight. "Eight miles square" equals about 41,000 acres of land, and "ten miles square", about 64,000 acres. As the number of the original proprietors was limited to sixty, each proprietor would be entitled to about 680 acres of land in the eight miles square area, and about 1,070 acres in the ten-mile area.

It requires only a glance at the map of early Rehoboth (see *Early*

Rehoboth, vol. II, page 7) to see that the layout of the main village for the Newman settlement of 1643 was not accidental, but rather the result of a skillful job of surveying. The village was laid out in the form of a long parallelogram * running northwest to southeast, approximately seven-eighths of a mile long by about half a mile wide, placed carefully in a U-shaped bend of the Mill River, later called the Ten Mile. From the parallelogram of common land the surveyor laid out long narrow home lots, the head of each butting on the common and the other end extending towards the river. The owners of all these home lots were required to fence the head of each lot, which made a continuous fence around the parallelogram, the inside area of which was the common pasture and which was called the "Ring of the Greene", "Ring of the Town", "Common", and much later, "Seekonk Common".

Besides the general preliminary surveying necessary to first determine the location of the central village in the new township of Seekonk, there was the additional extensive surveying job of laying out four divisions of land totaling more than 2,300 acres, approximately four square miles, into some 240 parcels, some of which were at a distance of six miles away from the village.

The following Rehoboth Town Meeting record is ample evidence that the early surveying of the township of Seekonk was done by a Massachusetts firm of professional land surveyors:

> 12 July 1644—At a Rehoboth town meeting it was "voted that those who were to have allotments in the three divisions to be presently laid out by Mr. Olyver † & his partner Joseph [Joshua] Fisher ‡ & shall not pay

* For a detailed study of the layout of this settlement, together with a map, see *Early Rehoboth*, vol. II, chap. II.

† JOHN OLIVER, of Boston, son of Elder Thomas Oliver, was a "skillful surveyor". He was admitted to the church 1633; freeman 14 May 1634; m. ELIZABETH, dau. of John Newgate. In 1638 he was Sergeant of the Artillery company. He took up the duties of a preacher, for the success of which, although a married man with children, he entered the college and graduated in 1645 with the degree A.B. Children: *John*, b. 1638, d. young. *Elizabeth*, b. 1640. *Hannah*, b. 1642, d. young. *John*, b. 1644. *Thomas*, b. 1646, d. young. His widow became the second wife of Edward Jackson of Cambridge [Savage, *Gen. Dict.*, vol. III, pp. 309–10].

At a general meeting of the planters at Seacunke held at Weymouth 24 Oct. 1643, it was "voted that if any of those who have their lottes granted already shall fale, yt Goodman Jacksone of Cambridge be admitted if he please" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 27].

SAMUEL OLIVER, son of Elder Thomas and brother of John Oliver, the Boston surveyor, was drowned 27 Mar. 1652. His wid., Lydia, m. 16 Feb. 1654, Lieut. Joshua Fisher, Jr., Surveyor, of Dedham [Savage, *Gen. Dict.*, vol. III, p. 311].

‡ LIEUT. JOSHUA[3] FISHER (*Joshua*[2], *Anthony*[1]), surveyor and innkeeper, baptized in Lyleham, co. Suffolk, England, 2 Apr. 1621, d. at Dedham 10 Aug. 1672. He m. (1) at Dedham, Mass., 15 Nov. 1643, MARY, d. 3 Sept. 1653, dau. of Dea. Nathaniel and Mary Aldis; m. (2) 16 Feb. 1653/4, LYDIA, d. 2 Feb. 1683, widow of Samuel Oliver [brother of John Oliver, the Boston surveyor]. Children: *Mary*, b. 23 Feb. 1644. *Joshua*, b. 30 Oct. 1645. *Abigail*, b. 29 Feb. 1648. *Joshua*, b. 9 Jan. 1651.

On 1 Dec. 1637, Joshua Fisher, of Dedham, on behalf of his father, who was expected the next summer, was allowed to enter on the privileges offered by the town to a smith, but was to vacate the privilege if his father came not in time to suit the town. The privilege was granted to Edward Kempe on 28 June 1638. Joshua Fisher, a servant, was admitted to the Dedham church in August 1639.

On 18 Oct. 1648, the inhabitants of the town of Dedham petitioned the General Court asking that its military officers be "Eleazer Lusher, captaine; John Fisher, lieftenant; and Henry Philips, ensigne". The court granted this request 27 October of that year [*Mass. Bay Records*, vol. II, pp. 257–8; vol. III, p. 139]. Joshua Fisher kept the "publicke house" and on 9 May 1649 petitioned the General Court "desiring to be ffreed frome ye custon on wyne". The petition was referred to the committee "ffor composiĉns" for a full answer [*Ibid.*, vol. III, p. 159]. On 4 Mar. 1658/9, he and Capt. Eleazer Lusher undertook to erect a sawmill in the cedar swamp near the Neponset River.

> the Surveying of it by the 28th of the 8th month [October] next at Boston or Dedham according to the proposition of Mr. Olyver shall forfeit the land into the hands of the 9 men ‡ [townsmen] intrusted with the townes affairs.
>
> "It is further ordered, the day above written, that Will. Cheesborough is to have division in all lands of Seakunk for a hundred and fiffty-three pounds besides what he is to have for his own proportion, and that in way of consideration for the pains and charges he hath been at for setting off this plantation" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 33].

The numbers of the three divisions "to be presently laid out" by the engineers are not known. We do know, however, that a year earlier the *second* division for "woodland lots" had been made and that previous to this time some home lots had been assigned. As two divisions naturally went together, it would seem probable that these three new divisions of land to be laid out must have included the *fresh* and *salt* meadows, which were certainly early divisions.

The record of this Rehoboth Town Meeting, 12 July 1644, brings to light the heretofore unknown land surveying partnership of "Oliver and Fisher", of Boston and Dedham. No mention of this firm is made by earlier writers.

This Mr. Oliver was John Oliver, the "skillful surveyor" of Boston, whose function in the partnership at this time seems to have been that of business manager who made the contacts and brought in the business. Lieut. Joshua Fisher, the junior partner, appears to have been the one who did the actual surveying. There can be little doubt that he was the surveyor who laid out the Seekonk township. John Oliver, the partner, was more interested in preaching than he was in surveying, and, although a married man with children, in order to better fit himself for the ministry, had entered Cambridge College where he was a student when this Seekonk survey was made, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1645. If any further proof is needed as to which of the two partners did the actual surveying, it is found in the following Rehoboth record:

> 30 Jan. 1659—A Town Meeting voted to make a rate to pay the town rates "and to purchase a coppy of a platt of our land y^{t} Leftant Fisher layed out" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 202].

Joshua Fisher was elected select man in 1648/9 and served for twenty-two years. Deputy, 1653, 1658, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1667, 1671, and 1672. In 1672, administration and division of his estate was granted to sons-in-law Thomas Clap, John Holton, and Daniel Fisher, together with sons Joshua, John, and Vigilance. Widow Lydia Fisher made her will 29 Mar. 1680, proved 24 May 1683. She mentioned her sons Vigilance, daus. Mary Clap, —— Burroughs, Abigail Houghton, and Rebecca Fisher; cousins Mary Clap and Jone Fisher; bro. Deacon Aldis, Mr. Adams of Dedham, Mr. and Mrs. Man of Milton [*Fisher Genealogy* (1898), pp. 11–16; Savage, *Gen. Dict.*, vol. II, p. 163; Pope, *Pioneers of Mass.*, p. 166; and additional records].

JOSHUA[2] FISHER, senior, of Dedham, smith, admitted townsman 1648; special grant of land 21 Sept. 1650; will dated 2 May, proved 19 Nov. 1674. Bequests "to wife Anne; dau. Mary, wife of Thomas Battle, and each of her children; grandchild Joshua Fisher; grandchild Mary, wife of Thomas Clap; grandchild Abigail, wife of John Houghton; grandchild John, son of Joshua Fisher; grandchild Hannah Burrowes; grandchild John, son of John Fisher; his sister Elizabeth and brother Jonathan; grandchild Vigilance, son of Joshua Fisher. Cousin Daniel Fisher of Dedham and grandchild Joshua Fisher executors. Widow Anne Fisher, in will dated 8 Apr. 1675, proved 1 Feb. 1676/7, bequeathed to dau. Battle, grandchildren John and Joshua, sons of her late son Lieut. Joshua Fisher, and to John and Elizabeth, children of her late son John Fisher."

‡ These townsmen were Alexander Winchester, Richard Wright, Henry Smith, Edward Smith, Walter Palmer, William Smith, Stephen Payne, Richard Bowen, and Robert Martin *Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 21].

Now that we know that Lieut. Joshua Fisher of Dedham was the surveyor who laid out the township of Seekonk for the Newman settlement of 1643, he becomes of interest to Rehoboth history. It seems more than probable that the surveying of Seekonk was arranged at Boston by William Cheeseborough, a former Boston constable, who appears to have played a prominent part in organizing the Seekonk settlement.

It takes only a little research to discover that Lieut. Joshua Fisher was an important Massachusetts Bay surveyor and made numerous maps and surveys at the direction of the General Court. Many of his maps and surveys are extant in the Maps and Plans Section of the Massachusetts Archives at the State House, Boston. The following list is only a small part of his work, the plans of which, with the exception of the first three, are on record:

— — 1643—Survey of the township of Seekonk [Probable, but no proof].

— — 1643—Survey of three divisions of land in Seekonk [*Rehoboth Record*].

16 Nov. 1647—Joshua Fisher made a plat of land in Braintree for the Iron Works Co. and the town [Pope, *Pioneers of Mass.*, p. 166].

15 Oct. 1650—The court appointed a commission to settle the bounds between Watertown and Sudbury. "The measurement of the middle line of the Watertown lands to the length of 8 miles being performed by Lieut. Joshua Fisher, being by the court appointed thereto, as also upon several other occasion". The court approved Lieut. Fisher's plan 2 Dec. 1651 [*Mass. Bay Records*, vol. III, pp. 214, 234].

7 May 1662—"Lieut. Joshua Fisher laid out a farm of 250 acres formerly granted to Edward Rawson—four or five miles beyond Medfield, on west end of Mr. Lynds farm between Natic line and Mr. Winthrop's farm" [*Ibid.*, vol. IV, p. 51].

29 May 1664—The survey by Lieut. Joshua Fisher of the southern line between Plymouth and Massachusetts accepted by the Mass. General Court and ordered recorded [*Ibid.*, vol. IV, p. 116].

19 Oct. 1664—The General Court held at Boston . . . "having Employed Lieut. Joshua Fisher in finding out the utmost extent of our south line of patent etc. and joining with other commissioners in running same which being now performed & finished, ordered in answer to his desire shall have granted 300 acres upon Medfield line towards the south, Mr. Tyngs farm towards the north, Sheffields farm towards the west, acute angle towards the east which he is to take in full satisfaction for what he hath done in reference to our patent, providing it be not above 300 acres" [*Ibid.*, vol. IV, pt. 2, p. 138].

11 Oct. 1665—At a General Court held at Boston, Joshua Fisher made a report of the layout of 8,000 acres of Dedham lands "at a place called Pecumptick in answer to the grant of the General Court made to Dedham for lands at Natick which Indians settled upon by court order it being northward from Hadley about 10 or 12 miles. Lajd out as abouesajd May 1665, by me, Joshua Fisher". At the same court Joshua Fisher filed a plat "Lajd out & Exactly measured, according to rules of Art, the above granted 250 acres vnto Captaine Eleaz^r Lusher,* October 1659" [*Ibid.*, vol. IV, pt. 2, pp. 282, 285].

The plan for this 8,000 acres of Dedham lands, on file in the *Massa-*

* On 15 June 1657, Eleazer Lusher was one of four arbitrators mutually chosen to determine a case "in controversy between the inhabitants of Providence and other inhabitants of Providence concerning the titles of lands lying in Pawtuxet" [*Early Providence Town Records*, vol. XV, pp. 94, 95].

chusetts Archives, Plan Book I, p. 24, shows compass courses with measurements given in miles and rods. This is probably the survey referred to by Temple in his *History of Northbrookfield* (1887), page 54, where he said: "The compass was first brought into use in laying out land grants in this region by Lieut. Fisher, of Dedham, when he surveyed the Deerfield lands in 1665. They had a chain to measure distances, and some prominent object was selected as a starting point. The chief concern was to get the full quantity named in the grant".

> 8 June 1671—At a General Court held at Boston—"Lajd out and measured 500 acres to Mr. Thomas Kellond's farm at Wading River, near Captaine Hudson's farm as in the plat on file". Part of a course was "to a stake at Seakunck Path near Woodcock's Well. By Joshua Fisher, 1669". The court allowed the layout [*Ibid.*, vol. IV, pt. 2, p. 495].
>
> At the same Court "A platt of a land lajd out to Francis Hudson,* conveying 300 acres, was presented to the court [and approved] & is on file, running & lying vpon Wading River, northward of [Capt.] William Hudson's farme, & measured from a red oake to a white oake tree, 400 rods on the east; from the red oak to a pine stake 84 rods on the south; from the pine stake to a white oak stake 386 rods on the west; from the white oak stake to a pine tree, & so to a little brook, & so to ye white oake, all on the north, as in the plott. Joshua Fisher, May, 70" [*Ibid.*, vol. IV, pt. 2, p. 494].

The plat of this 300-acre farm, laid out to Francis Hudson, brother of Capt. William Hudson, is on file in the *Massachusetts Archives*, Plan Book I, page 81, Map No. 87, and is signed by Joshua Fisher. The plat is typical of the farm surveys made at that period, the land descriptions of which are the despair of the present-day civil engineer. No compass courses are given, nor are the names of any of the abutting owners. Lieutenant Fisher did, however, make careful sketches of the "red oake" and of the "pine tree". So far as the description is concerned, the 300-acre tract could have been located almost anywhere along the Wading River, always provided it was "northward of William Hudson's farm". It was not until late in the seventeenth century that compass courses and names of abutting owners began to appear on farm surveys.

* On 10 June 1684, "Francis Hudson, aged about 68 years; John Odlin about 82 years; Robert Walker, about 78 years; and William Lytherland, about 76 years, deposed before Gov. Simon Bradstreet, and Sam. Sewall, Assistant, that they were ancient dwellers of the town of Boston from the first planting and settling and that in the year 1634 the then inhabitants did agree with Mr. William Blackstone for the purchase of his estate and rights in any lands in the neck called Boston, and for said purchase agree that every householder should each pay six shillings which was accordingly collected none paying less, some considerably more, and paid to Mr. Blackstone to his satisfaction. Robert Walker and William Lytherland further testified that Mr. Blackstone bought a stock of cows with the money and removed and dwelt near Providence where he lived till the day of his death" [Snow, *History of Boston* (1828), p. 51].

William Lytherland, Boston 1630, came in the fleet with Winthrop. He joined the church 24 Nov. 1633 and was probably freeman 4 March following when the name in the list is Netherland. He was a supporter of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, for which he was disarmed and went to Rhode Island, where he was for many years town clerk of Newport. He had a wife named Margaret. He was called to give testimony as to the purchase from the Indians on first coming to settlement here and then called his age 74. See 2 *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vol. IV, page 203 [Savage's *Gen. Dict.*, vol. III, p. 139].

William Lytherland was Newport Town Clerk, 1652; General Recorder for Portsmouth and Newport, 1653 and 1654; freeman 1655; and General Recorder for the United Colony of four towns, 1654, 1655, and 1656 [Austin's *Gen. Dict.* of R. I., p. 126]. William Lytherland was also town clerk of Newport on 26 Oct. 1650 [*Early Providence Town Records*, vol. XV, p. 34].

At the time of King Philip's War, Capt. William Hudson's farm was the last Massachusetts outpost before crossing into Plymouth Colony. The next stopping place was at Woodcock's garrison in the north end of Rehoboth.

At Boston, on 9 Aug. 1675, Gen. Daniel Denison ordered Capt. Daniel Henchman, who eight days earlier had allowed King Philip to escape * him, to return to Pocasset, Plymouth Colony, and bring his men, provisions, and ammunition to Boston. He was given authority to order constables to press horses and guides for him in the various towns through which he passed. On his return he was ordered to draw off the Massachusetts soldiers at Woodcock's garrison, and also at Mr. Hudson's house, unless he should deem it unsafe—"Hudson being of our colony whom we are to take care of" [Bodge, *Soldiers in King Philip's War* (3rd Ed., 1906), p. 51].

In 1656 Ensign William Hudson, then in England, gave power of attorney to "his sons William Hudson, innholder, and Francis Hudson, fisherman, of Boston" [Pope's *Pioneers of Mass.*, p. 246]. From the plat of the farm laid out to Francis Hudson we know that his brother was Capt. William Hudson, who is probably identical with the Captain Hudson mentioned in the Rehoboth records in 1670.

> 9 Jan. 1670/1—At a town meeting "it was voted and agreed that Captain Hudson of Boston and John Fitch should have libertye to build a ware house at the watterside and a wharffe. Mr. Paine Sen and Ensigne Smith were chosen to apoint Them the place and quantitys of ground granted for ye warehouse John dogget alsoe had the like liberty granted him" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 191].

John Fitch was in Rehoboth in 1643 when he was given the land originally laid out to James Walker of Taunton. Fitch was "accepted a freeman of the town" on 22 Feb. 1657, and was one of Rehoboth's two constables in 1670 [*Ibid.*, Book I, pp. 25, 124, 191].

The Hudson-Fitch warehouse and wharf were probably located on the east shore of the salt water cove. The erection of the dam at Seekonk River some sixty years ago converted this salt water cove into a body of fresh water, now known as "Omega Pond". In the early days the east shore of this salt water cove, lined with storehouses and wharves, was the center of Rehoboth shipping which was considerable.

Old maps and deeds are literally headaches for the present-day civil engineer, for two principal reasons. The first is that the boundary corners mentioned in these maps and deeds are usually wooden stakes, piles of stones, or various trees such as pines, red, black, and white oaks, etc., not a single one of which is in existence today. The second reason is the difficulty in determining the actual number of feet in the rod (formerly also called a pole or perch), for the survey could have been made by using either one of three different lengths—the standard 16½-foot pole, the 18-foot pole, or the 18-foot pole to every second pole of which was added the "lengeth

* For a complete account of King Philip's escape from Captain Henchman, see *Early Rehoboth*, vol. III, chap. IV, pp. 79–112.

of an arme" (the distance from finger tip to finger tip of the two outstretched arms), which was approximately six feet, depending on the arm stretch of the surveyor. So instead of one rod equalling the standard 16½ feet, it could also equal 18 feet, or, with the "lengeth of an arme", 21 feet, an increase in length of 4½ feet, or 26 per centum over the standard rod.

In the early days of land abundance a few extra feet were not important, consequently the surveyor was invariably liberal in his measurements in order to be doubly sure that the settler had *all* of the acreage called for. The 18-foot pole was not confined to Rehoboth surveys, for it was also used across the river in Providence, as proved by its frequent mention in the early Providence Town Records.

The extent of this more than liberal land measurement in Rehoboth is best understood by the following order legalizing the 18-foot pole surveys:

> "The Division of Land Laid out by the 18 foot Pole
> "Att a Lawfull Meeting of the Proprietors of the Common or undevided Lands Lyeing Within the Town Ship of Rehoboth on the Twelf Day of September Annoque Domini 1726 Being vnanumously assembled at the meeting house in the Westerly Part of the Towne and chose Co[ll] Nath[ll] Paine moderator for Sd meeting the Sd Proprietors Taking into Consideration that there Having bin several Divisions for Land Laid out in Sd Towne ship by the Eighteen foot Poles Also alowing the Lengeth of an arme once in Two Rods Espeshialy in Barren Ruff and un Even Lands there Having bin no mention made of it as yet; in Sd Proprietors Records & if further Neglected; it may Cause trouble in time to Come It is therefore vnanamously agreed to; voted and Confirmed; By the Sd Proprietors; as Foloweth viz (that those Divisions of Land, Granted to be Laid out in Sd Towne Ship by the Sd Proprietors or their Predesesors) the fourth Day of January Anno Domini one thouSand Seven Hundred & Two or three: and on the 9th Day of February Anno Domini 1707 or *1708:* And on the Second Day of February Anno Domini 1712 or 13: Which ware all Laid out by the Eighteen foot Poles; alowing the Lengeths of an arme in two Rods as affore Sd Shall so Remaine & Lye at that meaSure: which we Do Establish & Confirme; With all other Divisions of Land which Before those above mentioned ware Laid out in Sd Rehoboth by the Same measure
> "The Sd Proprietors by a vote adjourned Sd meeting to the first Monday of November Next at ten of the Clock on Sd Day at the meeting house on Sd westerly Part of the Towne" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 214].

For many years after the first 1643 and 1644 surveys of Seekonk (Rehoboth) were made by the Massachusetts Bay Colony surveyors, the town continued to be more or less dependent on outside surveying skill. As already shown, it voted on 30 Jan. 1659 to purchase a "Copy of a platt of our land y[t] Leftant Fisher layed out". Twelve years later, in 1671, the list of Rehoboth town debts for that year shows that Mr. Paine was paid £2 for obtaining "a plat of the second division" [*Rehoboth Rate Book*, No. 2, p. 3].

Unfortunately, the record does not state from whom this plat was purchased. Lieut. Joseph Fisher, who had made earlier Rehoboth surveys, was then living at Dedham, and, as he did not die until a year later, 10 Aug. 1672 at the age of 51, it is probable that it was from him that Mr. Paine purchased this plat of the second Rehoboth land division.

The foregoing covers all that is to be found in the *Rehoboth Town Meeting* records concerning early maps. In addition to these town meeting records, however, there is another set of records known as the *Proprietors'*. As these contain some small maps or plats, they will be examined in the following pages. As no careful study has been made of these Proprietors' records, and little or nothing has been printed, the examination will be more detailed than would ordinarily be necessary.

While the town of Seekonk (Rehoboth) was originally a "Proprietory" of fifty-eight first settlers, unlike most other towns it had no separate Proprietors' books or Proprietors' clerk for the first sixty-eight years of its existence. During that period, from 1643 to 1712, all of the town business, including the election of town officers, the divisions of common lands, etc., was conducted by the inhabitants assembled in town meetings, the records of which are in the Town Meeting books kept by the town clerk

In 1712, by special warrant, the "Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Lands" met in conjunction with a town meeting and elected a Proprietors' Clerk, who was the Town Clerk at that time. For the next eighteen years the Proprietors' records were kept in the Town Meeting books. In the year 1730, the town voted to keep separate records, to be known as Proprietors' records, of which more later.

The exact date of the beginning of the second settlement of the township of Seekonk (Rehoboth) cannot be definitely fixed from the existing records. We do know that a majority of the original planters, or proprietors, were in possession of their home lots and sufficiently established to do their spring planting in 1643. "At a meeting of the plantors of Seacunke" held at "Weimouth 24 (8) [Oct.] 1643" it was "ordered that the lots not exceed sixty five and in case any that have their lots granted already fale . . . and in case so many fale so as may limit to sixty then not to exceed sixty lots" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 27].

The number of original planters, or proprietors, was held to fifty-eight as shown by the extant lists of early land divisions. Each planter was required "to bring in the value of his estate," which was arrived at by totaling the value of all his personal property and "lands in this country", plus each "one person to be valued at £12 sterling" (see *ante*, page 3). This list of estate values must have been the basis on which the 6, 8, and 12-acre home lots were assigned by the townsmen.

This original return of estate values is on record (*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, page 5), and shows fifty-eight planters, or proprietors, with total estates of £11,175, including £750 still in the possession of the town. In 1730 this list was copied into the new Rehoboth Proprietors' Meetings Book with the *addition* of the names of later owners of some of the original estates. Bliss, in his *History of Rehoboth* (1836), page 25, followed this 1730 copy and not the original Rehoboth record, possibly because he found the original so difficult to read.

Very early in the settlement of Seekonk, probably in 1644 and definitely during the period when the affairs of the township were ordered by the "Nine Townsmen", steps were taken for the permanent establishment of land records, as shown by the following vote:

> 26 Feb. 1644—At a meeting of the [nine] townsmen of Seekonk "it is ordered that the recording of any mans land in the towne book shall be to him and his heirs a sufficient assurance for ever . . . that noe mans land shall be Recorded untill he bee recorded an inhabitant amongst us and further that noe mans land shall be Recorded until he shall bringe to the towne Clarke a note for his lands are buted and bounded" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 40].

Shortly after this order was issued, fifty-eight settlers registered their Seekonk land holdings. These were entered in the Town Meetings book by Edward Smith, the first Town Clerk. This list also contains the detailed allotments set aside for the schoolmaster, pastor, and teacher. This is a very important set of records, made more valuable by the fact that the date can be definitely fixed within a year or two [*Ibid.*, Book I, pp. 41–71].

As the years passed, the divisions of common lands multiplied, with a corresponding increase in the exchange and sale of land. In order to have more adequate land records in the towns, the Plymouth Colony Court, in 1654, ordered the town of Rehoboth to prepare a new book of land records. This book was compiled, but unfortunately it was not dated. These important records would be of still greater value if the date of compilation could be accurately determined. From the following records, which represent every mention of this land book to be found in the Rehoboth Town Meeting records, it is possible to determine, with fair accuracy, the date of this first book now called *Rehoboth Land Records*, Book I:

> 19 Feb. 1660/1—At a town meeting "Capt. Willet, Mr. Peck, ffather [Richard] Bowen, Stephen Payne, senior, and Leiftenant Hunt were chosen by the town to transcribe the land records out of the town book for the clearing of mens lands according to court order made in 1654" *Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 136].
>
> 24 Jan. 1663/4—At a town meeting Deacon Cooper was chosen "to Supply the place of Mr. Peck lately deceased [22 Dec. 1663] to assist Mr. Willet, ffather [Richard] Bowen, Stephen Payne, Senior & Leiftenant Hunt for the profecting of the Records of the townes land" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 162].
>
> 14 Feb. 1663/4—At a town meeting "the new book of the towne records were read as required of, being according to Court order" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 162].
>
> 6 May 1664—At a town meeting "Robert ffuller did openly protest agst the recording & bounding of John Allen's Lands [ ] wch Land lyes at Palmer's River in his bounding it on the River for Robert ffuller Chalanges [ ] by the river syde wth in the John Allens bounds as he hath recorded it in the new towne book. At the same tyme John Butterworth being authorized by his uncle Samuel Butterworth did generally protest agst the Revering Samuel Newmans recording of his uncle Samuel Butterworths fifty estate of Commidge* [ ]st division of meadow & upland belonging to the [ ] for sd estate" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 158].

* Rev. Samuel Newman died ten months earlier, 5 July 1663. This Samuel Butterworth £50 estate of "commonage" is not listed in Samuel Newman's land holdings, *Rehoboth Land Records*, Book I, p. 63.

13 May 1668—At a town meeting "it was votted and agreed upon that the New Booke of Records should be Recorded at plymouth this Next June Court" * [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 175].

From the foregoing it appears that the writing of the first book of Rehoboth Land Records was commenced in 1661; that it was read (for a probable checking) at a town meeting held 14 Feb. 1663/4; that it was discussed at a town meeting held on 6 May 1664; and that it can be generally dated between 1664 and 1668. Specifically, it was finished to the satisfaction of the voters assembled in the town meeting held on 13 May 1668. As this was only seven weeks after the end of the preceding year, the book could safely be said to have actually been finished in 1667, which would fix the date of compilation between 1664 and 1667.

The value of these individual estates was the planter's or proprietor's proportional share in the common and undivided lands in the "eight miles square" township of Seekonk (Rehoboth) and was called commonage rights. The largest original estate was that of Richard Wright, the miller, £834, and the smallest was £50. There were eleven of these £50 estates. As these rights were continually bought and sold, the number of proprietors was constantly changing. Through purchases of these commonage rights some of the small estates became comparatively large.

In the division of lands made on 3 Apr. 1735, the number of owners of commonage rights had decreased from 173 in 1712 to 155. In this 1735 division, Dr. and Col. Thomas[4] Bowen, the Justice of the Peace, who had inherited his father Dr. Richard[3] Bowen's £100 of commonage rights, had increased his holdings to £437–03–04 by purchases of rights from twelve other men, thereby becoming the largest owner of commonage rights in the town. The second largest owner at this time was Capt. John Redway with £250. Captain Redway was a grandson of one of the first settlers, James[1] Redway, who originally held £121–10–00 of commonage rights [*Rehoboth Proprietors' Meetings*, pp. 115–120].

As time went on, there was less and less common land left to divide, and the value of commonage rights decreased. On 22 May 1721, Joseph[3] Bowen, senior, of Rehoboth, for £2–15–06, sold to Noah Butterworth and Timothy Ide, of Rehoboth, a "£40 estate of Commonage Rights" [*Rehoboth Land Records*, Book IV, p. 87]. Of course, we have no way of telling whether this was a true market value or a forced sale.

To illustrate better this system of land divisions and the number of proprietors participating in these divisions, from the settlement

* This was the Court of Election held at Plymouth 3 June 1668. There is no mention of this Rehoboth land book in the records of this session in which Rehoboth was well represented by four men; the two deputies, Lieut. Peter Hunt (one of the committee to transcribe the Rehoboth records) and Ensign Henry Smith; and two members of the "Grand Enquest", Philip Walker and Jonathan Bliss.

At this session of the court considerable business concerning the town of Rehoboth was transacted, including the appointment of Daniel Smith to "receive the excise tax in Rehoboth"; a court order that "a tract of land containing a mile and a half lying on the north side of Rehoboth be allowed to be the proper right of said township, etc."; and the appointment of Ensign Henry Smith "to make contracts of marriage in the town of Rehoboth, to administer the oath to give evidence to the Grand Enquest, etc" [*Plymouth Colony Records* (1661–1668), vol. IV, pp. 180, 183, 185, 186].

of Seekonk in 1643 to the first meeting of the "Inhabitant Proprietors of the Undivided Lands in Rehoboth" held 8 Jan. 1712/13, the following records have been extracted:

31 [?July] 1643—Lots were drawn by 58 proprietors in a division of "woodland between the plaine and towne" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 25].

9 June 1645—Lots were drawn by 58 proprietors in a division of the "greate plaine" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 25].

18 Feb. 1646—Lots were drawn by 46 proprietors in a division of the "new meadow, by only those that were under £150 estate to be made up to £150" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 83].

22 June 1658—Lots were drawn by 49 proprietors "for meadow that lies on the north side of the town" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 74].

26 May 1668—Lots were drawn by 76 proprietors for "meadows in the North Purchase" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 178].

1 Mar. 1668/9—Lots were drawn by 81 proprietors in a division in the North Purchase [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 26].

12 Mar. 1684/5—At a town meeting it was voted that a division of land be laid out in the southeast part of the town, 20 acres to each £100 estate of commonage rights. The division was made on 9 Apr. 1685 when 86 proprietors drew lots. Capt. Peter Hunt had the largest commonage estate, £427 [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 60].

19 May 1697—At a town meeting it was voted that two divisions of land be laid out "to the proprietors of the town common", 10 acres in the first division and 10 acres in the second division to each £100 estate of commonage". On 16 June 1697, 137 proprietors drew lots [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 70].

7 Dec. 1702/3—A town meeting adjourned to 7 Dec. 1702/3 voted to lay out two divisions of lands "to the proprietors of the town, 20 acres in the first division and 20 acres in the second division to every £100 estate of commonage". The divisions were laid out and 163 proprietors drew lots on 29 Mar. 1703 [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 93].

29 Dec. 1707—At a town meeting town officers were elected "Likewise at the same time the Proprietors of the undivided lands by a unanimous vote agreed upon another division of lands in the undivided lands". At an adjourned meeting held 9 Feb. 1707/8 it was "voted that there should be two divisions of land—20 acres in each division to each £100 estate of commonage & so proportional for a greater or less quantity". Lots were drawn by 170 proprietors [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 111].

8 Jan. 1712/13—A town meeting chose jurors, and the moderator read some laws and a proclamation respecting several coins and weights of money. "Att the same time the Inhabitants proprietors of undivided lands in Rehoboth were assembled together being warned there to & adjourned the meeting for a further consideration about a division of land in Rehoboth. It was declared to be needful that all the proprietors of the undivided lands should make good their claims either by deed or record to their commonage rights so claimed". The meeting adjourned to the first Monday in February [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 148].

2 Feb. 1712/13—"At a Proprietors' Meeting Lawfully warned & continued by adjournment from 8 Jan. 1712 being a full meeting of sd Proprietors & interested persons of the undivided lands in Rehoboth . . . It was voted and agreed by sd proprietors that there should be no common or undivided lands within the Township of Rehoboth be given or any other wayes Disposed of Except it be at a Lawfull Proprietors' Meeting . . . Voted that a division of lands be laid out containing 4000 * acres—40

* This division of land totaled 6¼ square miles and was east of the Palmer river in the part of the town that is now Rehoboth, Massachusetts. The writer's great-great-great-great-grandfather,

acres to each £100 commonage". Daniel Carpenter was elected proprietors' clerk. In this division 173 proprietors drew lots. Daniel Smith had the largest commonage estate, £365 and drew lot No. 145 [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 149].

We have shown that with the organization of the Proprietors and the election of a Proprietors' Clerk in 1712 the town of Rehoboth kept two different sets of records in one town meeting book, and that commencing in 1730 the town had two sets of records, one kept by the Town Clerk registering the votes and orders of the regular "Town Meetings", and the other kept by the Proprietors' Clerk registering the votes and orders of the "Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Lands". A great part of the time both clerks were the same man.

When the first Proprietors' Meeting Book was compiled in 1730, the scribe wrote (on page 1) what really amounts to a preface, in which he gave a synopsis of the manner of keeping records in the town. Written 218 years ago, and 87 years after the founding of the town, it is a valuable historical document and is here printed for the first time as follows:

"Whereas the Inhabitants of Rehoboth in their first Settling of the Towne, and for many years after were all Proprietors of the Land within the same and carried on their Town business and affairs Together with the Land affair, at the Same meetings, and made use of the Same book for Recording all their votes and agreements Respecting Town business (as Such) and their activities, voting and agreements which Respectt their Dividing and managing their Land as they were Proprietors.

"In the month of [2d] Feb. 1712/13 the Proprietors of the Common and undivided Lands in the Sd Town mett and Chose a Proprietors Clerk [Daniel Carpenter] being the same that was the Town Clerk and the afforsd Book still Containing both the Town and the Proprietors votes [ ] acts till the year 1730—in which the Town and Proprietors passed the following votes (viz)

"At a Town Meeting Lawfully warned May ye 18th 1730. Att the same time the Town taking into Consideration the Case of the Town & Propriety of Lands in the Town with Respect to their book of Records of Town Votes and Actts which Book hath also Contained in the Whool Management of the Town Lands as a Propriety it is therefore voted and agreed by the Town that those votes and acts of the Town as a Propriety, and also those votes of the Propriety Distinkt from the Town with all other Matters Contained in Sd Book Respecting Lands Shall be Transcribed out of Sd Book into a book to be kept for ye use of Sd Propriety. Also the Town Chose Daniel Carpenter,* John Hunt, and Ezekiel Read a committee to Transcribe the old Book". This paragraph is a copy of the town meeting record (*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, page 252).

Joseph[3] Bowen, born at Rehoboth 26 June 1662, died there 27 Dec. 1727, had two lots in this 4000 acre division. One, 35 acres, was at a "place called Bad Luck", and the other, 21 acres, at a "place called Mountaredidel". On 7 Apr. 1725, Joseph[3] Bowen, of Rehoboth, cooper, by deed of gift (for love and affection) gave this land and farm to his son Jabez[4] Bowen. He in turn, on 4 Mar. 1761, gave it to his son Nathan[5] Bowen. On 18 Feb. 1794, Nathan[5] Bowen deeded the farm to his son Nathan[6] Bowen, Jr. He died in 1853, and the farm came into the possession of his two sons, the writer's grandfather William Bradford[7] Bowen and his brother Col. Lyndal[7] Bowen. In 1870 William Bowen sold his interest to his brother Lyndal. The farm, located south of Rehoboth village, near Mount Terrydiddle Hill, was in the Bowen family for five generations covering a period of about 180 years. The writer has the original deeds to this farm for five generations, together with other documents containing signatures of all of this line of Bowens from the first Richard in 1643 to the present generation, which is the tenth.

* Daniel[4] Carpenter, town clerk in 1729, and for several years before, d. 26 Jan. 1763 in his 67th year. Among other town offices he held was that of surveyor. He is buried in the old Newman

Through the eighteenth and well into the nineteenth century, the proprietors became so powerful in the affairs of Rehoboth and their records so valuable that the town repeatedly threatened to sue the proprietors in a court of law for the possession of these records. The proprietors, however, retained custody of these six record books, which were passed on from one proprietor's clerk to another. About 1870, Solon Carpenter, of Seekonk, a descendant of the last Proprietors' Clerk, surrendered the Rehoboth Proprietors' records to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

These six manuscript books of Proprietors' records, now in the office of the Bristol County *Registry of Deeds* at Taunton, Massachusetts, consist of one book of *Rehoboth Proprietors' Meetings*, 362 pages, and five books of *Rehoboth Land Records* containing 1383 pages, a total in the six books of 1745 manuscript pages. As nothing has been written about these important records, they are described in detail as follows:

Rehoboth Proprietors' Meetings (1712/13–1841), 362 manuscript pages, 11⅜ inches long by 7¼ inches wide. The first page is a preface followed by 22 pages of land records extracted from *Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, followed by 51 pages of land records extracted from Book II of the same records. The record of the first Rehoboth Proprietors' Meeting, held in conjunction with a town meeting on 8 Jan. 1712/13, begins on page 75 and is followed by subsequent meetings which take up the remainder of the book, 287 pages. See *ante*, page 15.

Rehoboth Land Records, Book I (compiled between 1664 and 1667), 83 manuscript pages (preserved by Emery process) 12½ inches long by 8⅛ inches wide. See *ante*, page 13.

Rehoboth Land Records, Book II (1684–1703), 388 manuscript pages 12¼ inches long by 7⅛ inches wide.

Rehoboth Land Records, Book III (1703/4–1748/9), 369 manuscript pages, 12½ inches long by 8 inches wide.

Rehoboth Land Records, Book IV (1716–1817), 356 manuscript pages, 12⅜ inches long by 7⅞ inches wide.

Rehoboth Land Records, Book V (1738–1839), 188 manuscript pages, 12¼ inches long by 7⅛ inches wide.

These six volumes of the Rehoboth Proprietors' records were transcribed about 1900 and the copies are on file with the original volumes. If *Rehoboth Land Records*, Book I, is a fair example of these copies, then they are not to be depended on, for they contain many errors due to the copyist's inability to read the old writing. The following, for example, are a few of the errors noticed in Book I: on pages 8 and 14, Joseph "Tory" is copied "Cory"; on page 16, "Sarls" is copied "Saile"; on page 26, Zachariah "Roads" is copied "Reads"; on page 37, Mr. "Pilbeame" (Rece Leonard's father-in-law) is called "Vilbeame", and James "Clark" is copied "Calark"; and on page 42, "Sarle" is copied "Saile". To the genealogical researcher, these errors in copying are serious, for they mislead him into unsuspected pitfalls.

When a Town Clerk of Rehoboth died, or was succeeded in office

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Cemetery, and his grave is marked by a horizontal tombstone on which is cut the Carpenter coat of arms, to which his particular Carpenter family has no right (*Early Rehoboth*, vol. II, p. 90). See footnote, *post*, p. 16.

by the election of a new clerk, it was customary for his successor to receipt, in more or less detail, for the town records intrusted to his care. This same procedure was followed in the case of the Proprietors' Clerk. The result is that at intervals through the years we have lists of the Rehoboth records in the hands of various clerks. By comparing these listed records with those extant today, we are able to get a fair idea of what is now missing. We could wish that some of these early inventories had been a little more specific and complete.

These various receipts of Rehoboth town records are extremely valuable, and, as they have never been published, the following few examples give an idea of what they are:

> 8 Apr. 1730—"Then Received of Daniell Carpenter Late Clerk of the Town of Rehoboth Nine Books Belonging to the Sd town which was first the old Book So Caled 2ly thes̄ Book for the Entry of Births marriages and Deaths 3ly the 2d Book of the Same Denomination 4ly an old Book of acompts 5ly the New Book of acompts 6ly the Book of Strayes 7ly the Book of Earmarks 8ly the New Law Book 9ly the Book of Punishments I Say Received by me
>
> "Ezekiell Read Town Clerk"
>
> [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 253.]

The foregoing receipt lists a "Book of Punishments" which is apparently now lost, for it is not among the record books in the possession of the Rehoboth Town Clerk. If extant, its location is unknown to the writer. This was an important book, for in it were recorded all sentences to the stocks, pillory, whipping post, etc. These records, if now available, would add much spice to the personalized history of Rehoboth.

At a town meeting held 13 Mar. 1729/30, Daniel Carpenter, Town Clerk, was elected one of the Rehoboth selectmen, and Ezekiel Read was elected the new Town Clerk. Thirty-two years later, the Rehoboth selectmen again took over the town records from Ezekiel Read and delivered them to his successor, the new Town Clerk Jesse Perin, as shown by the following receipt:

> "Rehoboth Apriel ye 10th A D 1762
>
> "Then we the SubScribers Selectmen of the Town of Rehoboth Received out of the Custody of Mr Ezekiel Read Late Clark of Said Town & TranSmited or Deliverd into the Care and CuStody of EnSn JeSse Perin PreSent Clerk of Sd Town Seventeen Books belonging to Sd town: & Said Books are of the following Denomination: (viz) Three Province Law Books Bound two Ditto temporary not Bound: 1: Plymouth Law Book three of Records of Births & Deaths & Eight other Books of Records together with Sundry Papers Relating to Said Clerks office with ye Box for Drawing Jurors
>
> "Samll Bullock } Selectmen
> John Cooper } of
> Silvanus Martin } Rehoboth
>
> "Rehoboth Apriel ye 10th A:D 1762
> Then Recd of the above Named Select men
> all the above said Books & Papers together
> with ye Jurors Box I Say Recd in full by me
>
> "JeSse Perin Town Clerk"
>
> [*Ibid.*, Book III, p. 223.]

The jury box mentioned in the foregoing record is probably the ancient box now in the possession of Mr. Thompson, Town Clerk of Seekonk. It appears to be much older than a similar box now in the possession of Mrs. Marion Nichols, Town Clerk of Rehoboth.

The following year a Proprietors' committee delivered the Proprietors' records to the new Proprietors' Clerk, Mr. Asahel Carpenter, as shown by the following entry:

> "Rehoboth March ye 15th 1763
>
> "Then We the Subscribers being a Comittee Chosen at a propriators meeting March ye third Instant to Examine and Diliver propriators Books to M^r^ ASahel Carpenter* propriators Clark have Dilivered to Sd Clark Six Books of Records Belonging to S^d^ propriators and alSo the Quitt claim from Governor Bradford upon parchment & LikewiSe a parchment of part of the plan of the town and also a Grant of the Town and also five Deeds & Some other papers belonging to Sd town being all the Books and papers belonging to the proprietors
>
> "Is^a^ Hunt
> Ebenezer Walker"
>
> [*Rehoboth Proprietors Meetings*, p. 162.]

This inventory lists the six original Proprietors' books now in the Bristol County *Registry of Deeds* at Taunton; named and unnamed deeds, miscellaneous papers, and "a parchment of part of the plan of the town". This plan is not known to be now in existence. As it was drawn on parchment, it would seem more probable that it was one of Lieutenant Fisher's important early plans of the town rather than the plat purchased by Mr. Stephen Paine in 1671.

In 1790 streets and a training field were laid out in the "Ring of the Greene"; in 1794 and in 1830 general surveys of the town were ordered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and in 1827 a survey was made of the northern part of the town (the village of Pawtucket). The 1790 and 1795 maps will be studied in detail in the following chapters.

In 1794 when the Massachusetts General Court ordered "accurate plans drawn to a scale of 200 rods to an inch" made of each town and district in the Commonwealth, Rehoboth was then undivided and the town was shown on one map. In 1830 the Commonwealth again ordered "accurate" plans made of each town and district, to "a scale of 100 rods to an inch, upon a minute and accurate survey, to be lodged in the Secretary's Office". These plans, with the exception of those for the towns of Carver, Chelsea, Littleton, Nantucket, New Bedford, and Plympton, are on file at Boston in the Secretary's Office, Division of Archives, *Town Plans* (1830), vols. I to XVI.

Between 1794 and 1830, Rehoboth had been divided into three towns; in 1812, into Seekonk and Rehoboth; and in 1828 the northern part of Seekonk had been set off as Pawtucket so that it

* Asahel[5] Carpenter, b. 5 Mar. 1731, was the son of Capt. Daniel[4] Carpenter, b. 8 Nov. 1695, d. 26 Jan. 1763. On 18 May 1730, Captain Carpenter was elected chairman of the committee of three to transcribe the land records out of the town meeting books into a book for the use of the Proprietors. He was one of the principal Rehoboth surveyors and in his will, dated 21 Feb. 1760, bequeathed "to my son Asahel Carpenter—my surveying compass and chain and other instruments about surveying and book about surveying". See footnote, *ante*, p. 16.

required the maps of three towns to show the same territory that was included in the one 1795 Rehoboth map.

The Seekonk map reads: "A Plan of Seekonk made under the direction of the Selectmen in accordance with the resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts, by Joseph W. Capron, Surveyor, Church Prey, Esq., Capt. Simeon Walker, and Jesse Medbury, Esq., Selectmen of Seekonk. The Survey of Seekonk taken January AD 1831".

The Rehoboth map for 1830 has considerable detail, but seems to be unfinished inasmuch as it has no title, scale, or surveyor's name.

The map of Pawtucket for 1830 is a nice piece of draughtsmanship, the title of which reads: "A Map of Pawtucket, by Edmund Walcott, directed by Hon. Elijah Ingraham, Wellington Kent, and John Burbank, Selectmen, from a Survey made in 1827 by Seneca Sanford in accordance with a resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts. Scale, 100 rods to an inch".

This Walcott map, with much added detail, was made from a map of "Pawtucket, surveyed by Seneca Sanford, Ma[y] 19, 1827, Scale 100 rods to an inch", a photograph of which is shown in Field, *State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* (1902), vol. III, page 66.

A map of "Pawtucket Village, by L. M. E. Stone, Engineer, surveyed by order of the Town of Pawtucket, Mass., in July 1848", is illustrated in Grieve, *An Illustrated History of Pawtucket, Central Falls*, and Vicinity (1897), page 35. This map records a drop in the river of 15 feet at the bridge falls, and a drop of 6.89 feet at the "upper dam" above the bridge.

All of these maps of the Town of Pawtucket, Massachusetts, show the west boundary line of the town as the east bank of the river to the falls, thence in a line due north from the east abutment of the bridge at the falls.

There is nothing more about early Rehoboth town maps to be found in either the Rehoboth Town records or the Rehoboth Proprietors' records. Sprinkled through the Proprietors' records, however, are many important small copy sketches of various lots, parcels of land, street layouts, etc. Here the searcher working on Rehoboth families will find much valuable data.

CHAPTER II

The 1790 Map

At a Rehoboth Proprietors' meeting held at the inn of Dr. James Bliss on 15 Nov. 1790, a committee previously appointed to lay out highways, a training field, and enlarge the burying place within the "Ring of the Greene", made its report which was accepted with a further vote "not to Sell any of the Ring of the Greene". Reference is made to "a map herewith presented and to be Lodged in the Clark office". The record of the meeting is set forth in great detail in the Proprietors' meetings book, but unfortunately the map had disappeared and its whereabouts was unknown until February 1940 when the writer found it among the papers in the possession of a descendant of one of the old Rehoboth Proprietors' Clerks—"A Plan of Several Rehoboth Highways, Roads, and Training Field, 1790".

This is the earliest known Rehoboth map and its discovery is one of the most important yet made in the unending search for known and unknown original Rehoboth documents. It is a survey of approximately 175 acres of land originally laid out as a common pasture and variously called the "Ring of the Greene", "Ring of the Town", "Common", and still later "Seekonk Common", bounded by the fenced-in front ends of the original home lots which lines are now marked by four roads extending around the original Ring of the Green.

Besides being of great assistance in clarifying some of the original Rehoboth records, many of which are extremely vague and decidedly not understandable, this map is the only known plan of the Ring of the Green. In addition to the roads, it shows the training field, cemetery, ministerial lot, town square and church, and definitely pins them all down to specific locations with a degree of positiveness not found in the written records.

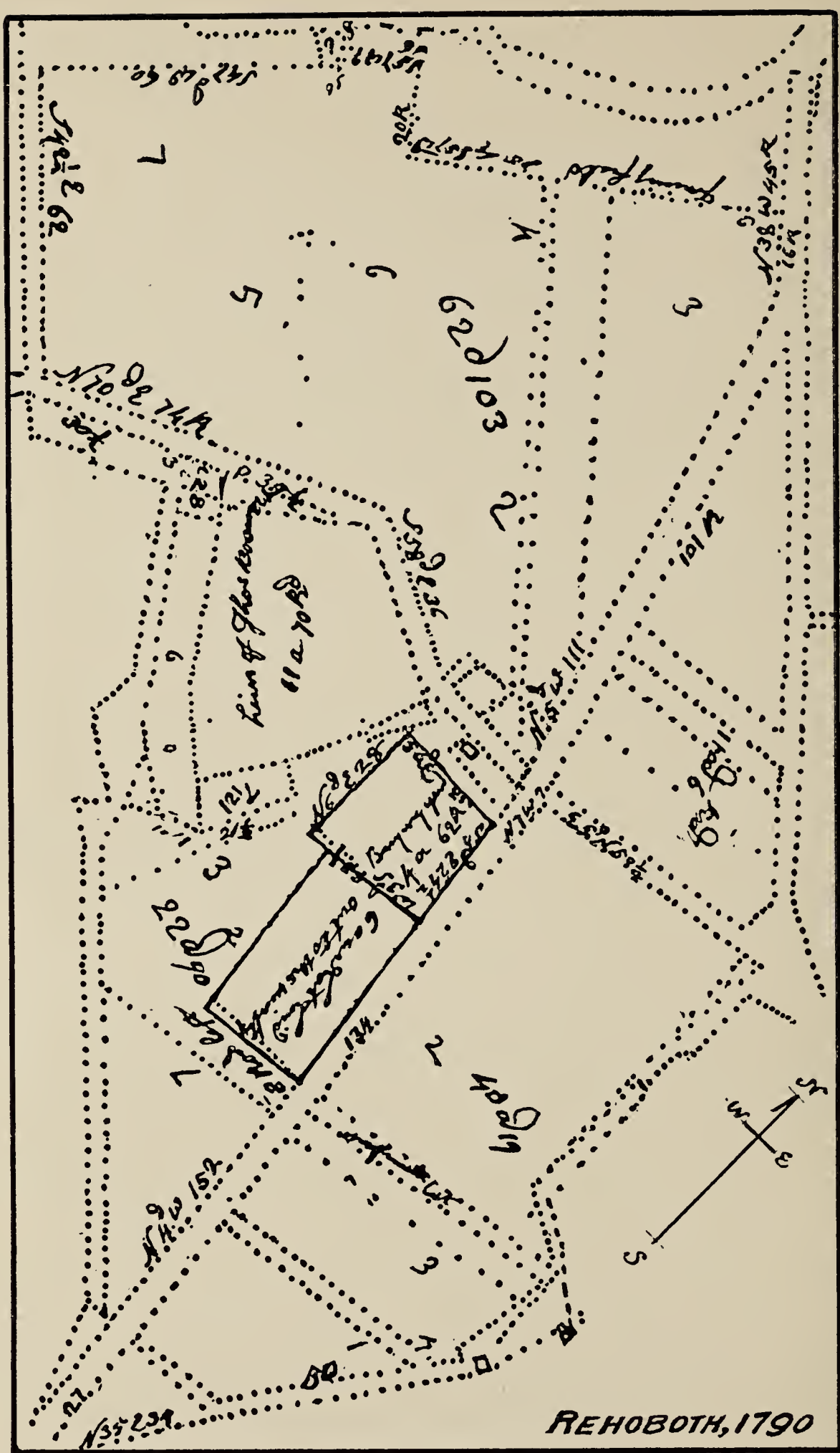
The record of the Proprietors' meeting at which the 1790 map accompanying the committee's report was presented, follows:

> 15 Nov. 1790—An adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Lands in Rehoboth was held at the house of Dr. James Bliss* of Rehoboth, Innkeeper. At the previous meeting, 29 June

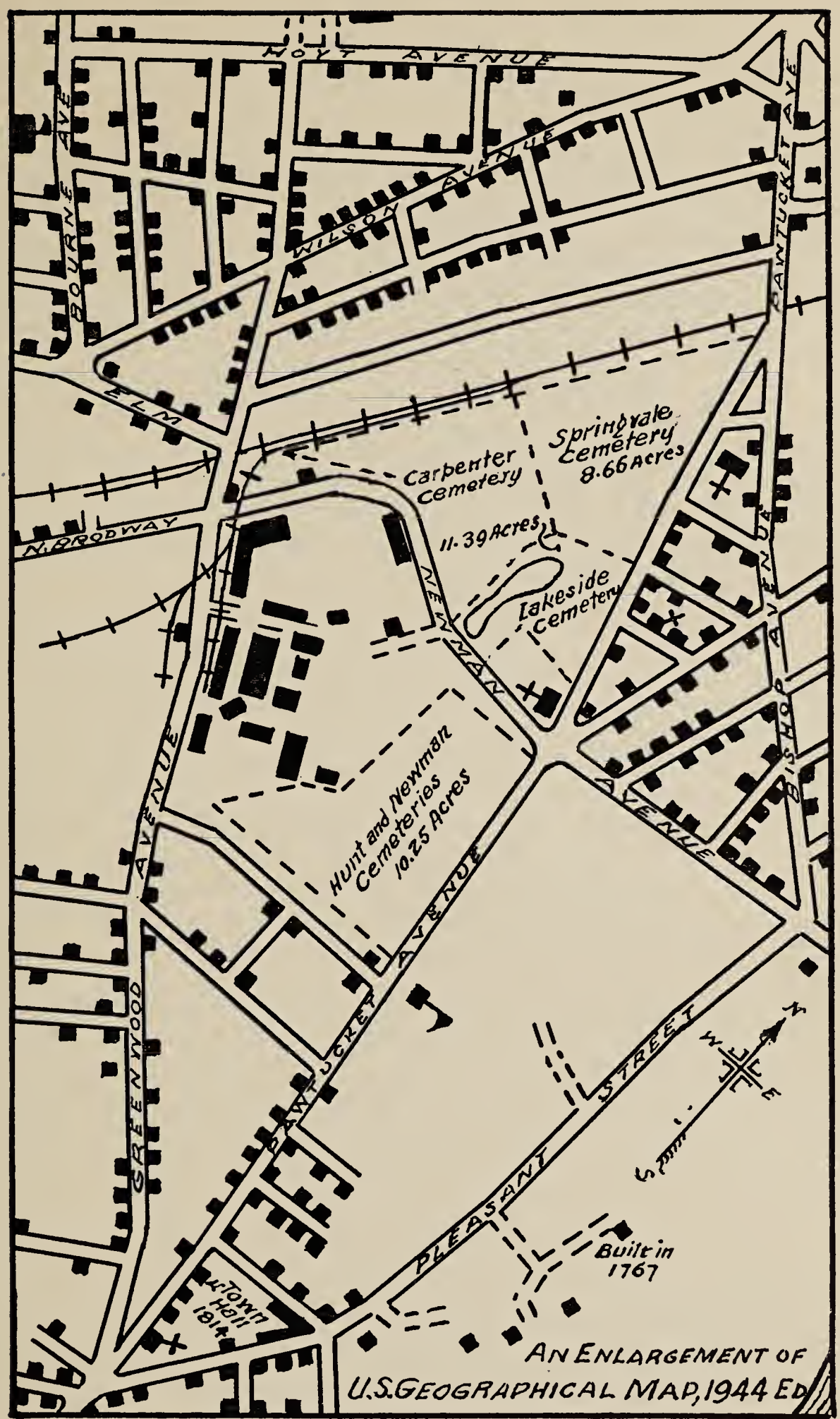
*Dr. James Bliss's inn was on the "Redway Farm" near the present Rehoboth village and about a quarter-mile north of the "Yellow Meeting house". This farm, owned by the writer for the last thirty years, now includes the old training field called "Redway Plain" from the southeasterly end of which the land was taken in 1773 for the site of the yellow Meeting house and for the present village cemetery. See *Early Rehoboth*, vol. I, p. 148.

It is a curious coincidence that in 1948 this Rehoboth history is being written in this same inn and in the same living-room where that Rehoboth Proprietors' meeting was held in 1790. In front of the same fireplace, in which a fire is quietly burning, just as was a similar fire on that cold November day, the writer examines the records of that meeting and studies the same map that was passed from hand to hand in this room 158 years ago.

The old inn bar was located ten feet away from the fireplace, and it is probably not too much of a stretch of the imagination to picture the free circulation of hard cider stiffened by the dip of a red-



A facsimile of the Proprietors' "Plan of several Rehoboth Highways, Roads, and Training Field, 1790". This is a plan of the "Ring of the Green" and is the oldest known Rehoboth map. Compare this map with the present day map shown on the opposite page.



A 1944 map of the "Ring of the Green", the same area as shown on the 1790 map on the opposite page. This map shows few changes in the principal street lines in the last 160 years. The writer remembers when the layout of Pleasant Street was the same as shown on the 1790 map.

1790, a committee consisting of William Bullock, Esqr., Dr. John Wheeler, Lieut. Jeremiah Wheeler, Mr. Beniok Barney, and Ashael Carpenter had been appointed to lay out highways, a training field, enlarge the burying place, etc., on the common.

The committee presented a written report in which it stated that after "laying out suitable & sufficient highways both a Cross and Round sd Common, we find that after in Larging of the Burying place to where the fence now Stands and dividing a plott of 74 Rods by 25 [about 11½ acres] for a Training field there will remain at Least 136 acres of Common & undivided Land within Said Ring of Sd Greene . . . and that the Burying place be inlarged on the East side & on the North End & on the west side to where the fence now stands agreeable to a map herewith presented and to be Lodged in the Clark office". All of the committee except Mr. Beniok Barney signed the report "which was accepted by the meeting wich voted not to sell any of the Ring of the Greene" [*Rehoboth Proprietors' Meetings*, p. 226].

The 1790 map of the Rehoboth Ring of the Green accompanying the Proprietors' committee report undoubtedly shows the same layout as the original made 147 years earlier when the Seekonk (Rehoboth) common was staked out in 1643 with the meeting house "in the middle of the town".

Highways

As already noted, the fences built on the front ends of each home lot formed a continuous fence around the Ring of the Green which was a central common, or pasture for cattle. All travel around the ring had to be on the common in front of the home lot fences. At first these traveled ways were paths made by horseback riders, but as the town developed, the use of carts widened these paths into roads which for 147 years followed the general fence lines. These roads were not always as straight as they are now, for the home lot owners were continually encroaching on the central common as shown by the many town orders directing them to move back their fences.

In 1790 the Proprietors ordered that these four roads around the Ring of the Green be laid out as highways.* The first of these is now Hoyt Avenue on the northwest; the second, Pawtucket and Bishop Avenues on the northeast; the third, Pleasant Street on the southeast; and the fourth, Greenwood, Elm, and Bourne Avenues on the southwest.

In order to travel from one part of the town to another, the Ring of the Green was crossed diagonally by two roads, one, running north and south, now called Pawtucket Avenue, and the other, running east and west, now called Newman Avenue. The map shows that these two roads were first laid out as highways in 1790. At that time highways were usually of two widths—three rods (49.5 feet) for minor roads, and four rods (66 feet) for more im-

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hot poker, or even rum, for the day was so cold that the meeting was adjourned from the meeting house to the tavern. It was not every day that the inn had so many potential customers.

Also, as still another coincidence, Leonard Bliss, Jr., grandson of Dr. James Bliss, wrote part of his *History of Rehoboth* (1836) in this same living-room 112 years ago

* The next changes in street lines from the locations as shown on the 1790 map are found on J. N. Cunningham's 1856 map of Seekonk Common. No important changes have been made since that date. See footnote, p. 36.

portant roads. The two roads crossing the common diagonally seem to have been of the wider width, four rods.

Gates

To keep the cattle in the pasture and still not obstruct travel, four "great gates" were placed in the angles of the fence at the four ends of these two cross roads at the junctions of what are now Hoyt and Pawtucket Avenues; Bishop Avenue and Pleasant Street; Pleasant Street and Greenwood Avenue; and Elm and Bourne Avenues. From the beginning of the settlement these gates are repeatedly mentioned in the town records.

Seven years after the founding of the town, a town meeting held 9 Sept. 1652 "ordered that 4 gates should be made by these: the gate leading to the mill [by] George Robinson and Philip Walker . . . that towards Clifton's lands [by] William Smith & Robert Titus; that leads to Walter Palmer's house [by] Richard Bowen, Walter Palmer and Robert Martin and to be payed out of the rates that shall be made for Town business. That which is to be by John Suttons [by] Mr. Peck, John Sutton and Henry Smith" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 100].

These gates were continually in need of repairs and the 1652 order shows that at this early date all four had to be replaced by new gates. In this town order the location of the gate leading to "Walter Palmer's house" is not clear, for in 1645 he was living in a house next to the grist mill on what is now Roger Williams Avenue. The gate leading to the "Mill" is evidently the gate located at the intersection of the present Elm and Bourne Avenues.

In 1681 a fifth gate was added to the common fence near George Kendrick's home lot, at a point which is now the intersection of Bourne and Hoyt Avenues, for on 4 May 1681 the selectmen "granted Libertye to George Kendrick to fence in the heade of The Lane by his house He then promised and Ingaged to make set up and Maintaine a greate Gate for carts and cattel to passe within one months tyme after the date hereto: and at the same tyme the Said George Kendrick disclaimes any partikiller right titell or interest in the said Lane and swamp or in the feede or hearbedge thereof" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 33].

Training Fields

While the records contain numerous references to training fields, none of these give the location of the first and oldest which was located in front of the home lots on some part of the common.

At the proprietors' meeting held 15 May 1738 it was voted "that all the common, or green within the ring of the Town should lay for a training field and highways as long as the Earth Endureth". Of course this whole tract of land was far too large for the use of a company of soldiers whose training consisted simply of exercises in the manual of arms and a few simple field maneuvers.

Up to the time of King Philip's War, Rehoboth had only one military company known as "a leftenant's company". This was

under the command of Lieut. Peter Hunt who lived a short distance north of the spot which the proprietors in their meeting of 15 Nov. 1790 set off as "a plott of 74 Rods by 25 [about 11½ acres] for a Training field". The map accompanying the proprietors' report locates this field at the junction * of what are now Hoyt and Pawtucket Avenues. Without the map it would be impossible to locate this training field.

There was another training field in the eastern end of the town, as shown by the record of a meeting of the "proprietors of the common and undivided land in the Town of Rehoboth", held 1 Dec. 1738. At this meeting Daniel Carpenter, James Redway, and Samuel Bullock were chosen a committee "to Settle the bounds and take a plat of the tract of Common Land Lying near Seth Bullocks at Palmer River in order that it might be devoted for a training field".

At an adjourned meeting, held 26 Feb. 1738/9, the committee reported that it had laid out a tract of "17 acres of land (with the highways crossing them)" and brought in "a Plot of the Training Field by Seth Bullocks Taken on ye 29 Day of December 1738 by Daniel Carpenter, Surveyor, the lot Laid Down by a Scale of 16 Rods to an inch". The meeting voted to accept this layout for a "Training Field to Lye for the use for Ever hereafter".

This training field was a triangular piece of land near Henry Smith's house, one course running N 16° E 57 rods with his land, and another running S 47° E 64 rods towards Seth Bullock's House. A copy of this plat of land is incorporated in the records of this meeting [*Rehoboth Land Records*, Book II, pages 144, 145].

In later years there were training fields in other places in the old town. "Redway Plain", so-called, east of the village cemetery in the present town of Rehoboth was a training field (see *Early Rehoboth*, vol. I, page 142). Here regimental musters were held so late as 1821, 1825, 1827, and the last on 16 Oct. 1833 under the command of Col. Lyndal[7] Bowen.† He led his famous old 1st Regiment (2nd Brigade, 5th Division of the Massachusetts Militia) escorting President Andrew Jackson when he passed through the town of Pawtucket, Massachusetts, on 21 June 1833.‡ Organized in 1690, the regiment was disbanded by general order 24 Apr. 1840 after an existence of one hundred and fifty years. Colonel Bowen presented the regimental flag and other properties of this regiment to the Rehoboth Antiquarian Society where they are now preserved.

* About the middle of the nineteenth century the very crooked road on the northwest end of the common, now known as Hoyt Avenue, was relaid. The exact location of this training field is better understood by an inspection of J. N. Cunningham's 1856 map of the Seekonk Common, which is the first to show this road change. See footnote, p. 36.

† COL. LYNDAL[7] BOWEN (*Nathan*[6], *Nathan*[5], *Jabez*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Obadiah*[2], *Richard*[1]) was born 9 Aug. 1804 and died at Rehoboth 11 Sept. 1890 at the age of 86. When 26 years old he was Colonel of the 1st Regiment. The writer has in his possession Colonel Bowen's commissions signed by Gov. William Eustis and Gov. Levi Lincoln—Ensign, 7 Sept. 1824; Lieutenant, 4 Nov. 1826; Lieut.-Col., 22 Aug. 1828; Colonel, 23 Oct. 1830; and his honorable discharge (at his own request) as Colonel, 16 Dec. 1833. Also, the writer has his sword presented to him by Colonel Bowen's granddaughter, Mrs. Alice Briggs Chase.

‡ Tilton, *History of Rehoboth* (1918), p. 152.

Ministerial Land

To the surveyor, the outstanding feature of this 1790 map is the ancient boundary monument represented by the Pastors' Lot. This is the tract of land designated on the map as the "6 acre Lot Laid out to the Ministry". Set off in 1682, this small area of land, now the "Hunt Cemetery", has been kept intact for 266 years. Years ago it was enclosed on all four sides by a stone wall, but within the memory of the writer the wall on the north end separating the lot from the old burying place (now called Newman Cemetery) was removed, but enough of the foundation wall still remains to mark clearly its original position

When the Seekonk home lots were laid out in 1643, provision was made for three six-acre home lots "near the meeting house", one each for the pastor, teacher, and schoolmaster. These home lot records were entered in the first town meeting book and again in the first Rehoboth land book (1664–1667) as follows:

> "The Pastor—Six Akers on the Greene near about the meeting house not yet Layed out" [*Rehoboth Land Records* (1644–1667), Book I, p. 56].
>
> "The Teacher—A home Lott upon the Greene on the south syed layed out by Robert Martin cont six akers bounded by the swamp runing down by the Meeting house to the bridg commonly called the Cow bridg on the west syde, north syde & Est syde bounded wth the greene or Commons "[*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 55].
>
> "The Schoolmaster—Home Lott six akers on the common about ye meeting house not Yet Layed out" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 56].

Although provision was made for a Pastor's and a Teacher's lot near the meeting house, Mr. Samuel Newman, the town's first teacher, did not live in the Ring of the Green. He had a twelve-acre home lot in the tier of lots on the southwesterly side of the town, on the westerly side of what is now Greenwood Avenue, and southwesterly of the meeting house in the middle of the Green. The town built a house on this twelve-acre home lot and gave it to Mr. Newman. At his death the property came into the possession of his son, Deacon Samuel Newman. Thirteen years later, in 1676, the house was burned by the Indians. The "Phanuel Bishop" brick-end house now stands on this Samuel Newman home lot, erroneously called in the history books the site of the Newman garrison house.

> 2 Mar. 1663/4—At a town meeting a committee consisting of Goodman Payne, John Allen, sen., Lieutenant Hunt, Mr. Browne, Anthony Perry, Goodman Walker, Thomas Cooper, jr., and Henry Smith was "chosen and empowered by the town, either to buy Joseph Peck's house * and house-lot, and to set up an addition to it, to make it fit for the ministry, if they judge it convenient for such a use, or to build a new house upon the town's lands, whether they in their wisdom shall judge to be the most convenient:
>
> "At the same time it was voted, that a rate should be made to raise charges for to build a house for the ministry, when the townsmen shall call for it; and that the price of corn for the carrying on of the building of the public house shall be,—Indian corn at 3s., rye at 4s., and wheat at 5s.; and what cattle are paid towards it is to be good at May-day next, or thereabouts, all horse kind and hogs being excepted against" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 154, 155].

* This was Joseph Peck, Jr., and his house stood on the north side of the railroad cut on the east side of the present Pawtucket Avenue.

20 June 1664—At a town meeting it was voted "that the public house intended for the ministry shall be set on the west side of the run in the middle of the common, being the place appointed for a teacher's lot, being six acres" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 159].

At a town meeting held 13 May 1668 it was "voted that the town house shall be finished to make habitable and Comfortable for the Ministry" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 175]. A town meeting held a year later, 14 May 1669, voted that Mr. Newman should enjoy the house built for the ministry "as long as he continue in the work of the Ministrye amongst us . . . also the lands meadows & commonage of the pastors and teachers . . . excepting that [if] there should be another officer chosen and settled amongst us and then Mr. Newman to have one of the accomidations and the other officer joined with him to have the other" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 183].

The new house for the minister, located near the present Newman Avenue and a short distance from the Cemetery Pond, was finished late in 1668 and given by the town to the then teacher, Mr. Noah Newman. The house was probably the largest and best in Rehoboth at that time and contained several fireplaces finished with chimney breasts. In 1670 the lot was fenced in with more than one hundred rods of five-rail fence within which the town planted sixty apple trees at a cost of ten shillings each.

Mr. Noah Newman's house was the principal of four garrison houses and was the town's military headquarters during King Philip's War. The Rehoboth town meetings were held in this house during those troublesome times.

It was from this garrison that Capt. Michael Pierce and his company marched to meet death in "Pierce's Fight" on Sunday morning 26 Mar. 1676. Many of the important military commanders met in this garrison during the war, including Gen. Josiah Winslow, Capt. James Cudworth, Capt. Benjamin Church, Lieut. Nathaniel Thomas, and others of Plymouth Colony; Maj. Thomas Savage, chaplain Joseph Dudley (later governor), Capt. Samuel Mosely, Capt. Daniel Henchman, William Locke and Mr. Toten, surgeons, Lieut. Jacob Eliot, commissary, and others from Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The first meeting house stood a few rods southeast of the Newman garrison house and its proximity saved the meeting house (and the frame for the new second meeting house) from being destroyed by the Indians when they applied the torch to the town on 28 Mar. 1676.

Mr. Noah Newman died 16 Apr. 1678 and was succeeded in the ministry by Mr. Samuel Angier. As Mr. Newman owned the minister's house, the town was for the second time in the position of not having a house for the minister—just as it had been fifteen years earlier when Noah Newman's father, Samuel Newman, died owning the then minister's house.

In order to encourage Mr. Angier, the new minister, "to Settle amongst us in the work of the ministry", the town proposed to "give him £40 in money to be used to purchase the house and lot of Mr.

Noah Newman, or towards the building of another house if he saw fitt".

At the first settlement of the town, it was voted to lay out two home lots on the Green near the meeting house, one for the pastor and the other for the teacher, who was the pastor's assistant. The town never had but the one minister, however, and he ranked as teacher. As noted, the teacher's "six-acre home lot" had been given to Mr. Noah Newman, so that the only other ministerial land left on the Green near the meeting house was the pastor's "six-acre home lot", the location of which had not been previously determined.

While the town carried on negotiations with Mr. Newman's widow for the purchase of her deceased husband's house to be used as a home for Mr. Angier, the new minister boarded around at various houses in the town. The pastor's six-acre home lot on the Green was not laid out until it seemed probable that it would be necessary to build a new house for Mr. Angier. At a town meeting, held 20 June 1678, it was "agreed upon that there should be a six aker lot in convenient tyme laid forth below the Buriall place for a building of a house for the ministerye" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 24].

On 17 Jan. 1678/9 a town meeting voted "that if it please Mr. [Samuel] Angeir to build and not to buy Mr. Noah Newman's house, that out of forsaid proportion of land given him he should have six akers for a home lot upon the Common below the Buriall place" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 26]. In a list of town debts for 1682 Capt. Peter Hunt is paid £2–00–08 for a journey to court, repairing a fence, and "laying out the pastors lot" [*Rehoboth Rate Book*, No. 2, p. 37.]

As the town later succeeded in obtaining Mr. Noah Newman's house for the ministry, Mr. Angier took up his residence in the Newman house and the six-acre lot "below the Buriall place" was never used as a building site but remained a planting field, a part of the "pastors lands" held by the town for the benefit of the ministry.

The Schoolmaster's Lot

As explained, provision was made at an early date for three six-acre home lots to be laid out on the Green near the meeting house at some future date; one each for the pastor, teacher, and schoolmaster. The teacher's six-acre home lot was laid out in 1667; the pastor's six-acre home lot in 1682; but more than half a century elapsed before the schoolmaster's six-acre home lot was definitely located and set off in 1734.

This schoolmaster's lot is a part of the 11 acres and 71 rods (11.45 acres) of land shown on the 1790 map as owned by the heirs of Thomas Bowen, Esq. For more than ninety years it has been part of the site of the extensive manufacturing plant of the Rumford Chemical Works. In the whole tract of approximately 175 acres of common known as the Ring of the Green, this was the only privately owned land for more than two hundred years.

At a town meeting held 13 Nov. 1729, Dr. Thomas Bowen requested that he "might have the old school house in recompense of what he had done for some of the poor of the town. Request granted" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 229]. At a town meeting, 23 May 1734, a committee consisting of Mr. Jathniel Peck, Capt. Daniel Carpenter, and Deacon John Willmarth, chosen 24 Sept. 1733 to take an account of what land was already laid out in the town on the school right of Commons, reported: "we searched the Town Records . . . and find in ye first book of records folio 56 ye words following (viz) Schoolmaster Home Lot Six acres on ye Common about Ye Meeting house not yet laid out . . . The total land laid out, including 88 acres not laid out, was 115 acres" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 265].

In 1734 the town of Rehoboth petitioned the House of Representatives for permission to sell the divers small parcels of school land "the rent of which is very low". At a town meeting, held 27 Sept. 1734, a committee was appointed "to make sale of all the land in sd town that was laid out and due to be laid out in sd town on the right of the Commons that was first devoted for the use of a school in sd towne—for the most it will fetch—give a good deed & with the money to purchase one Intire Tract of Land to be for the use of sd school and no other agreeable to an order of the Great and General Court held at Boston 29 May 1734" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 269].

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the Common and undivided lands held 3 Apr. 1735, "Thomas Bowen Esqr DeSired Liberty of Sd Proprietors that he might Lay oute the Six acre of School Lands that he Lately PurcheSed of the Committee appointed to Sel the Scholl Lands . . . to Lay it oute adjoining on the South westerly part of the Land that he purcheSed of Mr John Greenwood and on the Northerly part of his houSe Lot and that the Swamp or pond Lyeing on the Spring Runing Down from the Meeting house Should be Contained within the Bounds of the Six acres owr and above the meaSure by ReaSon of its being of Little or no value of it Self—it was accordingly voted by Sd Proprietors that all the Said Six acres of Land be Laid oute at the Plaices DeSired and that the Swamp or pond be Excluded in the Sd Bounds owr and above the meaSure and that the Surveighr & Committee in Laying oute the Sd Six acres be Directed to procede accordingly" [*Rehoboth Proprietors' Meetings*, p. 113].

On 12 Jan. 1735/6 the town "voted to build a work house north from the meeting house where the old school formerly stood" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 279.]

At a town meeting, held 27 Mar. 1738, the committee empowered by the committee to sell the school lands and with the proceeds make a new purchase, reported that it "had bargained with Nathaniel Smith for his dwelling house and land he purchased of David Saben to be for the use of the School; that they were to give him £400; and that the sale of the school lands did not amount to that sum. The town voted to draw out of treasury enough money to make up the Sum" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 299].

From the foregoing records, it will be seen that the 11.45 acres of land shown on the 1790 map as belonging to the heirs of Thomas Bowen, Esq., consisted of three parcels of land — first, the lot purchased of Rev. John Greenwood; second, the six-acre schoolmaster's lot adjoining on the southwest; and third, the swamp or pond (formerly on the south side of the present Newman Avenue) that was included with the schoolmaster's six-acre lot as extra measure.

Before 1860 this swamp was dammed up on its southwestern end to create a water supply pond for the Rumford Chemical Works. Some twenty years since this pond was filled in so that where there were formerly two ponds, one on each side of the present Newman Avenue, there is now only one—the so-called "Meeting house" pond.

Burying Place

It has been repeatedly stated in print, but never with supporting evidence, that the first "burying place" was in the yard of the first Rehoboth meeting house which is also said to have been located on the site of the present Proprietors' Tomb, erected in 1826 and still standing a few feet south of the present north wall of the burying place (now the Newman Cemetery), and about two hundred feet west of the east stone wall on Pawtucket Avenue.

There is nothing in the Rehoboth records to indicate the exact location of either the first meeting house or the first burying place. The following study proves conclusively that they were distinct and separate and located some distance apart.

An exhaustive search of the early town and proprietors' records discloses only five references to this early burying place as follows:

18 Mar. 1668/9—At a town meeting "it was voted that Mr. Paine should Be desired to bargan and agre with an Indian and Indians to dig stones and to make fence * about the Buring place and the said Indians yt doe the worke to be paid in the Town Rate. The Towne promiseing to come in with their Carts to Cary the stones" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book I, p. 182].

— — 1670—Abraham Martin died at Rehoboth this year. In his will dated 9 Sept. 1669 he made numerous bequests including "£5 to improve the burial place; £1 for a bell on the church, and 10s for a bear [bier]" [*N. E. Hist. Gen. Register*, vol. VII, p. 235].

10 Dec. 1680—"The towne being Lawfully warned meet and chose Mr. Daniel Smith, Leftenant Peter Hunt, Ensigne Nicholas Peck, Gilbert Brooks and Anthony Perey for to Seate † the meeting house. It was also agreed that the Burrieing place should be fenced ‡ in with a stone ffence" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 32].

* The Indian pay for laying this stone wall must have been very moderate, for forty-eight years later, on 14 June 1716, a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature appointed to lay out a highway at Pawtucket Falls in the village of Pawtucket, town of Rehoboth, fixed the price of a stone fence at 5 shillings per rod including the stone. This was at the rate of about 3¾ pence per foot for a 16½ foot rod.

† Bliss in his *History of Rehoboth* (1836), page 122, said that at a meeting held on 16 Dec. 1680 a committee was chosen by the town to "sell the meeting house". The meeting was held 10 December, not the 16th, and Bliss mistakenly read "sell" for "Seate" the meeting house. At a town meeting held 17 Jan. 1678/9 it was voted to use the material in the first meeting house for finishing the second and to sell what could not be used [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 27].

‡ Bliss was in error when he said in his *History of Rehoboth*, page 121, that the town voted on 22 Oct. 1680 to fence the burying place with a stone fence. The records show that the vote was passed at the town meeting held 10 Dec. 1680.

27 Feb. 1737/8—At a meeting of the Proprietors of Common and Undivided Land in Rehoboth, it was voted: ". . . Secondly for Inlargement to the Buring Place together with the PreSent Buring place to Containe the Quantity of three acres and three quarters and Twenty Eight Rods [3.93 acres]" [*Rehoboth Proprietors' Meetings*, p. 131].

15 Nov. 1790—At an adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Lands in Rehoboth held at the house of Dr. James Bliss of Rehoboth, Innkeeper (see *ante*, page 21), it was voted to "in Larging of the Burying place to where the fence now Stands" [*Ibid.*, p. 226]. The whole tract of land contained 4 acres and 62 rods (4.39 acres)

While these five records tell all that can be learned from the original town and proprietors' books concerning this early burying place, additional indispensable facts about its location and probable size are immediately apparent on examination and study of the extant gravestones. The earliest graves are marked with rough field stones on some of which are chiseled crude initials with dates of burial. Slate gravestones were not used in this cemetery until after 1700.

Not all early interments were in this first burial ground enclosure. Many of the first settlers were buried on their farms as best exemplified by the John Kingsley family. John's wife Alice was buried on his Mill River home lot on 14 Jan. 1673, and he himself was buried there on 6 Jan. 1678 and their graves marked by a single stone. In 1890 this gravestone was moved from its location on Roger Williams Avenue to the Newman cemetery where it was reset about twenty-three feet north of the ministers' monument [*Early Rehoboth*, vol. III, p. 20].

The oldest gravestone in this cemetery marks the grave of William Carpenter, Sr*, who was buried 7 Feb. 1658. It is a pointed wedge-shaped field stone measuring 4 x 6 inches at the base and projecting 21 inches out of the ground; near the top are cut the large initials "WC", under which is the date "1658". Nearby are two stones, one reading "AC" and the other "1686", which are the head and foot stones over the grave of William Carpenter's wife Abigail who was buried 27 Feb. 1686/7; also another stone, "SC 1682", marks the grave of their son Samuel Carpenter, Sr., who was buried 20 Feb. 1682/3.

William Carpenter's gravestone is located almost in the exact center of the burying place shown on the 1790 map. The stone is 215 feet west of the Pawtucket Avenue stone wall, halfway between the east and west walls, and 216 feet south of the north wall on Newman Avenue. Two ancient flat tombs each measuring 3 feet 4 inches wide by 5 feet 10 inches long, covered with rough uninscribed mica-flecked slabs placed together head to head at right angles forming the letter "L", are located 38 feet west of the William Carpenter stone. Why with plenty of land two early tombs should have been built close together at right angles is an unsolved mys-

* Amos Carpenter in his *Carpenter Genealogy* (1898), page 49, said that in visits to this cemetery in 1844, 1845, and 1893, he spent considerable time in an unsuccessful attempt to find the grave of the first William Carpenter, Sr. That he could not find the stone marking the grave is no proof, however, that none existed, for on 24 Oct. 1931 the writer found the stone, which is still (1948) standing.

tery. It would seem more than probable that these two tombs mark the graves of some prominent early inhabitants.

It is rather remarkable that the location of Mr. Samuel Newman's grave * is unknown, for it would be expected that the grave of a man of his importance would be marked by a tomb. As he died in 1663, the land area between the 1658 William Carpenter stone and these "L" tombs would seem to be ample to take care of the burials in the intervening five-year period.

Still farther to the west, 55 feet from the two "L" shaped tombs and 93 feet from the William Carpenter stone, is another tomb with a flat top inscribed "Ephraim Harmon † Dyed August 26 1683". Above the name are the large capitals "NC", the meaning of which is unknown to the writer.

To the northeast of the Harmon tomb and 96 feet northwest of the William Carpenter stone is the grave of Philip Walker, marked "PW 1679". The Ministers' monument,‡ a nine-foot high white marble shaft on a granite base, "erected by the descendants of Rehoboth, 31 July 1863", is located 24 feet northeast of the Walker stone, and 75 feet north of the William Carpenter stone.

Lying embedded in the grass in the ministers' monument lot is the blue slate top of the tomb of "ye Rev^{d} Mr. Thomas Greenwood Late Pastor of the Church of Christ in Rehoboth, died 8 Sept. 1720." Beside this is a light-colored sandstone tomb top inscribed to the memory of his son "Revd John Greenwood who after continuing a Faithful Pastor of the Church of Christ in Rehoboth 46 years departed this life Decr 1st 1766 in the 70th Year of his Age".

Eight or ten feet northwest of the Greenwood stones, just outside of the ministers' lot, are two blue slate flat tomb tops, one marking the grave of "Daniel Smith, Esqr Decd March ye 31st 1724 in ye

* Writing in 1836 (*History of Rehoboth*, p. 58), Bliss said that a few rods south of the Proprietors' Tomb [1826] there were two gravestones of an early date bearing inscriptions to two females of the name of Newman; one standing erect (name not stated) and the other lying in a horizontal position, supported by four perpendicular stones, and inscribed "Mrs. Basheba Newman, deceased August 8, 1687, the wife of Deacon Samuel Newman". Bliss further stated that "beside these are two heaps of stones raised apparently to support flat stones upon the top, a fragment or two only of which remain. Here it is conjectured, repose the ashes of the first two [first and fourth] ministers of Rehoboth, Rev. Samuel and Rev. Noah Newman". These stones are not extant in 1948.

Samuel^{1} Newman's son Dea. Samuel^{2} Newman, who married Basheba Chickering, died 14 Dec. 1711. Although the location of his grave is unknown, he was undoubtedly buried beside his wife. The gravestones of his son Dea. Samuel^{3} Newman, who died 25 June 1747 in his 85th year, and his wife Hannah, who died 20 Sept. 1752 in her 85th year, are still standing 60 feet east of the Ministers' monument and about nine rods (140 feet) south of the north cemetery wall where the Proprietors' Tomb is located.

† Ephraim Harmon, the son of Nathaniel Harmon and Mary Bliss, daughter of Thomas Bliss of Rehoboth, was born at Braintree 30 Oct. 1656. As a young man he made a trip to England and before his return to New England made his will in London on 31 Mar. 1683. He died in Rehoboth five months later at the age of 27. His will was proved in England the following year before Sir Leoline Jenkins in the Prerogative Court at Doctors Commons and sent to New England the year following for ancillary administration by his brother Richard Ford, the executor, who made Joseph Torrey, John Dassett, and Jonathan Bliss his attorneys in New England. [Savage, *Gen. Dict.*, vol. I, p. 200; vol. II, p. 357.] James Savage did not know about this Rehoboth connection.

‡ The Ministers' monument lists the "pastors of the 1st Congregational Church of Rehoboth". The first is "Samuel Newman, from 1639 to 1663". The starting date of this record is incorrect by four years and should read 1643—the year the Seekonk settlement was established. The second in the list of pastors is "Noah Newman from 1668 to 1678". According to this monument list the church was without a pastor for five years, which of course is not true, for during that period there were at least two ministers, Zachary Symes, who served as teacher for about three years, and Mr. Buckley for about a year, so that Noah Newman was the fourth minister and not the second.

52d year of his Age", and the other marking the grave of his wife "Abigail Smith . . . Deceased November ye 9th A.D. 1732 in the 59th year of her Age".

In addition to the land records and the extant gravestones, the records of Rehoboth deaths and burials must not be overlooked, for a study of these helps considerably in determining the probable size of the early burying place and of its subsequent enlargements.

When William Carpenter was buried in 1658 Rehoboth had been settled fifteen years, during which period the vital records register fifteen deaths. This list is undoubtedly not complete, for it does not commence until 1647 and there are no death nor burial records for the years 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1648, 1651, 1652, 1655, and 1656. There were probably not too many deaths in those missing years, for there were very few old persons in the settlement. During these early years most of those who died were undoubtedly buried in the old part of this cemetery near the William Carpenter grave.

For the ten years, from 1658 to 1668 inclusive, the records show a total of 28 deaths, or an average of two and eight tenths for each year. In the next six years, to 1674 inclusive, 28 deaths are recorded bringing the total for the twenty-eight year period to 71, or an average of about three for each year.

During King Philip's War, 1675 and 1676, there were 54 town (resident) deaths recorded which number is equal to 76 per centum of all the recorded deaths for the previous twenty-eight years. From 1677 to 1680 inclusive, there were 21 recorded deaths, or an average of about five for each year. This is a total of 146 recorded deaths in the thirty-four years from 1647 to 1680, an average of about four for each year.

The old graves were placed close together in rows with little of the waste of land found in today's family lot system with the numerous paths and avenues connected. Allowing a space of four by ten feet, or 40 square feet for each grave, would seem to be a reasonable figure for the space required for one burial.

We now have before us probably all the data on this early burial place that will ever be found. These prove conclusively that the first burial space was not a church cemetery as we understand the term today, but was a central town burying place at some distance from and distinct and separate from the meeting house. The following brief summary presents a very clear picture of this first cemetery and its subsequent three additions.

Standing at the William Carpenter 1658 gravestone and looking around at the other early gravestones in this cemetery, one is impressed with the fact that this point must be about the center of the original first burying place. Radiating from this Carpenter stone like ripples in a pond—east, south, west, and northwest are stones dated in the late 1600's and early 1700's. Today there are no gravestones in the north area between this Carpenter stone and the Ministers' monument although fifty years ago there were many.*

* The writer remembers that around the turn of the century there were at least two or three times as many of these old field stone markers in this cemetery as there are today—some had in-

From the dates of the extant stones, the location of the small plot of ground ordered fenced in with a stone wall in 1668 can be easily visualized. The 1658 Carpenter stone would appear to stand nearly in the center of this plot; its west and north lines are fixed by the dates of the gravestones, and its size appears to have been about four rods long east and west by three rods wide north and south, with a content of about twelve square rods. On the basis of forty square feet for each grave, this small plot would accommodate 83 graves.

In 1668 Rehoboth had been settled twenty-five years, during which time the incomplete records show that there had been 43 deaths. If this first burying place contained twelve square rods of land, then on the basis of the recorded deaths it was about half full of graves, but the fact that it was necessary to enlarge the enclosure proves that it must have been pretty well filled.

The first addition to the original burying spot was made in 1680 when a town meeting voted that the "Burrieing place should be fenced in with a stone fence". Only a brief survey of the extant gravestones is necessary to show that this town order meant a considerable enlargement of the original 1668 burying place which appears to have been filled with graves and over-flowing several years before 1680.

The limits of this first addition are pretty well defined by the 1683 Harmon gravestone on the west, the 1679 Philip Walker gravestone on the northwest, and the fringe of later gravestones which limit the original 1668 burying place on the east and south.

From the location of these stones, the 1680 burying place area appears to have been about five rods wide on a north and south line; eight rods long on an east and west line, and to have contained about 40 square rods, or a quarter of an acre of land, including the twelve rod area of 1668. The north side of this quarter-acre tract was about 160 feet south of the present north wall of the cemetery at the Slack Tomb; the east side about 190 feet west of the present east wall on Pawtucket Avenue; the south side about 190 feet north of the north line of the six-acre pastor's lot; and the west side about 110 feet east of the present west cemetery wall. See map, page 39.

Allowing forty square feet for each grave, one-quarter acre of land would accomodate 273 graves, including the 83 in the 1668 area. When the burying place was for the second time ordered enclosed with a stone wall in 1680, Rehoboth had then been settled thirty-seven years, during which period the incomplete records show that there had been 146 deaths, or four for each year. The estimated capacity of the 1680 enlargement was 190 graves.

The second addition to the burying place was made in 1737/8, when land was added on the east, south, west, and north, by extending north the east and west lines of the narrow 24-rod width

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scriptions and others had none. Each year a few stones disappeared; many went into the foundations of modern monuments, and others into the cemetery wall. A long line of cemetery superintendents aided and abetted in every way the removal of these old stones in order to make it easier to cut the cemetery grass. At least three times in the last forty years, this promiscuous up-rooting of old gravestones reached such heights that the *Providence Journal* printed long articles of protest with pictures of large heaps of these "pulled up" stones.

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of the pastor's lot on the south. On the east side, the new line extended straight to the new north line; on the west side, the new line extended straight to within 7½ rods of the later 1790 north line; thence northeasterly to the north line by means of two additional courses representing the hypothenuse of a triangle of which the west and north sides were about 107 feet. This angle is important for it undoubtedly has a bearing on the location of the first meeting-house, as only some obstruction to be avoided, such as meeting house horse sheds, would explain the offset. The cemetery now had an area of 3.93 acres including the land occupied by the combined 1668 and 1680 burying place which was located a little north and west of the middle of the enlarged cemetery.

The third addition to the burying place was made in 1790 when it was again enlarged "to where the fence now stands" (as shown on the 1790 map). The addition consisted of three pieces of land: the small triangle in the northwestern corner; a long narrow triangle in the northeastern corner; and a long narrow strip on the western side. This 1790 addition, final to the present day, added approximately one-half acre of land to the 1737/8 area of 3.93 acres, making the size of the 1790 burying place 4.49 acres.

There are no seventeenth and only a few eighteenth century gravestones between the Ministers' monument and the present north wall of the cemetery. The addition of the two triangles of land on the north was apparently made for the sole purpose of straightening out the north line. The present tombs were built on or near these two parcels of land.

The Slack tomb *, "Erected to the memory of Col. Eliphalet Slack and Family, 1825" stands about one hundred feet from the west end of this north stone wall and close to the south side. One hundred feet farther to the east and close to the south side of this north wall, is the "Proprietors' Tomb erected 1826". For some reason most of the burials were to the west of the original burying place, and the long narrow strip of land was added to the west to take care of this expansion.

On the 1790 map, the length of the north end of the "Burying Yard" wall, south of what is now Newman Avenue, is shown as 25 rods, or 412½ feet. On the "Plan of Land Scituated in Seekonk and Owned by the Towns of Seekonk and Rehoboth,† by J. N.

* When the writer was a boy there was a story current that when the body of the last member of the Slack family was placed in this tomb, the original iron door was locked and the key thrown into the nearby Meeting House pond. The writer has a pencil sketch which he made of this tomb in 1890 before the iron door had rusted off and the opening closed with the present brick wall; also, a sketch of the bas-relief on a blue slate stone showing an old woman sitting in a chair and smoking a corn-cob pipe. In later years some vandal obliterated this figure, and today the stone has disappeared. Unfortunately, the name of the deceased does not appear on the sketch.

† In 1853 the towns of Seekonk and Rehoboth applied to the Massachusetts Legislature for permission to sell the common and undivided lands in the old town of Rehoboth. On 8 Apr. 1853, the legislature passed an act authorizing the towns of Rehoboth and Seekonk to sell all public lands belonging to them jointly, the proceeds of the sales to be apportioned to the support of the schools respectively. The towns were authorized to appropriate any part of the lands for a cemetery upon such terms and conditions and for such sums of money as could be agreed upon before sales were made. [*Private and Special Statutes of Mass.* (1849–1853), Boston 1860, p. 638.]

This Cunningham plat shows the "Ring of the Green" divided into convenient size lots preparatory to sale. Judged by present day standards, Cunningham was not a very accurate surveyor.

Cunningham, Civil Engineer, 12 May 1856", the length of this wall is given as 397 feet, which is within a foot or two of the present-day measurement. The compass course of this old burying place wall on the west side of the present Pawtucket Avenue, is now South 5° East, exactly as laid out in 1737 and as shown on the 1790 map. In other words, the present north, east, and probably the west walls, are in the same location as was this fence as shown on the 1790 map one hundred and fifty-eight years ago. The present stone wall was built after 1790 and not in 1680 as has been so often stated in print.

In 1873 the Union Grammar (now Union Primary) School was built on Pawtucket Avenue a short distance south of the cemetery. About 1903 the town rebuilt * this Pawtucket Avenue wall, together with about half of that on Newman Avenue, topping it off with four-inch North River capstones laid in cement.

Meeting Houses

The building shown in the center of the 1790 map is the *third* Rehoboth meeting house, the erection of which was commenced on the Ring of the Green in 1716. By aid of the map, the sites of all three meeting houses can now for the first time be definitely located on the square in front of the present Newman Congregational Church, built in 1810. The only other location record extant of any of these meeting houses is the 1715 Rehoboth town meeting vote directing that the third meeting house be built thirty-three feet east of the second meeting house, but this record is so indefinite that without the map it is impossible to locate either building.

Due to the lack of space, only the barest outline of the history of these three meeting houses can be presented in the following pages. The complete study comprises more than sixty manuscript pages which it is hoped may be printed in full at some future date. The history of religion in Rehoboth is closely interwoven in the story of the building of these meeting houses. As would be expected, the Baptist influence of the nearby town of Providence helped shape the religious thought of Rehoboth.

The late Ellery H. Wilson told the writer that Cunningham's Gunter's Chain, composed of 100 steel wire links, was continually breaking and that he repaired each break by simply tying the two pieces together with cotton string. Mr. Wilson related how his father, George F. Wilson, employed Cunningham to make a survey of the northern part of the town of East Providence, which included all of what is now Rumford. After the survey was completed, the elder Mr. Wilson complained about its inaccuracies, to which Cunningham replied that "he guessed it was worth the $25 he had been paid for the job", This Cunningham survey is still extant in the possession of the Rumford Chemical Works.

Cunningham's old surveyor's transit was once owned by the writer who did considerable surveying with it in his younger days. The telescope was of the old inverting type which showed objects upside down. If the present day surveyor was to use one of these old type transits it would probably be quite a shock to see his rod man standing on his head and to have to motion him to the right when he wanted him to go to the left.

* The writer designed the new wall and supervised its rebuilding, the cost of which was at the rate of about $2.00 per foot. For his plans and for supervising the construction of the new wall, the Town of East Providence paid him the munificent fee of $15.00, which at that time did not seem so ridiculously small as it does today. As originally designed, this wall was battered in at the top with stones laid in grey Rosendale cement with raked joints. Ivy was planted at intervals, but today only a part of it remains on the southern end of the wall. The mortar joints were repointed some years since by smearing over with large gobs of white cement which took away that ancient look and ruined the appearance of what was originally an artistic wall.

Before discussing the *third* meeting house, a brief account of its two predecessors, and of their locations, is of particular interest in view of the fact that little or nothing has been written about the *first* meeting house, while even the existence of the *second* * has escaped the attention of historians. Both of these meeting houses played important parts in early New England history.

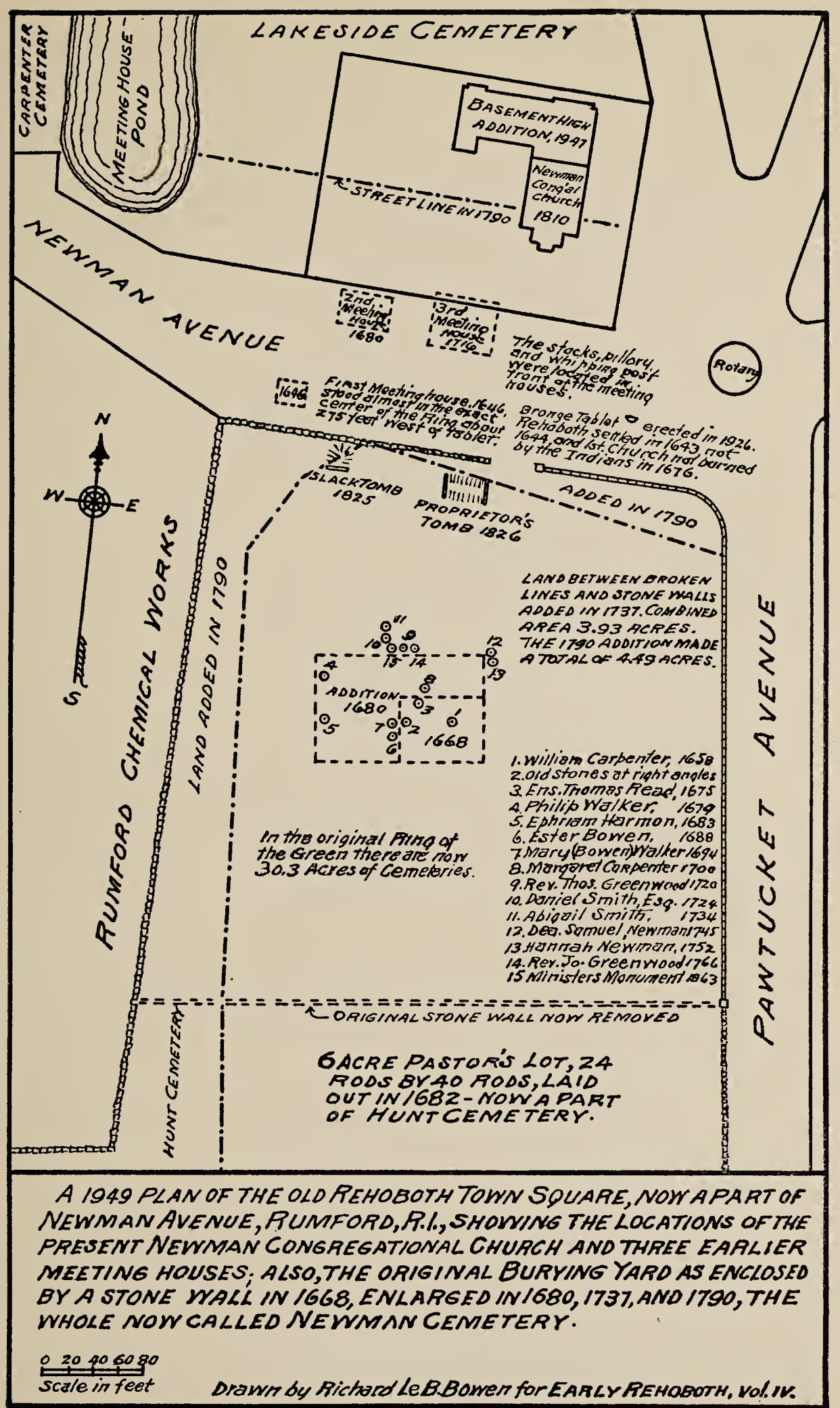
In the *first* meeting house the King's Royal Commissioners met in 1664 with Roger Williams, John Clark, and other Rhode Island representatives, together with those of Plymouth Colony, and there settled the boundary line controversy between the two colonies (see *post*, page 58). This boundary line as settled lasted for the next seventy-eight years.

The military campaign of 1690 had won for England Port Royal and all of the territory claimed by the French between the Bay of Fundy and the Massachusetts boundary. Seven years later, at the peace of Ryswick, the representatives of King William yielded up all this territory to the French King Louis XIV. Later, in Queen Anne's reign, England was again at war with France. For five months in 1709, Massachusetts had maintained 900 effective men under arms and Rhode Island 200 men, waiting for an expedition to start for Canada.

In connection with this war, the first Continental Congress to be held in America met in the *second* Rehoboth meeting house on Friday 14 Oct. 1709. This was a congress of the Governors of her Majesty's several Provinces and Colonies and the Crown representatives, Col. Francis Nicholson and Col. Samuel Vetch, convened to consider her Majesty's commands relating to the proposed expedition to Canada. The fact that this first Continental Congress was held in the *second* Rehoboth meeting house is here published for the first time. The Congress voted unanimously that an attack be made on Port Royal and drafted an address to Queen Anne.

From the preceding study of the burying place and the following studies of the second and third meeting houses, the site of the *first* Rehoboth meeting house can be located at a point about forty feet west of the center line of the 1825 "Slack Tomb" (now standing in the Newman Cemetery), and fifty feet southwest of the second Rehoboth meeting house. Originally a very small building, this first meeting house was probably not larger than about sixteen by twenty feet. With its numerous later additions, including three galleries, the main floor space probably never exceeded 500 square feet in area. This size would seem to be about right, for after an existence of twenty-six years the building was replaced by a second meeting house with a floor area of 1040 square feet. Thirty-five years after its completion in 1680, this second meeting house was

* Bliss, in his *History of Rehoboth* (1836), made no mention of a second meeting house, the building of which was commenced in 1674 and completed in 1680. In his *Rehoboth in the Past* (1860), page 17, Sylvanus Chase Newman mistakenly stated that this 1716 meeting house was the *second* one built instead of the *third*. This error of Newman's (due to following Bliss) has been repeated by all later writers and is here first corrected. Mr. Newman said that he had seen this meeting house, but as he was born in 1802 and the meeting house was torn down in 1814, any recollection he had of the building was that of only a very young boy.



A 1949 PLAN OF THE OLD REHOBOTH TOWN SQUARE, NOW A PART OF NEWMAN AVENUE, RUMFORD, R.I., SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF THE PRESENT NEWMAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND THREE EARLIER MEETING HOUSES; ALSO, THE ORIGINAL BURYING YARD AS ENCLOSED BY A STONE WALL IN 1668, ENLARGED IN 1680, 1737, AND 1790, THE WHOLE NOW CALLED NEWMAN CEMETERY.

This map shows for the first time the location of the first, second, and third Rehoboth Meeting Houses in relation to the Congregational Church, and the 1680, 1737, and 1790 additions to the original "Burying Yard".

found to be "too little" and was replaced by the third meeting house which had a floor area of 2000 square feet.

Unlike most other towns which build meeting houses simultaneously with the settlement of the town, Seekonk (Rehoboth) had been settled three years before it even considered building a meeting house. It first built a house for Mr. Samuel Newman, the teacher; town meetings were held in his house. On 8 Oct. 1646 the town voted to "make a rate so much as shall build a meeting house" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings* Book I, p. 81].

The construction of this little building was not pushed very vigorously, for fifteen months later, 11 Jan. 1648/9, the town voted that "a levy be made for finishing the meeting house" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 88]. It is amply apparent from the records that in those early days Rehoboth was not an especially "Godly" place, for so late as 1650, when Mr. Newman was having his Anabaptist troubles with Obadiah Holmes, the little church had only twenty-three members, half of whom were followers of Holmes.

By 1656 the meeting house was again too small and was enlarged by adding ten feet to the end of the original building [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 121]. Two years later, in 1658, the building was probably further enlarged (although the original record is crossed out) the "breadth of 3 seats" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 130].

In 1659 the meeting house additions were finished, for at a town meeting held on 30 April of that year "Richard Bowen Senior & Stephen Payne, Senior, were chosen to Seat the people in the meeting house" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 138]. Two years later, other repairs or additions had been made, for on 26 July 1661 the town "accounted with William Bucklin for all his work done on the meeting house" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 138].

Ten years later, other changes and additions were made as appear from the record of a town meeting held on 12 May 1671, when it was "voted that the meeting house shall be seated by the townsmen according to their discretion within three moenths time and that the two gallerys The town shall take into thir owne hands and seat wth the Rest of the meeting house and that the meeting house seats shall be mended up and a new galery built at ye east end of it for the woemen and maids within the aforesaid terme and for the two gallerys y^{t} are allready built the towne is to pay for them what is meet to those y^{t} have ben at charge in building them" [*Ibid.*, Book I, p. 195].

Started in 1674, only a few months before the outbreak of King Philip's War, the *second* Rehoboth meeting house was completed in 1680. It was 26 feet wide by 40 feet long with a height of 25 feet "between Joynts". It had three galleries and was the first Rehoboth meeting house to have a steeple and a bell. The northeast corner of the building was 65 feet south of and 88 feet west of the southwest corner of the present Newman Congregational Church, with its north side parallel to the south end of the church.

When completed in 1680, this meeting house with its three galleries, steeple, and bell, was a pretentious building for the period and

probably the largest in this part of New England. There was no meeting house in the Town of Providence at that time *.

On 13 Nov. 1674, a town meeting voted that "a New Meeting House [the second] should be biult" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 8]. At a town meeting held 9 Dec. 1674, "Nathaniel [?Paine], Joseph Peck, John Peck, John Titus, sen., and John fitch" were chosen a committee and given full power to either enlarge the present meeting house or build a new one "forty foot long or upwards and twenty six foot wide and the first ould meeting house be taken away and ye said house built in the rome of it" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 8].

In the list of town debts for the year 1674 is the following item: "The Rate for ye meeting house frame made and delivered into the hands of John Dogget and Jonathan Fuller, constabels, amounting to the Sume of £40–09–04 in the year 1674. Whereof £35 is to be paid to Ensigne Henry Smith and John Titus, Sen., being one half pay for the frame" [*Rehoboth Rate Book*, No. 2, p. 15].

On 26 Aug. 1678, "two Rates for the meeting house were delivered into the constables hands, Thomas Read and Abraham Perrin, one amounting to the sume of £144–05–00 to be paid in Current Countrey pay, viz: Corne, catell, Swine & fat sheep. The other to be paid in money amounting to the sume of £17–19–04" [*Ibid.*, Book No. 2, p. 30].

In the list of town debts for the year 1678 are the following items under the title—"Debts due to Several persons for their work about the Metting house in the yeare 1678":

Samuel Peck	02–04–06	John Wodcock Sen	20–16–06
John & Abr. Peren	02–09–08	Rob. Fuller	01–18–00
John Ormsbe	00–03–09	William Saben	01–08–06
Preserved Abell	00–11–11	George Kendrick	01–14–08
John Peck	01–12–03	Rich Marten	00–08–00
Tho Cooper Jun	03–00–06	Rob. Wheaton	00–10–00
Jonathan Fuller	00–07–02	Francis Stevens	00–18–00
Rich Bowen	01–17–07	Ensigne Nicho. Peck	04–00–07
Joseph Peck	03–19–08	Rob: Miller	00–09–03
John Redway	00–07–06	Mr. Paine Sen	01–07–10
John Carpenter	00–07–06	Samuel Carpenter	01–07–06
Jonathan Blise	01–04–09	To Moses Reade	00–10–00
John Willmarth	00–07–06		
Ser. Tho. Willmarth	02–04–00		[£84–02–09]
John Butterworth	01–10–00	Debts due in Money.	
John Reade	01–00–00		
John Titus Jun	00–11–08	John Peck	00–01–00

* "To the Town met—22 Dec. 1679. These are to pray the town now without much further delay before the boards and timber be most all sent out of the township [to Rehoboth]—done to the particular propriety and advantage of only some few particular persons of the town—that they agree lovingly together for the building them a town house to keep their meetings at, and not yet to continue further troubles and burdens on some particular persons, without tendering any satisfaction for the priviledge thereof, as hath appeared near this two years space of time unto your neighbor and friend

"Daniel Abbott"

[*Early Providence Town Records*, vol. XV, p. 198.]

"At a town meeting, 29 Jan. 1679/80, it was voted by ye towne upon ye p^r^sentation of a bill by Mr. Roger Williams concerning house Rent & Clerkes fees . . . Dan: Abbott shall have of this Towne the full & just Sume of forty shillings in Current pay of this Colony . . ." [*Ibid.*, vol. VIII, p. 63].

John Hall	00–01–03	Tho. Reade	00–04–06
Tho. Reade	00–11–06	William Carpenter	00–05–08
William Carpenter	01–05–09	Left Petter Hunt	00–14–00
Decon Walker	05–01–10	John Fitch	00–01–00
Saml Perey	00–19–00	Daniell Smith	00–03–06
Left Petter Hunt	04–17–11	Anthony Perry	00–05–00
John Fitch	03–03–09	John Titus	00–01–00
Anthoney Perey	03–05–06	John Woodcock	05–03–00
John Titus Sen	05–07–06	Ensigne Nicho. Peck	00–01–00
[*Rehoboth Rate Book*, No. 2, p. 29.]			[£ 6–19–08]

The foregoing hitherto unpublished list of men who worked on the second meeting house is of especial importance in that it records the names of some forty inhabitants who were in Rehoboth two years after the close of King Philip's War. The construction work on the meeting house must have been pretty well along at that time, for the amount of money due these men amounted to 56 per centum of the building appropriation made 26 Aug. 1678.

At a town meeting held on 17 Jan. 1678/9, it was "voted that the Comitye y^{t} chosen to manage the concerns of the Meeting house should make use of the ould meeting house for the finishing of the New as they see cause and the rest of the ould house to sell for the Townes advantage" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 27].

The second meeting house was finished on 10 Dec. 1680, for at a town meeting held on that date "Mr. Daniel Smith, Leftenant Peter Hunt, Ensigne Nicholas Peck, Gilbert Brooks, and Anthony Perey were chosen a committee to Seate the meeting house" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 32].

The meeting house had a bell, for on 26 June 1681 the town voted that "John Willmouth shall have twenty shilling for this year provided he ring the Bell at all tymes of publique worship and at Burruialls if he have time by notice of it" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 33].

There were stocks in the second meeting house yard so late as the winter of 1692/3, at which time the selectmen were ordered "to pay John Titus for mending ye stock & meeting house stepel, 3s. 6d.; to pay William Carpenter for mending ye meeting house & framing a rale acrose ye doore, 2s.6d." [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 53].

In 1701 the meeting house galleries were enlarged and more seats added to the body of the meeting house. The town voted that "one quarter of the charge [of enlargement] shall be raised upon the heads of all the men that are able to come to heare & the rest upon ye rateable estates" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 88]. This is the first record of Congregational Church members being especially taxed for the repairs or building of a Rehoboth town meeting house.

In the seventeenth century all of the building and repair costs of the first two Rehoboth meeting houses were paid for by a tax levied on the ratable estates of all of the male inhabitants. From the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Congregational church members paid increasingly larger meeting house taxes, which in the third meeting house amounted to more than half of the cost of the building.

By 12 Sept. 1715, the second meeting house had outlived its days of usefulness and at a town meeting held on that date, a committee was appointed to consider "Repairing or Inlarging the Meeting house in Sd Rehoboth or Building anew" [*Ibid.*, Book II, p. 162].

The third meeting house in the Ring of the Green stood lengthwise on what is now Newman Avenue, its east end in line with and seven feet west of the west side of the present Newman Congregational Church, and its north side sixty-two feet south of the front of the church. A very pretentious building for its period, it was probably the finest in this part of New England. It was forty feet wide by fifty feet long with a height of twenty-five feet between sill and plate. The sides of the building were clapboarded and the roof shingled. There were two rows of two-sash windows on the four sides of the building; a door in each of the east and south ends, with the main entrance in the middle of the south side. It had a steeple and a bell, probably on the east end.

The pulpit, facing the main entrance, was in the center of the north side of the building and was eight feet wide by four feet deep; on its west side there were three steps four feet wide leading to a landing, from which three steps three and one-half feet wide lead to the east into the pulpit. In a recess in front of the whole width of the pulpit was the deacon's seat and table facing the congregation.

Four boxed-in pews, about five and one-half feet wide by six feet deep, were on the east side of the pulpit, and three on the west side. On the south side of the building, there were three boxed-in pews on either side of the main entrance, and four more on each of the east and west walls of the building, a total of twenty-one wall pews. There was a center aisle with two other aisles in front of the end wall pews. Between the last corner pews on the south side and the first pews on the east and west ends, were the stairs leading to the lower galleries. Three steps four feet wide lead to landings from which stairs three feet wide lead to landings in the southeast and southwest corners of the meeting-house and lower galleries.* Stairs connected the lower and upper galleries.

Through many pages of original records, the third Rehoboth meeting house is recorded in greater detail than any other town meeting house. These records are so interwoven with church strife that they present a complete picture of eighteenth century religious freedom in the town.

At a town meeting held on 7 Nov. 1715, it was "voted that it was better to build a new meeting house than to inlarge the old meeting house or repair the same considering that it was too little". The house was to stand near the old meeting house (33 feet east) and to be 50 feet in length by 40 feet in width and at least 24 or 25 feet between "joynts". The town voted to contribute £250 towards the cost of the building, providing the balance of the cost (some £250) was contributed by "those that live on the westerly side of the town

* These measurements are taken from a floor plan of this meeting house drawn in 1752. The drawing was made to show the location of the pews and the names of their new holders when the meeting house was repaired at that time. The writer has a photostatic copy of the original which is in private hands.

(that is) those that are 'constant hearers' who were to have the old meeting house to help towards building the new". The "constant hearers" were to contribute £100 in 1715, £100 in 1716, and the balance necessary to finish the building, in 1717. [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, pp. 163, 164.]

The records of the town meeting held on 12 Dec. 1715 show that the "constant hearers . . . Entered into a Community & have subscribed their Names & have Obliged themselves & their heirs . . . to finish the Sd Meeting house now voted to be Built which Wholly Clears the Town In Gen^{ll} as a Town To be at any further Charge about the Sd Meeting house other than the above Mentioned £250 & the old Meeting house . . . to be biult Substaincially & ornimentally Suitable for such an house" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, p. 167].

The signed agreement of the "constant hearers" under date of 21 Nov. 1715 was incorporated in the records of the town meeting. The agreement and the names of the signers follow:

> "Now We the Subscribers hereof Do Covent & Oblige our Selves & our heirs . . . To pay Towards the above Sd Meeting house In Building & finishing £100 this p^{e}sent year & £100 in the year 1716 & what more Shall be Wanting for the finishing of Sd Meeting house in the year 1717 Sd money To be Raised In a Rate upon the Subscribers hereof, according to the Same Rule & Manner as other Town Rates are Made. In Witness Whereof We the Subscribers have Sett to our hands the 21st day of November as follows, viz:

"John Butterworth
1. Sam^{ll} Newman
2. Abiah Carpenter
3. Moses Read
4. Dan^{ll} Smith
5. Joseph Bucklen, Junr
6. Philip Walker
7. Dan^{ll} Carpenter Senr
8. Thos Cooper
9. George BarStoo Senr
10. Benj. Hunt
11. John French [Deacon]
12. John Humphery
13. James Read
14. Dan^{ll} Perrin
15. Obadiah Carpenter
16. Peter Hunt
17. Sam^{ll} Fisk
18. Joseph Bozworth
19. Timothy Ide Senr
20. Henery Smith
21. Ephraim May
22. Preserved Abell
23. Josiah Turrner
24. Joseph Peck Senr
25. Noah Saben
26. Elisha Peck
27. Timothy Walker
28. Sam^{ll} Mason
29. Lenord Newsom
30. Nathan Peck
31. John Butterworth, Junr
32. Joseph Kent
33. Josiah Carpenter
34. Joseph Titus Senr
35. Thos Read Junr
36. James Saben
37. James Carpenter Senr
38. John Titus
39. Sam^{ll} Cooper
40. Will Brown
41. John Perrin
42. Sam^{ll} Hill
43. Ezkeill Read
44. Daued Newman
45. Nicolas Peck
46. Jabez Bowen
47. John Carpenter
48. Josiall Perry
49. Abiall Smith
50. Obadiah Ingraham
51. Ephraim Carpenter
52. Nathaniell Hunt
53. Ebinezar Walker
54. John Lyon
55. Sam^{ll} Blanding
56. Israell Read Junr
57. Daued Thurston
58. Edward Glouer
59. John Read Senr
60. Jonathan Carpenter
61. Jonathan Chaffee
62. Thomas Smith
63. Silas Titus
64. Nathaniell Read
65. Joseph Peck Junr

66. Arthur Tooker
67. Nathan[ll] Carpenter
68. John Hall
69. George Barstoo Jun[r]
70. Paul Titus
71. Jonathan French
72. Jasiall Kindrek
73. John Shory
74. Sam[ll] Brown
75. Israell Read, Sen[r]
76. Noah Butterworth
77. Nathaniell Perry
78. Timothy Ide Jun[r]
79. Nicolas Pullen
80. Thomas Lindley
81. Nicolas Campe
82. Benj[e] Titus
83. Dan[ll] Carpenter Jun[r]
84. Ebin[e] Bishup
85. Barach Bucklen
86. Isaac Bucklen
87. John Read Jun[r]
88. Jonathan Ormsbee
89. John Bishup
90. Joseph Pain
91. Joseph Bucklen Joyner
92. Sam[ll] Butterworth

The first man Mist w[e] make 93
Daniell Hunt
John Hunt
John Roulstone
Francis Nicholson
Nathanil Pain
Benjamin ffuller
Timothy Cricison
The mark of
Joseph Ormsbee
The mark of
Will X Cole
Joseph Wheton

94. Zachariah Carpenter
95. Zachariah Read
96. Timothy Titus
97. Tho. Bowen
98. Noah Peck
99. John Robinson
100. William Dryer

Ebinezer Lyon
Nathaniel Bosworth
Timothy Carpenter
Like the mark of Judith Fuller
the mark of Jam[s]:[2] Carpenter Junr
Gershom Lake
Joseph Sabin
Thomas Fuller
Squire Allen
John Wilmarth
Joseph Allen
James Walker"

[*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, pp. 164–167.]

These names, here published for the first time, undoubtedly represent a very complete list of the male membership of the Rehoboth Congregational Church for the year 1715. This list contains names which appear in the Rehoboth records for the first time and others which are found in no other town record.

It is interesting to note that in this list of church members are found the names of all those known to have been associated with Mary (Peck) Butterworth in her extensive counterfeiting operations in Rehoboth, from 1716 to 1723, with the exception of her brothers Israel and Stephen who were then small boys, and Arthur Noble, who did not arrive in Rehoboth until 1722. For a complete account of these Rehoboth counterfeiting activities, see *Early Rehoboth*, vol. II, Chaps., IV and V.

The church members in the foregoing list who are known by record to have been involved in the Rehoboth counterfeiting headed by Mary (Peck) Butterworth, master counterfeiter, are: Daniel Smith, Esquire, Justice of the Peace, whose house the Court ordered searched for counterfeit plates; Daniel Hunt, weaver, innholder, and deputy sheriff, who "changed a pretty deal" of Mary's counterfeit money; Nicholas Campe, who admitted passing "about £300" of Mary's counterfeits; Mary's brother, Nicholas Peck, who was arrested at Newport, Rhode Island, for passing one of Mary's £5 counterfeits; and Nicholas Pullen, who passed two of her £5 counterfeits. Those who are recorded as having received Mary's coun-

terfeit bills were Deacon John French, Josiah Carpenter, and John Bishop, potter.

Not much is known about the beginning of Mary (Peck) Butterworth's counterfeiting in Rehoboth. The daughter of Joseph[3] Peck, proprietor of the Rehoboth Inn at the "Sign of the Black Horse", she married John Butterworth, Jr., 1 Mar. 1710/11, and the start of her counterfeiting activities coincides with the building of the third Rehoboth meeting-house.

John Butterworth, Jr., Mary's husband, was a skillful housewright, and if not actually in charge of the construction of this meeting-house, undoubtedly had an important part. The records show that he paid off some of his carpenters with counterfeit bills made by his wife Mary.

The Rehoboth Congregational Church now appears to have been the hot bed for Rehoboth counterfeiting activities. Mary (Peck) Butterworth's father, brothers, cousins, uncles, husband, and father-in-law, in addition to her relations on the distaff side, were all members of this church. There is no record known to the writer of anyone outside of this particular church being involved in this Rehoboth counterfeiting. There seems little doubt that directly or indirectly it was Mary (Peck) Butterworth's counterfeit money which paid a large part of the cost of building this third Rehoboth meeting house.

It also seems equally clear that without the active co-operation and influence of these church members, it would have been impossible for the wholesale counterfeiting of paper bills of credit to have continued in Rehoboth for eight years before the strong arm of the law finally broke up the ring—without a single conviction—which is still more amazing.

The third meeting house frame was ordered to be raised on 26 June 1716. On 2 Feb. 1718/19, the meeting house was finished, for at a community meeting held on that date a committee reported the seating "to the constant hearers & community" and the report was accepted. At a town meeting held 13 May 1719, it was voted by the inhabitants that the "Seating done by the comittee is Regular" and that the committee "hereafter have the power of seating the meeting house for the Sabaths". It was further voted "that the Meeting house is the towns meeting house according to Propriaty. Daued Chaffee, Dan Bowen, John Bowen, Richard Bowen, Jr., & Leut. Samuel Peck all entered their protest against this vote" [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book II, pp. 169, 182, 183].

For the thirty-four years following the completion of the third meeting house in 1718, there is a conspicuous absence in the town records of any repair items for this building. In 1752 it was necessary to make extensive repairs, and on 21 May of that year a town meeting voted that the third meeting house roof be covered with new shingles treated with tar (pine pitch) and spanish brown; the south side (the front) be repaired with new clapboards, new windows, new sash glass *, etc. To pay the cost, a tax of £66–06–08

* The records show that the new window sash and all sash repairs were made at Newport, R. I.

was levied of which £40 was ordered laid upon twenty pews in the third meeting house to be paid by the persons taking the pews [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book III, pp. 131–133].

The same 1752 town meeting voted that Thomas Bowen, Esquire, was to have the first choice of pews in the third meeting house excepting only the minister's pew. "He who had paid most in the first building of the third meeting house and also paid the highest tax in the country rate list of 1751, the cuntry rate list of 1716, and the town rate list for 1726, should have the next choice", and so on.

The records for the next twelve years show that there was little or no maintenance work on this third meeting house. By 1767 the meeting house had been built more than fifty years and the time had arrived for extensive repairs. For several years previous to this date the question had been spasmodically debated as to whether the town should pay for these repairs or give the building to the Congregational Church to be repaired at its expense. During the fifty-two years which had elapsed since the building of the third meeting house was started in 1715, the Baptists in Rehoboth had greatly increased in numbers and power and were not over-enthusiastic, to say the least, about having the town spend money on a building that was used principally as a church by the Congregationalists.

A town meeting was held in the meeting house on 21 Dec. 1767, but on account of the "extremity of the weather" was adjourned "to the house of Mr. James Daggett, Innholder". Here in this tavern the warrant was made out for a town meeting to be held 28 Mar. 1768. Of the six items of business to come before that meeting, the fourth was the question of repairing the meeting house [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book III, p. 273].

At a town meeting held in the meeting house at 9 o'clock in the morning, 28 Mar. 1768, the 4th article was taken up and the town "voted to give up [to the church] its rights and title in the meeting house in the West Presenct as their property only reserving [for the town] the privalidge to meet in it at their annual meeting or any other town meeting" [*Ibid.*, Book III, p. 275].

This 1768 vote of the Rehoboth town meeting definitely ended the legal relationship between State and Church. The spiritual relationship had ended many years earlier.

When Rev. John Ellis came to Rehoboth in 1785 to become minister of the Congregational Church, the inhabitants of the First Precinct were by no means all Congregationalists. There were six or seven Baptist churches in the different parts of the town to which many of the precinct inhabitants belonged. The desks of some of these Baptist churches were supplied by men who had rushed from the "plow into the pulpit"—with scarcely learning enough to read their texts—and commenced open war upon the whole educated ministry—against "fat salaries" and "hireling priests". Aside from these things, others who were opposed to supporting the ministry by a town tax would, perhaps, have given voluntarily to a subscription for that purpose *.

* Bliss, *History of Rehoboth* (1836), p. 217.

By 1791 the Baptists in Rehoboth so far outnumbered the Congregationalists that on 7 October of that year they were powerful enough to take the meeting house away from the Congregationalists and temporarily install as their preacher the Reverend Isaac Backus, the distinguished Baptist minister of Middleborough, and author of the *History of the Baptists.*

On 23 June 1792, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts General Court passed an "Act to incorporate certain Persons by the Name of the Congregational Society in the first Precinct in the Town of Rehoboth . . . of which the Rev. John Ellis is the present pastor . . . repealing an act . . . in 1762". This act granted certain powers to the trustees. Seventy-one church members are named as incorporators, as follows:

John Hunt
Nathaniel Titus
Nathan Read
Ebenezer Carpenter
John Lindley
James Lee
Ebenezer Bishop
Jesse Perin
Moses Walker
Elijah Kent
Oliver Read
Richard Whitaker
Nathaniel Brown
Nathaniel Read
Jonathan Robinson
Elisha Carpenter
Asahel Carpenter
Daniel Carpenter
James Mason
David Perin
Ephraim Starkweather
Ephraim Walker
James French
John French
Nathaniel Chaffee
Benajah Sheldon
Samuel Brown
Jonathan Carpenter
John Shorey
Jacob Shorey
Simeon Read
Eliphalet Slack
Samuel Smith
Abial Read
David Cooper
Simeon Goffe
Remember Kent
David Kennedy
Comfort Bishop
John Comer
Lewis Walker
George Allen
Nathan Read, jun.
Peter Hunt
Nathaniel Hunt
Josiah Hunt
Daniel Perin
Thomas Perin
Noah Perin
Oliver Starkweather
Samuel Dixon
Samuel Stephens
Stephen Russell
James French, jun.
Ebenezer French
Nathan Daggett
Abel Shorey
Abel Shorey, 2d
David Robinson
Peter Whitaker
Amos Whitaker
Jonathan Brown
Daniel Chaffee
Moses Walker, jun.
David Newman
Samuel Brown, jun.
Josiah Brown
Ephraim Carpenter
Otis Walker
Noah Robinson
Edward Ide

[*Private and Special Statutes of Mass.* (1780–1805), vol. I, p. 371.]

Four days earlier, 19 June 1792, the Senate and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts General Court passed an "Act to repeal an act passed in 1761" granting certain priviledges to the "Catholic Congregational Church and Society in the second Precinct in the Town of Rehoboth . . . It appears to this Court that this Congregational Church and Society of which the Rev. Robert Rogerson is the present minister have built a meeting house at their own expense and are in possession of considerable real estate generously given by Ephraim Hunt, deceased, for the purpose of supporting the Congregational ministry in said church". Eighty-eight church members are named as the incorporators, as follows:

Rev. Robert Rogerson
Joshua Smith
John Brown
Ephraim Bliss
Seth Knap
Jacob Cushing
Ezekiel Kent
Ephraim Turner
Samuel Read
Joshua Read
James Bliss, 2d.
Simeon Bliss
Joseph Smith
Ebenezer Fuller
Nathaniel Fuller

Samuel Bullock
Abiah Bliss
Thomas Carpenter, 2d
Jonathan Bliss
Abdiel Bliss
Nathan Bliss
Peter Reed
Samuel Bliss
David Cushing
Uriel Bowen
Peter Bliss
Ezekiel Reed
Ezra Perry
Elisha Allen
Joseph Kent
Daniel Martin
Christopher Carpenter
Joseph Wheaton
William Bullock
Ephraim Bliss, jun.
Samuel Carpenter
Abiah Carpenter
Thomas Carpenter, 4th
Joseph Wheaton, 2d.
Philip Walker
Abel Perry
Samuel Bliss, 2d.
Oliver Bliss
Thomas Smith
Abel Carpenter, 2d.
David Bliss
Amos Lane
Aaron Fuller
Isaac Fowler
Thomas Carpenter, 3d
James Bliss
Joshua Smith, jun.
Abdiel Bliss, jun.
David Bliss, 2d.
Isaiah Allen
Abel Bliss
James Carpenter, 2d.
Robert Follet
Lewis Ormsbe
Abial Bliss, jun.
Ezra Perry, jun.
Timothy Perry
Isaac Burr
Nathan Munroe
Jonathan Bliss, jun.
Josiah Cushing
Joshua Bliss, 2d
Obadiah Bliss
John Adams
Joseph Willmarth
Christopher Blanding
Daniel Willmarth
David Newman
Samuel Newman
Kent Bullock
Nathaniel Pierce
Eleazer Bullock
Samuel Smith, 2d
Wilks Walker
John Rogerson
Ebenezer Short
Nathan Smith
Thomas Lincoln
Stephen Carpenter
Robert King
Joshua Carpenter
Nathaniel Bliss
William Bliss

[*Private and Special Statutes of Mass.* (1780–1805), vol. I, p. 367.]

This second precinct church, of which the Reverend Robert Rogerson was the minister, was built in 1773 and was known as the "Yellow Meeting House".* It stood in the northerly point of the cemetery lot † north of the present Rehoboth village. It was the second meeting house built in the easterly part of the town and replaced the Palmer's River meeting house, which was finished about 1720.

As there were only two Congregational Churches in Rehoboth in 1792, these lists are of great value to genealogists and students of church history, for besides recording the names of the town's 159 Congregationalists, the lists also contain many names which appear nowhere else in the Rehoboth town records. As the two meeting houses were some five miles apart, the lists show in what part of the widely spread-out town the different individuals resided—information that appears in no other record.

In 1807 the Congregational Society in the First Precinct voted to build a new meeting house (the present Newman Congregational Church) if the society could raise a sufficient sum of money by the sale of pews. The new building, 42 feet 8 inches wide by 54 feet 4 inches long, was built in 1810 at a cost of $4,488.91. To provide basement rooms, the building was raised six feet in 1890, and after the alterations were completed the church was re-dedicated on 17 May 1891.‡

* For a more detailed account of this meeting house, see *Early Rehoboth*, vol. I, p. 142.

† The cemetery was on the higher ground south of the "Yellow Meeting House". Near the brow of this rise in land is the grave of Rev. Robert Rogerson; farther east towards the present Bay State Road stands a small white marble monument on which is inscribed: "An infant son of Samuel & Lydia Carpenter, died Aug. 22, 1774, Aged 14 hours—It was the first laid in this burying place".

‡ For a complete account of this dedication, see "The Old White Church Celebrates its 275th Birthday", *The Providence Sunday Journal*, 5 Oct. 1919.

In 1812 the town of Rehoboth was divided into two towns. By an act of the Massachusetts Legislature passed on 26 February of that year, the west part was incorporated into a distinct township which resumed its ancient name of Seekonk. The east part retained the name of Rehoboth and is the present town of that name.

In 1814 the old meeting house (built in 1716) was torn down and the timbers, planking, and finish used to build a new Seekonk town house on the westerly side of the present Pawtucket Avenue, some half a mile south of the new meeting house. This town house, still standing (1948), is a 1½-story building 36½ feet wide by 50 feet long, with 14-foot posts. With the exception of larger size glass in the window sash, this building presents the same exterior appearance as when originally built 134 years ago.

The first town meeting was held in the new Seekonk Town House on 7 Nov. 1814. The building committee reported that the building had cost $1,213.66 and that "as much had been done this fall as was necessary . . . considering the lateness of the season and the extreme high price of lumber" [*Seekonk Town Records*, Book I, p. 90]. Capt. Lemuel Bishop was the builder and received $69.31 for tearing down the old meeting house. The net proceeds from wrecking this building were $120.20 which sum was applied towards the cost of building the new town house.

While the new Seekonk town house was built principally from the timber, plank, and other materials from the third meeting house built in 1716, it is interesting to note that part of the materials for this building were obtained from the second meeting house, finished in 1680, and that this building contained lumber that was in the first meeting house, finished about 1648—all of which suggests that this old Seekonk town house probably contains lumber that did service in each of the three meeting houses, the first of which was built three centuries ago.

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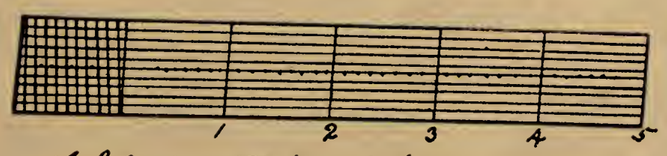
A Plan of Rehoboth

A Further Description of this Plan besides
What is Described on the Lines . . . . . .
the Black Lines Laid Down in the body of
the Plan are Descriptive of the Rivers Coves
and Ponds Contained in Town . . . . . .
The Pricked Lines on the Plan are Descriptive
of the Principle Roads that are Traveled through
Town but their is A Large Number of Cross Roads and Ponds
not Laid Down on the Plan . . . . . .
" This Mark " with the Letter B by the Same A Cross the
Black Lines Represent the Bridges . . . . . .
The Meeting-houses and Mills and Iron Works are
all Marked on the Plan . . . . . .
The Large Black Line above Pawtucket Bridg is
Descriptive of Pawtucket Rivers Which the State of
Rhodeisland Claim as the Line the Small Black
Line Represents the Line agreeable as the Commissioners
keep the Same from Said falls Which Now Runs N 6° E
and their is A Grist Mill & Boutting Mill and A Manufactory
for Makeing Cloath on the Deputed Land . . . . . .
The Reputed Distance from the Center of the Town to Boston
is 48 Miles and from Said Center to Taunton Court house
is 15 Miles . . . . . .
The Actual Survey of the Town Was Taken in the Months of
Febuary and March Last Past . . . . . .
all But 3061 Rods between this Town and Swanzey
Which Was Run about four Years Since
Rehoboth May 26th A.D. 1795

Phanuel Bishop
Hendrick Brown
Valentine Martin
David Perry Jun
Elhanah Trinck Jun
} Committee for ye Town of Rehoboth



A Scale of 200 Rods to an Inch.

To face page 50, EARLY REHOBOTH, vol. IV.

CHAPTER III

The 1795 Survey

In 1794 Massachusetts directed by law that "accurate" plans, drawn "to a scale of 200 rods to an inch", be made of each town and district in the Commonwealth, and that these be filed in the Secretary's Office. With the exception of the town of Chelsea, plans were drawn of all of the towns and duly filed as directed and are now in the Secretary's Office, Division of Archives, *Town Plans* (1794), vols. I to XVI. These plans were later used as a basis for the maps of Massachusetts proper and the district of Maine, published and distributed in 1801.

Complying with the new law of 1794, a survey of the town of Rehoboth was made under the direction of a committee consisting of Capt. Phanuel Bishop, Frederick Drown, Valentine Martin, David Perry, and Elkanah French, Jr., who signed the finished map on 25 May 1795. The name of the surveyor does not appear on the map.

This is the earliest known map of the township of Rehoboth and is here published for the first time. Made one hundred and fifty-three years ago, a period equal to the lifetime of five or six generations, this town survey adds considerable new data not found in any written record.

From the map title we learn that with the exception of the survey of 3,061 rods between Rehoboth and Swanzey, made about 1791, the actual surveying of the town was done in the months of February and March, 1795. We further learn from the title that

> "the large black line above Pawtucket Bridge [at the falls] is Descriptive of Rhode Island claim as the Line. The Small Black Line Represents the Line agreeable as the Commissioner's Run the Same [1746] from Said falls which Now Runs N 6° E and there is A Grist Mill & Boulting Mill and a Manufactory for making Cloth on the Disputed Land".

This map notation calls attention to a small piece of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, territory held for many years by Rhode Island, without that state ever having made formal claim to it. It was the only piece of territory taken from Rhode Island under its charter of 1663 and given to Plymouth Colony, and later confirmed to Massachusetts Colony by Royal decree of 1746. Strange as it may seem, this highly important little piece of land has escaped the attention of historians, consequently no mention of it appears in any of the history books.

The territory involved consisted of about a mile and one-quarter section of the Blackstone River extending from the Pawtucket Falls north to the Attleborough line, together with a long narrow strip of land lying along the west bank of the river. This Rehoboth terri-

tory in the possession of North Providence, Rhode Island, is best described as in the shape of an archer's long bow, the string part of which extended north from the Pawtucket Falls about one and a quarter miles, and the bow proper representing the full width of the Blackstone River to the east shore. The land area was about 44 acres, and the water area about 28 acres, a total of about one-tenth of a square mile*.

Although the territory involved had only the acreage of an ordinary farm, nevertheless its possession was extremely important for this section of the Blackstone River with its dams and water-power, together with an almost equally long narrow strip of land on the west bank of the river, was one of the important manufacturing sites in New England in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. On this narrow strip of land stood the Slater Mill, the first successful water power cotton mill built in the United States, and also a boulting mill which is said to have been the first flour mill erected.

For upwards of one hundred and fifty years the history books have been erroneously telling us that these mills were built on Rhode Island soil which statement has no basis in fact for the land on which they were erected was not in Rhode Island but in the township of Rehoboth, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was not a part of Rhode Island until 1847, as will be shown in the following pages. The fact that the Blackstone River and the land on both sides from the Pawtucket Falls to the Attleborough line was in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and not in North Providence, Rhode Island, makes it necessary to re-write much of the cotton manufacturing history for the period, particularly the cotton statistics.

In order to understand the boundary line situation at Pawtucket Falls, it is necessary to go back to the beginning and review briefly the whole boundary line controversy, first between Rhode Island and Plymouth Colonies, and finally between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The river above the falls was first called Pawtucket and later Blackstone.

From the earliest days of the English settler, the western boundary line between the Wampanoag (Pokanoket) and Narragansett Indian tribes were the eastern shores of Narragansett Bay and the Pawtucket (later called Seekonk) River north to the Pawtucket Falls. The Plymouth Colony patent covered the territory from Cape Cod west to the Pawtucket River. In 1636, Roger Williams obtained from Miantonomi, Sachem of the Narragansetts, the territory west of the east bank of the Pawtucket River. At some time between 1638 and 1641, Ousamequin, Sachem of the Pokanokets and head of the Wampanoags, twice sold the territory east of the east shore of the Pawtucket River to two different sets of proprietors of the Seekonk (Rehoboth) plantation.

In July 1636 a band of Pequot Indians attacked a party of traders at Block Island and murdered Capt. John Oldham in his shallop off the mouth of Narragansett Bay. Captain Oldham, who was of

* These areas are scaled from the 1949 map of the city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, compiled by Thomas E. Harding, Pawtucket City Engineer.

Watertown, Massachusetts, carried on an extensive trade by water with the Indians. The Massachusetts court sent an expedition of ninety men under command of John Endicott against the Indians and took Block Island "by right of conquest".

From Block Island, Endicott extended his expedition into the heart of the Pequot country. The Pequots opened negotiations with the powerful Narragansett Indians to form a league against the English to drive them from the country. At the request of the Boston magistrates, Roger Williams intervened and was successful in preventing the Pequots from winning over the Narragansetts. In October 1636, Miantonomi went to Boston and concluded a formal alliance with the Bay government against the Pequots.

As a reward for services, Massachusetts granted Block Island to John Endicott, Richard Bellingham, Daniel Denison, and William Hawthorne. A long distance from Boston, the Island was not very desirable and in 1660 was sold to a company of Massachusetts men. It was settled two years later.

In the late autumn of 1637, several of the Boston Antinomians deputed Dr. John Clarke and a few others to seek out a place for settlement. While their vessel was passing around the Cape, Dr. Clarke and others journeyed overland to Providence to see Roger Williams "who readily presented two places before us in the same Narraganset Bay, the one upon the main, called Sowames, the other called then Acquedneck, now Rode-Island". Dr. Clarke relates how he and Roger Williams, accompanied by two others, journeyed [through Seekonk] to Plymouth to find out whether the lands in question were claimed by that government. The answer was "that Sowwames was the garden of their Patent, and the flour in the garden", but if Aquedneck was decided upon, "they should look upon as free, and as loving neighbors and friends should be assistant unto us upon the main"*.

Before he went to Plymouth with Dr. John Clarke, Roger Williams knew perfectly well that Sowams, the home of the Indian Sachem Ousamequin, was in the Plymouth Colony patent which covered all of the land to Narragansett Bay, for he himself, a fugitive from Massachusetts, had been asked in 1635 to leave Seekonk, the land adjoining Sowams, and move across the Pawtucket River and out of the Plymouth patent. He must have also known that Plymouth would not allow men banished from Massachusetts to settle some four miles south of Seekonk where he himself had unsuccessfully attempted to settle.

Following part of the advice of the Plymouth Colony magistrates, Roger Williams proceeded to negotiate the purchase of not only Aquidneck, but other Islands in Narragansett Bay:

> 24 Mar. 1637/8—"Cannonnicus and Miantunnomu ye two chief Sachims of the Nanhiggansitts, by vertue of our generall command of this Bay as allso the perticular subjectinge of the dead Sachims of Acquednecke and Kitackamuckqutt, themselves and land unto us", sold to "Mr. Coddington and his friends united unto him the great Island of Acquednecke

* John Clarke, *Ill Newes from New England* (London, 1652, reprinted in *4 Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vol. II, p. 1.

and the rest of the Islands in the Bay excepting Chibachuwesa [Prudence] formerly sold to Mr. Winthrop, the now Governor of the Massachusetts and Mr. Williams of Providence; also the grasse upon the rivers and coves about Kitickamuckqutt and from these to Paupausquatch for the full payment of forty fathom of white beads to be equally divided between us". Witnessed by Roger Williams and Randall Holden [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. I, p. 45].

6 Aug. 1638—"*Memorandum*—I, Ousamequin*, freely consent that Mr. William Coddington and his friends united unto him make use of any grasse or trees on ye maine land on Powakasick Side" for which he received five fathoms of wampum as gratuity for himselfe and the rest. Witnessed by Roger Williams and Randall Holden [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. I, p. 47].

When Roger Williams arranged for William Coddington and associates for the purchase from the Narragansett Sachems of the Island of Aquidneck for the establishment of a new English settlement, he was following the friendly advice given him and Dr. John Clarke by the Plymouth Colony magistrates, but when he included in the purchase of this Island (and others) the grass and trees in the Sowams territory, after having been particularly told that Sowams was not only the "garden spot" but was the "flouer in the garden" of the Plymouth patent, he certainly was not playing fair and above board with the Plymouth magistrates.

Apparently Roger Williams was not entirely satisfied that the Narragansett Sachems had a good Indian title to the Sowams lands, for in order to strengthen the title and plug all possible loop-holes, he thought it necessary to obtain a *Memorandum* from Ousamequin, sachem of the Pokanokes and chief Sachem of the Wampanoags, who held the Indian title to the Sowams lands in the Plymouth Colony patent. This Roger Williams double cross of the Plymouth Colony magistrates, which surprisingly has escaped the attention of historians, laid the foundation for a bitter boundary line dispute between two colonies that continued through two centuries before it was finally settled. Roger Williams knew the bounds of the Plymouth patent, for on 10 Nov. 1637, about the time he and Clarke visited Plymouth, he wrote from Providence the following letter to Governor John Winthrop at Boston:

". . . On the Narragansett side the natives are popolus; on the Massachusetward Plymouth men challenge, so that I presume if they come to the place where first I was, Plymouth will call them theirs [which they successfully did]. I know not the persons yet in general could wish (if it be either with countenance or connivance) that these ways might be more trod into these inland parts, and that amongst the multitudes of the barbarous the neighborhood of some English Plantation (especially of men desiring to fear God) might help and strengthen . . ." [*Narr. Club Publications*, vol. VI, p. 80. See *Early Rehoboth*, vol. II, p. 34].

On 14 Mar. 1643/4, Roger Williams obtained from Parliament a "Free Charter of Civil Incorporation and Government for the

* At a town meeting held at Portsmouth 29 Aug. 1644, it was "ordered that Ousamequin with ten men shall have leave to kill ten deare uppon this Island within the libertie of Portsmouth . . . to bring the deare to the towne to Mr. Brenton and Mr. Baulston and they to view them, and neither Ousamequin nor any of his men shall carry any deere or skins off from the Island, but at the towne of Portsmouth; and to depart from the Island within five days" [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. I, p. 81].

Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay in New England". It was not a mere land patent, nor was it a trading charter like that of Massachusetts, for it granted full power and authority to rule themselves. The bounds of the new colony were set forth as follows:

> "bordering Northward and North-East on the Patent of the Massachusetts; East and South-East on Plymouth Patent, south on the Ocean, and on the West and Northwest by the Indians called Nahigganeucks, alias Narragansets . . ." [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. I, p. 144].

Roger Williams returned from England with the charter of the Colony of Providence Plantations in September 1644. He came overland from Boston to Seekonk where his friends in fourteen canoes met him (probably in Seekonk Cove) and carried him in triumph to Providence*.

Soon after it was known in New England that Roger Williams had obtained a charter for the Colony of Providence Plantations, the neighboring colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay attempted to exercise their jurisdiction in this charter. In November 1644, the Plymouth Court appointed John Brown (afterwards of Seekonk) a commissioner to go to Aquidneck and warn the inhabitants that "a great part of their supposed government is within the line of the government of Plymouth" and to forbid them "to exercise any authority or power of government within the limits of our letters patent". Nine months later, the Massachusetts Council sent Roger Williams the following letter:

> "S^{r}, wee receaved lately ou^{t} of England a charter from ye authority of ye high Cou^{r}te of Parliamen^{t}, beareing date 10th Decembe^{r}, 1643, whereby y^{e} Narragansett Bay, & a certaine tract of land wherein Providence & y^{e} Iland of Quidny are included, wch wee thought fitt to give yow, & other our country men in those pts, notice of, y^{t} yow may forbeare to exercise any jurisdicc$\tilde{o}$n therein, otherwise to appeare at our next Genne^{r}all Cou^{r}te, to be holden the first 4th day of y^{e} 8 month, to shew by what right yow claime any such jurisdicc$\tilde{o}$n; for wch purpose yo^{r}self & other yor neighbo^{r}s shall have free liberty to come, stay, & retourne, as the occacon of y^{e} said buisnes shall require. Dat^{d} at Boston, in y^{e} Mattatusetts, 27: 6 m. [August] 1645. To Mr Roge^{r} W^{ms}, of Providence, by o^{r}der of y^{e} counsell.
>
> "INCREASE NOWELL, Sec^{t}"
>
> [*Mass. Bay Records*, vol. III, p. 49.]

This action of the Plymouth Court, six years after the non-jurisdictional agreement with Roger Williams and Dr. John Clarke in 1637, is not hard to understand, for although the new 1643 Providence Plantations charter carefully co-ordinated its east and southeast boundary line to that of the Plymouth Colony patent, Plymouth had not forgotten Roger Williams' previous double cross in including Sowams property in the purchase of Acquidneck. The opposition to this charter on the part of Plymouth and Massachusetts was to later cost the latter colony the loss of considerable territory, for Clarke and Williams were to retaliate effectively by making a land grab of more than 200 square miles of Plymouth territory.

At a Court of Election held at Providence 16 May 1648, William

* Richard Scott's letter in Fox and Bwenyeat, N. E. Firebrand Quenched, vol. II, p. 47.

Coddington was elected President and then suspended pending certain bills of complaint exhibited against him. Not attending the court to clear himself, Jeremy Clarke was chosen in his place [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. I, pp. 208, 211].

In January 1649, William Coddington sailed for England where he represented to the Council of State that he had discovered those Islands; that he had purchased them from the Indians (all of which was untrue); that he had lived in quiet enjoyment ever since, and was now desirous of being governed by English laws under the protection of the Commonwealth. On 3 Apr. 1651 he was commissioned Governor of the Islands for life.

On his return to Aquidneck in the late summer of 1651, sixty-five of the inhabitants of Newport and forty-one of Portsmouth joined in requesting Dr. John Clarke to proceed to England to seek a repeal of the commission. The inhabitants of Providence and Warwick raised £200 to send Roger Williams to England for the same purpose. Although Clarke and Williams represented different towns, they were working for the same purpose and sailed together from Boston to England in November 1651. On 2 Oct. 1652 Parliament revoked Coddington's commission and empowered the magistrates and people of the Colony to administer the government by virtue of previous instructions until further instructions should be given. Williams and Clarke remained in England working for a new charter—Williams returned in the spring of 1654, and Clarke remained until he obtained the new charter on 8 July 1663.

The "Charter of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England and America", granted by King Charles II in 1663, was the basis for Rhode Island's easterly boundary line claims. The boundary along the Pawtucket or Seekonk River to the Pawtucket Falls and north to the Massachusetts south line is set forth in the Royal patent as follows:

> ". . . From the ocean on the south, or southwardly, vnto the mouth of the river which runneth towards the towne of Providence, from thence along the eastwardly side or banke of the sayd river (higher up called by the name of Seacunck river), vp to the ffalls called Patuckett ffalls, being the most westerly lyne of Plymouth Colony, and so from Sayd ffalls, in a streight lyne, due north, untill itt meete with aforesaid lyne of the Massachusetts Collony" [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. II, pp. 18, 19].

In drafting this new Rhode Island and Providence Plantations charter, Roger Williams and Dr. John Clarke were not forgetful of the trouble caused them by Plymouth Colony's opposition to the Providence Plantations charter of 1643. In retaliation, and there appears to be no other reason, they went all out and grabbed some 210 square miles of Plymouth Colony territory by deliberately moving the Rhode Island line east into Plymouth Colony.

This new eastern boundary line took into Rhode Island about a third of the town of Rehoboth, all of the Sowams lands, all of what was five years later the town of Swansea, and many other towns. On the south end of this new boundary line Rhode Island gained

some 166 square miles, and on the north end the "Attleborough Gore" containing some 34 square miles. In the final adjustment by Royal decree in 1746, this claim was cut down and Rhode Island awarded some 122 square miles represented by the towns of Bristol, Tiverton, Little Compton, Warren, and Cumberland.

As soon as Rhode Island received its new charter it asked the Connecticut and Plymouth colonies to appoint commissioners to join with those from Rhode Island in running the western and eastern boundary lines. Not much progress was made with Plymouth as is seen by the following record:

> 1 June 1663—At a Court of Election held at Plymouth "it is ordered . . . that a letter shall be drawn vp . . . and sent to Road Island in answare to theires . . . [that] the court . . . see no cause to admit of a treaty with them concerning our lands claimed and pretended by them to bee purchased, it being but to make a dispute in matters that are cleare and out of controversy [*Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. IV, p. 44].

> 4 May 1664—At a Rhode Island General Assembly held at Newport, Capt. John Greene and Lieut. Joseph Torrey were "commissioned, and fully impowered to repayre vnto Secounck, alias Rehobath, vpon the last day of this presant month of May, being Tuseday: Then and ther to meette and begin to treat according to instructions given you with two commissioners, in lycke manner autherized from and by the government of the Massatusitts; and in the sayd treaty to continue as long as cause requireth, for the full and finall issuing and composing (if it may be) of all those vncomfortable differances and greivances that have occasionally of late yeares arisen, concearning pretences about the place and plantation called Ascoamacott, on the east side of Pawcatuck river" [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. II, p. 50].

Soon after it obtained its new charter, Rhode Island took over the jurisdiction of Block Island. At a Rhode Island General Assembly held at Newport 4 May 1664, James Sands and Thomas Terry were appointed Selectmen of Block Island and authorized to appoint a third selectman; the three to appoint constables and a clerk for keeping public records. James Sands, Joseph Kent [later of Swansea], Thomas Terry, Peter George, Simon Raye, William Harris, Samuel Dearing, John Rawsbone, John Davies, Samuel Staple, Hugh Williames, Robert Guterry, William Tosh, Tollman Rose, William Carhoone [later of Swansea], Tristome Dodge, John Clark, and William Barker, inhabitants and housekeepers at Block Island, were admitted freemen of the colony [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. II, p. 58].

In June 1664, Plymouth had complained to Rhode Island of intrusions upon her territory and in October following Rhode Island proposed the appointment of a committee to determine the boundaries between the two colonies. In October 1664, Mr. Roger Williams, Capt. John Sanford, Capt. John Greene, and Joseph Torrey [formerly of Rehoboth] were appointed a committee to consider running the west and east boundary lines of the Rhode Island colony.

Early in 1664, the King appointed a Royal Commission to reduce the Dutch at New Amsterdam, to survey the general condition of the New England colonies, to settle colonial disputes, and define the boundary lines of the several chartered jurisdictions, all subject,

however, to the approval of the King. The commission, consisting of Col. Richard Nicholls, Sir Robert Carr, Col. George Cartwright, and Mr. Samuel Maverick, arrived at Boston in July 1664.

The Royal Commissioners' expedition sailed for New Amsterdam on 8 July 1664. The Dutch surrendered to the English on the 29th of the following month. Colonel Nicholls was proclaimed Deputy Governor of New York and took military possession of the New Amsterdam territory. The other three commissioners later returned to New England.

In February of the following winter, the Royal Commission met at Rehoboth and settled the boundary line between Rhode Island and Plymouth Colony. Extracts from the records leading up to and including the final settlement follow:

27 Jan. 1664/5—Leaving Newport, Sir Robert Carr sailed down Narragansett Bay and stopped at Bullock's Cove where he spent some days with Capt. Thomas Willet, of Rehoboth, the Plymouth Colony Assistant, and persuaded him to go to New York as its first mayor [Arnold, *Hist. of Rhode Island* (1860), vol. I, p. 314].

15 Feb. 1664/5—Three of the Royal Commissioners returned from New York, leaving Colonel Nichols in command of the New Amsterdam territory taken from the Dutch. Preparations were made to visit the several colonies and also to consider Rhode Island's claim to territory [*Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 314].

17 Feb. 1664/5—The Royal Commissioners set sail for Plymouth where they presented the King's letter and four proposals to the General Court on 22 February [*Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. IV, p. 85].

The mission was successful and the commissioners returned to Rhode Island. When the King was informed of the "dutifulness and obedience" of the people of Plymouth he wrote them a letter of commendation. "Your carrage" he said "seems to set off with the more lustre by the contrary deportment of the Colony of Massachusetts" [Palfrey, *Hist. of New England* (Boston, 1860), vol. II, pp. 597–605].

23 Feb. 1664/5—At a Rhode Island General Assembly held at Newport, Deputy Governor William Brenton, Mr. William Baulston, and Mr. John Clarke were chosen to "plead the Collonyes interest in poynt of pattent with our friends of Plymouth . . . before his Majestyes Commissioners at Seconck on Monday, being the 27 of this instant there to plead and make out on the Collonyes behalfe what may be requisitt".

"The deputy pleading their insufficiency for to adventure vpon the voyage by reason of the season . . . they are excused." Mr. Roger Williams, Capt. John Sanford, and Capt. Randall Houldon, Assistants, and Capt. John Cranston, doctor of Physicke and Chirurgerie, were appointed to accompany Mr. John Clarke, late agent for the Collony to procure a pattent, were appointed to represent the colony and a "letter of credence" sent to Sir Robert Carr, Knight, George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, Esquires [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. II, pp. 90, 91].

The Royal Commissioners met in the first meeting house at Seekonk (Rehoboth) on 27 Feb. 1664/5 where the eastern boundary line dispute between Rhode Island and Plymouth was considered and decided. This decision is found in the Rhode Island section of the report of the King's Commissioners concerning the New England Colonies, made in December 1665, as follows:

"Their [Rhode Island] Westerne bounds are determined with Connecticot; their Northerne bounds must be the Matachusets Southern line, wherever

it falls, which they complaine to be too Southerly. Their Easterne bounds betwixt them and New Plymouth could not be determined by consent of both parties (Roade Island clayming a thread of land three miles broad, all the length of the mayne land lying next to the Nanhygansett Bay, which without great prejudice they of New Plymouth could not part with): wherupon the Commissioners appointed the water the naturall bounds, of each Collony to be their present bounds, untill his Majesties pleasure be further known.

"Mr. William Brenton*, Deputy Governor of Road Island, having bought a farme upon that thread of land, which he hoped would belong to that Colony, humbly desires his Majestie, that he may continue to possese that farme, though it fall within the limits of New Plymouth.

"And Dr. [John] Alcock†, a physician, having bought Block Island for four hundred pounds of some of Boston (who tooke upon them power never granted them, to sell it), and haveing been at great charges in planting of it, desires his Majestie that he may not be dispossessed of it, he submitting to the government of Roade Island, both these petitions to his Majestie are lost" [*John Carter Brown Library*, MSS. vol. I, No. 63, as printed in Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. II, pp. 128, 129].

Deputy Governor Brenton's purchase of Mattapoiset Neck in Swansea, Plymouth Colony, before 1660, was made with the full knowledge that under the new charter Rhode Island was grabbing a large section of Plymouth Colony territory.

When the King's Commissioners settled the boundary line by making "the water the natural bounds of each colony to be their present bounds, until his Majesties pleasure be further known", they settled nothing but simply confirmed the bounds of Plymouth Colony under its patent. However, the decision stood for the next forty-two years with only an occasional dispute over the southern boundary line of Massachusetts which generally subsided after the exchange of a few letters.

At a Rhode Island General Assembly held at Newport, 7 May 1705, the old territorial controversy was opened up again when the inhabitants of Providence petitioned that the boundary line between Rhode Island and "Massachusetts Bay according to the Rhode Island Charter might be run and fully known . . . viz the Collony north line running from Pawtuxett Falls untill it meets with the South bounds of Her Majesty's Province of said Massachusetts". Maj. William Hopkins, Mr. Joseph Jenks, and Mr. Thomas Olney were appointed Rhode Island commissioners. Massachusetts was to be asked to appoint commissioners [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. III, pp. 528, 529].

* William Brenton was a freeman of Boston, Massachusetts, 15 May 1634; selectman, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637; deputy 1635, 1636, 1637. He was at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 23 Aug. 1638 where he had charge of building the prison which was 12 feet long by 10 feet wide and 10 feet stud. On 29 Apr. 1639 he signed a compact with eight others preparatory to the settlement of Newport. President, 1660, 1661, 1662; commissioner, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663; deputy governor, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666; governor, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669. On his death in 1674 he owned Mattapoiset Neck in Swansea, in the possession of Jared Bourne, Sr. The house and land were inventoried at £1,150 [Austin, *Gen. Dict. R. I.*, p. 254]. At the outbreak of King Philip's War, this house was known as the Bourne Garrison and housed some seventy persons.

This Mattapoiset Neck property was purchased previous to 2 Oct. 1660 for on that date a General Court held at Plymouth ordered him to pay a tax of 10s [*Plymouth Colony Records*, vol. III, p. 202].

† John Alcock, of Roxbury, son of George, b. in England early in 1627, d. 27 Mar. 1667; Harvard College, 1646. He was a physician, but after leaving college went to Hartford, probably on call of his uncle Hooker, to teach school. He m. Sarah, d. 29 Nov. 1665, dau. of Richard Palgrave of Charlestown. He owned an estate on Block Island, distributed to heirs in 1677, "but how acquired I see not" [Savage, *Gen. Dict.*, vol. I, p. 22].

At a Rhode Island General Assembly held at Newport 16 June 1719, a committee appointed by the governments of the Province of Massachusetts Bay and the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations reported that by agreement of the major part of the committee at their meeting held at Rehoboth 22 Oct. 1718 "the said line was fully settled and agreed and by them directed to be now by us run". This was a settlement of Rhode Island's northern boundary. The whole length of the eastern line between the old colony of Plymouth and Rhode Island was still unsettled and for many years was to be the subject of frequent and bitter controversy [*Ibid.*, vol. IV, pp. 251, 252].

In 1729 the whole eastern boundary line controversy broke out into the open again when Capt. Joseph Brown and other inhabitants of Attleborough petitioned the Rhode Island General Assembly praying "that they might be annexed unto this government supposing themselves to be a part thereof". At a meeting of the General Assembly held at Warwick, 29 Dec. 1729, a committee was "chosen and impowered on the part of the government (at the charge of the petitioners) to settle the line betwixt this colony and Massachusetts from Pawtucket Falls north to the south line of said province and that a letter be sent to Massachusetts asking them to appoint a committee to join with our committee to settle said line; but in case they refuse or neglect to do so, then our commissioners to run it themselves, if they see cause; and in that case to be sent home to Great Britain in order to be decided" [*Ibid.*, vol. IV, pp. 430–431].

Four years later the controversy over Attleborough "in that gore of land unjustly claimed by the Province of the Massachusetts Bay" finally came to a head when the Rhode Island General Assembly decided to refer the whole matter to the King for settlement.

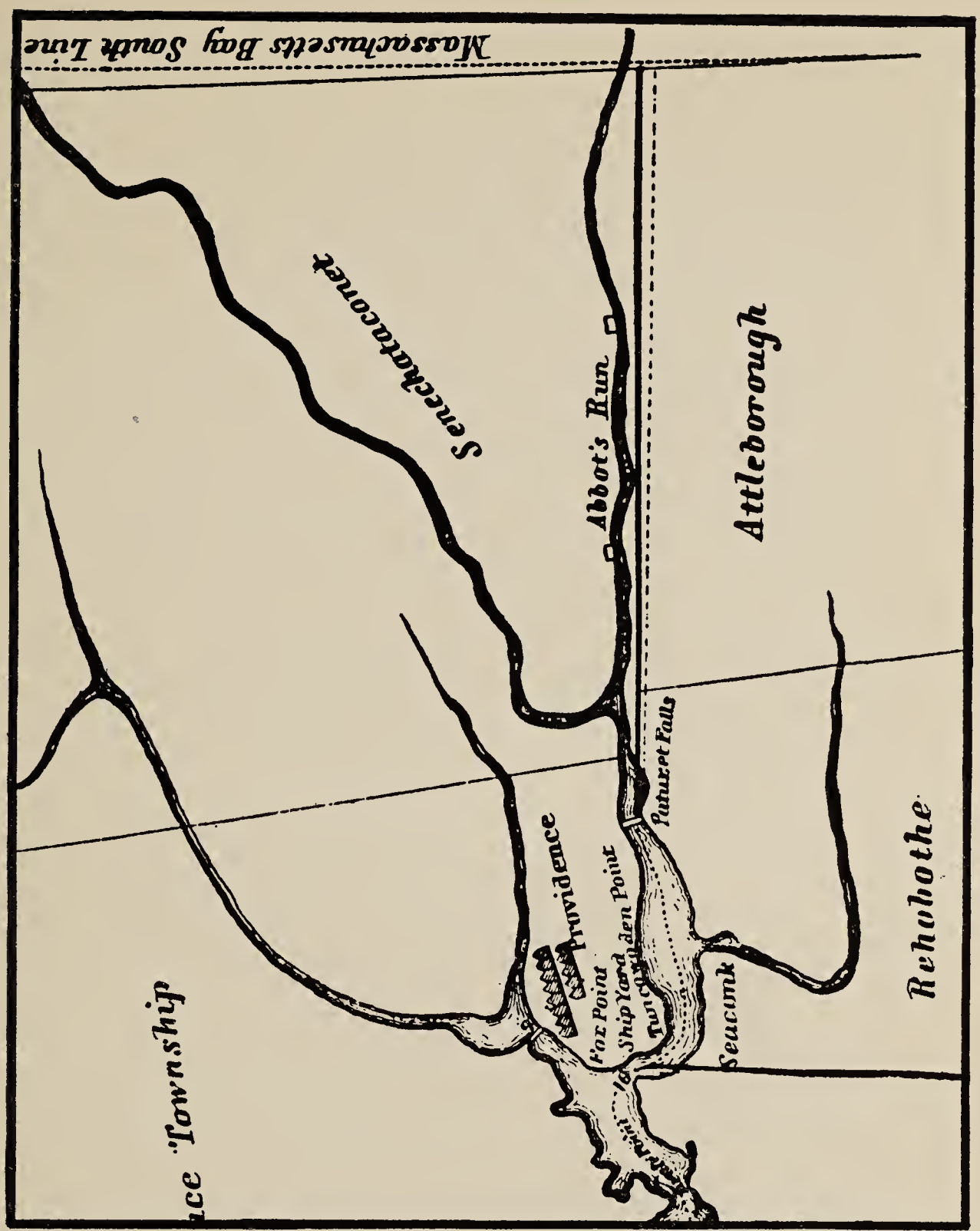
3 Dec. 1733—At a Rhode Island General Assembly held at Newport it was voted "that the appeal to His Majesty (relating to the gore of land in controversy), presented to this Assembly is approved of and ordered forthwith to be sent home to His Majesty in Great Britain, signed by his honor [William Wanton] the governor" [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. IV, p. 491].

9 Jan. 1736/7—The reply of Massachusetts to the Rhode Island appeal was presented to the Board of Trade claiming the whole tract east of Narragansett Bay and Pawtucket river under the Plymouth Colony patent, confirmed, as was contended, by the Royal Commissioners in 1664 [Arnold, *Hist. of Rhode Island* (1860), vol. II, p. 117].

10 May 1738—The Board of Trade reported to the Plantations Committee recommending that commissioners from the neighboring provinces be appointed by the King to determine the eastern boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts [*Ibid.*, vol. II, p. 119].

31 Oct. 1739—At a Rhode Island General Assembly held at South Kingstown it was "voted that Peter Bourse [Assistant], Esq., write to the commissioners of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay and inform them that it is the resolution of this government to proceed no further in the controversy relating to the eastern bounds of this colony by choosing commissioners, but wait for the King's commission in that affair" [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. IV, p. 562].

4 Sept. 1740—The following "commissioners for marking out and settling



Courtesy of the John Carter Brown Library

A section of the northeast corner of the map surveyed and drawn in 1741 for the Commissioners appointed by Royal Commission for "marking out and settling the boundaries between the Province of Massachusetts Bay and colony of Rhode Island eastward". The black line extending north from the Pawtucket Falls to the Massachusetts Bay line represents the boundary as set forth in the "Charter of the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in New England and America", granted by King Charles II in 1663. Cf. *ante* page 56.

An order in council dated 28 May 1746 confirmed by Royal decree this north easterly boundary line of Rhode Island. On 2 Dec. 1746 the Rhode Island Commissioners ran a line due north through Pawtucket Falls to the southern boundary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Cf. *post* page 62.

The dotted lines on the map represent a survey made in 1845 by Mr. Borden under direction of the Commissioners of Massachusetts. In 1847 the line at the falls was moved east to take in the whole river north of the falls and for the first time this area became a part of Rhode Island.

the boundaries between the Province of the Massachusetts Bay and the colony of Rhode Island, eastward" were appointed by Royal Commission; "our trusty and well beloved Cadwallader Colden*, Abraham Vanhorn, Philip Livingston, Archibald Kennedy*, and James De Lancey, Esquires, of the Province of New York; our trusty and well beloved John Hamilton, John Wells, John Reading, Cornelius Vanhorn, and William Provost, Esquires, of the Province of New Jersey; and our trusty and well beloved William Skene*, William Shirreff*, Henry Cope, Erasmus James Philips* and Otho Hamilton*, Esquires, of the Province of Nova Scotia" [The Royal Commission, Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. IV, p. 587].

7 Apr. 1741—The first meeting of the boundary line Commissioners was held at Providence, selected in England as the most convenient place for the various meetings. Five or more Commissioners were to constitute a quorum. Under the Royal Charter of 1663, Rhode Island claimed from a point three miles east-north-east of Assonet, due south to the ocean, and westerly to Fox Point; thence by the east bank of the river to Pawtucket falls, and thence due north to the Massachusetts line. Massachusetts claimed to "the middle of the east passage of Narragansett Bay, and so up the Pawtucket River to the starting point of the northern line of Rhode Island as run in 1719 to be the proper boundary of the two colonies".

Two surveyors, James Helme of South Kingstown, and William Chandler of Thompson, Connecticut, were appointed to prepare a map of the whole of Rhode Island as well as the territory in dispute, and "a map or draught of the boundaries agreed upon" [Whitehall letter and Royal Commission Report, Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. IV, pp. 586–590].

30 June 1741—The work of the commissioners was finished and the judgment of the court filed. Ruling that Narragansett Bay ended at Bullock's Point, it gave Rhode Island all the land within three miles of the shore south and east of a line measured three miles north-east from Bullock's Point Neck and set up five bounds to the south and east from which the three mile lines were to be run to mark the eastern boundary. Running northerly from the southwest corner of Bullock's Point Neck, the high water mark to Pawtucket falls was to be the dividing line and from the falls a due north line to the established southern line of Massachusetts was to complete the boundary [*Commissioners' Report*].

27 Aug. 1741—Massachusetts decided to appeal from every part of the court's judgment. Rhode Island objected to the Narragansett Bay limit at Bullock's Point Neck instead of Fox Point as locating the mouth of Providence River, and to the decision that Assonet was not the north-east point of the bay, resulting in a small territory being assigned to her, appealed from that portion of the judgment, but "accepted the ramainder, along the east shore to Pawtucket falls and from thence due north to the Massachusetts line"† [*Commissioners' Report*].

All appeals from the Commissioners' finding having been rejected, an order in council under date of 28 May 1746 confirmed by Royal decree the eastern boundary line of Rhode Island. While Rhode Island did not gain as much territory as it thought it was entitled to on the southern end of the boundary line, the boundary on the

* These men signed the surveyor's map annexed to the Commissioners' final report.

† On 17 Sept. 1741, Cadwallader Colden, Esq., chairman of the Commission, sent the original report to the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, by the Ship *Sarah* of Boston, Alexander Watts, master. Two copies were made of the original report. One is in the Massachusetts archives and the other in the Rhode Island archives. The John Carter Brown Library has a third copy, dated 27 Oct. 1845, transcribed from the original report preserved in the State Paper Office, London, America No. 378. Robert Lemon, Chief Clerk in his Majesty's State Paper Office, made the copy by special permission.

northern end was settled exactly as set forth in the Colony's 1663 charter.

At a Rhode Island General Assembly held at Providence 11 Nov. 1746, five commissioners were appointed to "join with such other commissioners as are or shall be appointed by the Province of Massachusetts Bay in marking out the several boundaries and running the several lines agreeably to his Majesties said determination . . . to meet at Pawtucket Falls 2 December next and begin said service" [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. V, p. 197].

On 6 Jan. 1746/7, the Rhode Island boundary line commissioners, appointed 11 Nov. 1746, reported to a General Assembly held at Providence that they had met at Pawtucket Falls on 2 Dec. 1746 in the expectation of meeting the Province of Massachusetts Bay commissioners, but as they did not appear, proceeded to run a due north line from Pawtucket Falls to the south boundary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in the following manner:

> "From a certain point on the southern side of Pawtucket Falls, where we erected a monument of stones with a stake thereon, we ran a meridian line which directly passed through said falls to a walnut tree on the northerly side of said falls; then to a pitch pine tree, then to a small white oak, then to a grey oak, then to a small pitch pine tree, then to a black oak, then to a large white oak near the river called Abbott's Run . . . then to divers other marked trees in the said course to the extremity of the said line . . . at or near the place where was formerly erected a stake called [Nathaniel] Woodward's and [Solomon] Saffery's Stake as one remarkable south boundary of said Province, and from whence run a west line making an allowance of eight degrees and an half as west variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian it being the course of the said Province according to their charter . . . we then extended the said north line . . . till it intersected the said west line and upon the point of its intersection erected a monument of stones . . . as the north east boundary of that tract of land commonly called the Gore . . ." [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. V, pp. 199–201].

All of the territory west of this meridian line from the Pawtucket Falls to the southerly line of Massachusetts now belonged to Rhode Island, and all of the territory east of this line belonged to Massachusetts. Rhode Island proceeded to take possession of some thirty-four square miles of land in the Attleborough Gore, but made no mention of turning over to Massachusetts the small piece of territory between the Attleborough line and Pawtucket Falls that was now on the east side of the new boundary line.

An act was passed at a Rhode Island General Assembly held at Providence, 27 Jan. 1746/7, incorporating the inhabitants of the lands lately taken into the colony by the settlement of the eastern boundaries. These lands were set off into five townships*, with the inhabitants thereon, as follows: That part heretofore called Bristol, incorporated into a township by the name of Bristol; that part heretofore known as part of Tiverton, with a part of Dartmouth and Freetown adjoining, incorporated as the township of Tiverton;

* The areas of these new townships and the numbers of inhabitants were: Bristol, about 10 square miles, or 6,400 acres, and 1,069 inhabitants; Tiverton, about 43 square miles, or 27,520 acres, and 1,040 inhabitants; Little Compton, about 21 square miles, or 13,440 acres, and 1,152 inhabitants; Warren, about 14 square miles, or 8,960 acres, and 680 inhabitants; Cumberland, about 34 square miles, or 21,760 acres, and 806 inhabitants. Totals:—about 122 square miles, or 78,080 acres, and 4,747 inhabitants [*Census* of 1748].

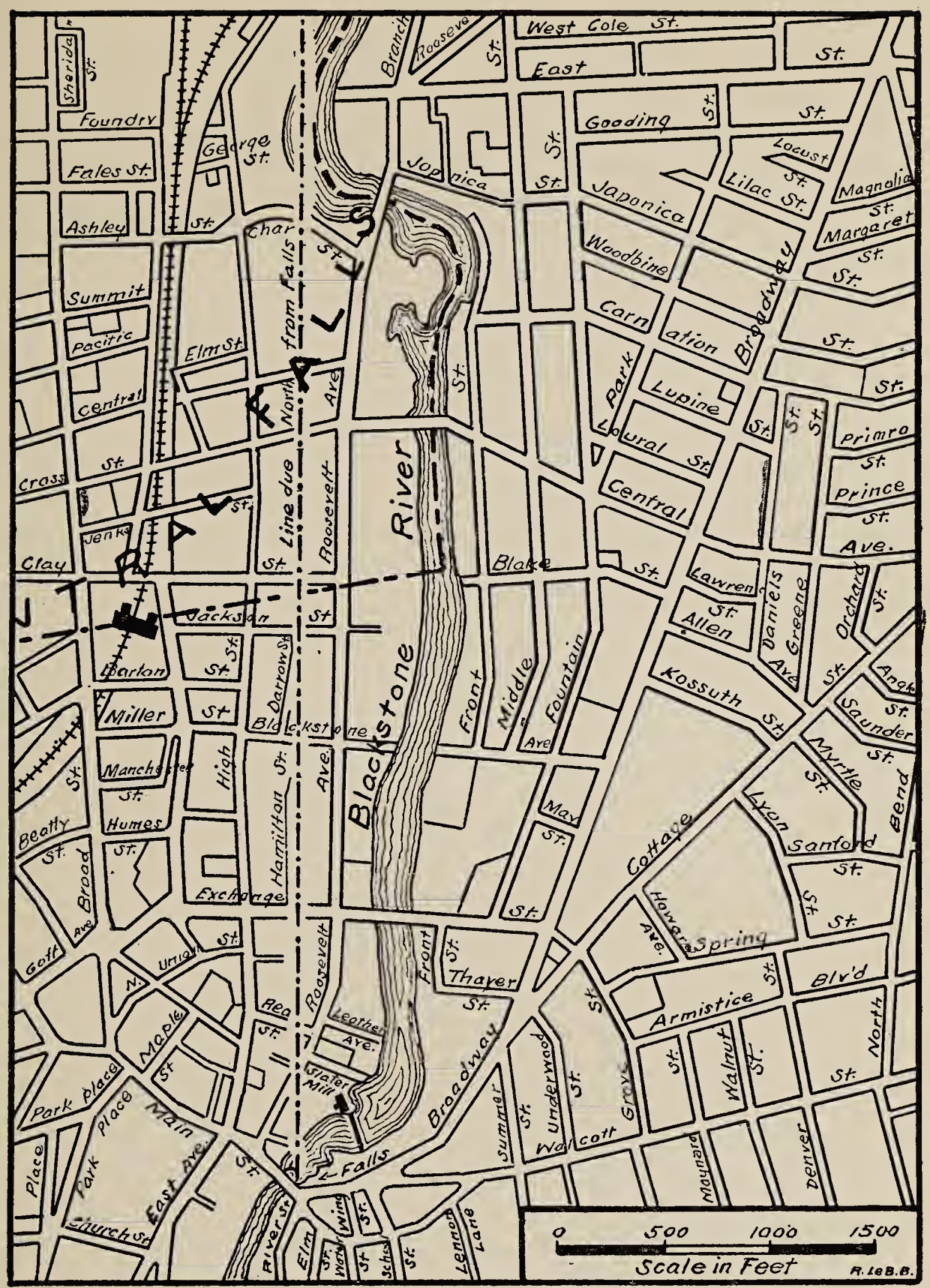
that part heretofore a part of Little Compton, and a part of Dartmouth thereto adjoining, incorporated as the township of Little Compton, and that the line which formerly divided Tiverton from Little Compton be extended easterly to the colony line and the whole to be the dividing lines between the said towns; and that part which heretofore has been a part of Swansey and Barrington, with a small part of Rehoboth there adjoining, incorporated as the township of Warren; and that part which has been commonly called the Gore of Land be incorporated as the township of Cumberland [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. V, pp. 204–206].

Skipping ahead twenty-three years to 11 September 1769, we find the old dispute respecting Rhode Island's northern boundary, settled fifty years earlier, suddenly flaring up again when at a Rhode Island General Assembly held at East Greenwich, Moses Brown, one of the deputies of the Town of Providence, moved that a committee be appointed "to collect and study the papers respecting the northern line of the colony; that from the best information there may easily be added to the colony a very considerable tract of land the inhabitants of which want to be inhabitants of this colony and not be harrassed with taxes in a Province that they think has no right to govern them" [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. VI, p. 600].

Outside of small intermittent complaints, not too much is heard about the boundary line question for the next quarter of a century, until at a Rhode Island General Assembly held at Newport on the first Wednesday in May 1791, Hon. William Bradford, Speaker of the House, Jabez Bowen, and Moses Brown were appointed commissioners to meet with the Massachusetts commissioners to determine the northern boundary line between the two states. The commissioners from the two states made their report to the Rhode Island General Assembly held at Providence on the last Monday in February 1792. Dated at Wrentham 17 Aug. 1791, the report states "that being of different opinions and therefore not able to settle the line, [we] do agree to recommend to the said states to submit the matter in dispute to indifferent men of the neighboring states, as to unite in an application to Congress to settle the same". They agreed to "leave the line from Pawtucket Falls to be run and settled when the north line is settled" [Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. X, pp. 433, 474].

It will be remembered that this north line through the Pawtucket Falls was fixed by Royal decree of 1746 as being the east line of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations under its charter of 1663, and that the Rhode Island commissioners immediately ran this line to its intersection with the south line of Massachusetts which had been settled in 1719. This north line through the falls gave to Massachusetts the narrow strip of land and section of the Blackstone River above the falls as shown on the 1795 Rehoboth map.

Long before 1792, the river at Pawtucket Falls had become very valuable to Rhode Island on account of its water-power. Joseph Jencks had built the first mills on the river—a forge and sawmill



A 1949 map showing a section of Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I., compiled by Thomas E. Harding, Pawtucket City Engineer. The broken line extending due north from the east abutment of the Main Street bridge at Pawtucket Falls to the southern line of Massachusetts is the boundary line as specified in the Rhode Island Charter of 1663 and confirmed by Royal decree in 1746.

The position of this meridian line coincides exactly with the line shown on the Rehoboth Map of 1795 and the U. S. Geographical Map of 1944. The territory east of this line was in the village of Pawtucket, town of Rehoboth, Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and that west of the line was in the colony of Rhode Island. Consequently, the old Slater Mill and all of the other mills north of the Pawtucket Falls on either side of the Blackstone River to the Attleborough line were in the old town of Rehoboth.

on the west side of the falls by 1671. The lower dam above the falls was built by the proprietors on both sides of the river as early as 1718. It was a substitute for two earlier dams, one on the western side extending three quarters of the way across the river, and the other a separate dam for a sawmill on the east side. About the year 1714 a canal for a fish passage, later known as Sergeant's Trench, was dug around the western end of the lower dam commencing at a point above the dam and emptying into the river about ten rods below the dam.

As a fish passage this canal was a failure and an anchor mill and dam were built across it about the year 1730. Between that time and 1790, several more mills and dams were built. In 1792 another dam was built across the river above the head of Sergeant's Trench and almost twenty rods above the lower dam. The mills on the upper dam and those on Sergeant's Trench were supplied with water by flumes from the flooded area above the dam.

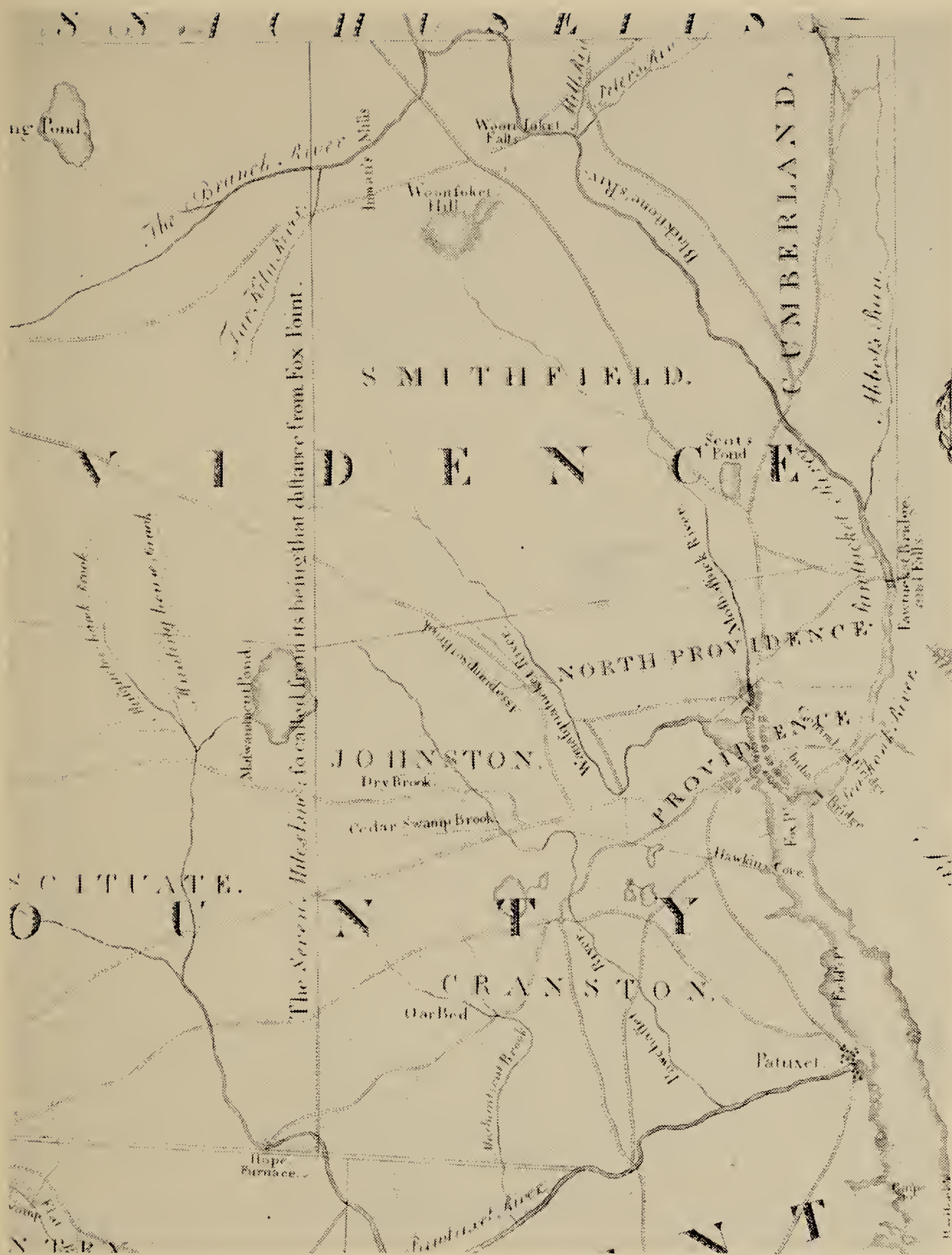
Considerable Rhode Island capital had been invested in dams and mills along the river at the Pawtucket Falls. Moses Brown of Providence was one of the largest investors and it will be noted that it was he who in 1769 re-opened the north boundary line controversy which had been settled in 1719. In 1792 we find him also a member of the Rhode Island boundary line commission agreeing with a similar commission from Massachusetts to defer running the line north from Pawtucket Falls until the northern boundary line was settled. At this same time he had a cotton mill in operation near the falls and the following year financed building the Slater Mill north of the falls.

The voluminous 1741 report of the Court of Commissioners appointed to settle the easterly boundary line between Rhode Island and Massachusetts is accompanied by a map "Drawn by a scale of 150 chains * to an inch with a variation of 8° 30′ west from the north. By order of His Majesty's Court of Commissioners, James Helme and William Chandler, Surveyors. Providence, 24 June 1741—A true copy of the map referred to in our proceedings and ordered to be annexed to a copy of the record". This map was signed by Cadwallader Colden and the other five commissioners, 8 Sept. 1741.

The Pawtucket Falls section of this map, illustrated on another page, is very inaccurate. It erroneously shows practically the whole of the river from the east abutment of the bridge to the Attleborough line to be west of the north line from the falls and therefore in Rhode Island, and not east of the line and in Massachusetts as is correctly shown on the 1795 Rehoboth map.

The first American map of Rhode Island was made by Caleb Harris and published in 1795 by Carter & Wilkinson, Providence. In the preparation of this map, Harris clearly copied much from the 1741 survey made by James Helme and William Chandler for the Court of Commissioners. Whether accidentally or inten-

* In the old land measure, 100 links equals 66 feet, or 4 rods equals 1 chain, and 150 chains equals 600 rods. Therefore, the scale of 150 chains equals 600 rods, or 9,900 feet, or 1.87 miles to one inch.



Courtesy of the R. I. Historical Society

The northeast corner of "A Map of the State of Rhode Island, by Caleb Harris, taken mostly from surveys, Harding Harris delineav't". Engraved by Carter & Wilkinson, Providence, 1795. This is the earliest American map of the State of Rhode Island and measures 16 by 21¼ inches.

At Pawtucket Falls, Harris not only perpetuated the error in the river location on the Royal Commissioners' map of 1741 (page 61) but enlarged on it by moving both the Pawtucket (Blackstone) and Abbot's Run Rivers considerably further west into Rhode Island. For the next forty years and more, Rhode Island map makers copied the Harris map, always showing the rivers well west of the due north line from the Pawtucket Falls. On the Lockwood map of 1819 (page 67), the due north line from the falls is started so far south and east of the falls that the bridge and four mills on the east bank of the Blackstone River are shown as being in Rhode Island.

tionally, Harris made one important change in his map and that was to move the Pawtucket (Blackstone) and Abbot's Run Rivers considerably further west into Rhode Island than is shown on the 1741 map. This was to be repeated over and over again on Rhode Island maps drawn during the next half century. Some of the more important early maps * were those of 1795, 1796, 1804, 1819, 1822, and 1828. The 1819 map by Benoni Lockwood for the Rhode Island Gazetteer leans the most favorably towards Rhode Island by moving west into that state not only the river, but the falls, bridge, and seven cotton mills.

In 1847 the commissioners of Massachusetts and Rhode Island ascertained, established in ten parts, and marked by stone monuments the boundary lines between the two states, the first three being as follows: (1) from the northwest corner of Rhode Island on the Connecticut line easterly in a straight line 21.5 miles to Burnt Swamp Corner in Wrentham; (2) thence due south to the center of the Blackstone River about six rods east of the bridge at Central Falls; (3) thence following the rivers southerly, generally on the east banks, to Bullock's Neck †.

As established in 1847, the northern end of the eastern boundary line was considerably different from that of the Rhode Island charter of 1663 which directed that the line should run due north through the Pawtucket Falls until it met the southern boundary line of Massachusetts and then turn west to the Connecticut line. In 1847 the commissioners first ran the southern boundary line of Massachusetts, beginning at the northwest corner of Rhode Island on the Connecticut line and running easterly to Burnt Swamp Corner in Wrentham, and from this corner due south to the center of the Blackstone River, about six rods east of the bridge at Central

* *A Map of the State of Rhode Island*, "taken mostly from Surveys by Caleb Harris", was engraved in Boston for Carter & Wilkinson, Providence, 1795. This map shows the eastern boundary line of Rhode Island running due north from the east abutment of the bridge at Pawtucket Falls to the southern boundary line of Massachusetts. The river above the falls, to a point considerably beyond its confluence with the Abbot's Run, is called Pawtucket River, changing to Blackstone River still farther north. All of the river from the Pawtucket Falls north is shown on the west of the north line from the east abutment of the bridge and in Rhode Island. On this map the river is moved to the west further into Rhode Island from its location as shown on the Commissioners' map of 1741.

A *Map of Rhode Island*, "drawn and engraved by Joseph Scott", published at Philadelphia, December 1795, by F. & R. Bailey. This is said to be the second American Rhode Island map published.

A *Map of Rhode Island*, by Arrowsmith & Lewis, published at Boston, 1804. This is said to be the sixth American map of Rhode Island.

A *Rhode Island Map*, drawn by F. Lewis, engraved by A. Lawson, printed by F. Brown, and published by Conrad & Co., Philadelphia, 1804. This map shows the line due north from the east abutment of the Pawtucket bridge and the river to the west of it as copied from the 1795 Harris map.

A *Map of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations* "corrected and enlarged with many additions by Benoni Lockwood, 1819", was published in that year by William S. Marsh, Hartford, for a Gazetteer of Rhode Island. On this map the due north line is started south and east of the east abutment of the bridge at Pawtucket Falls, consequently the whole width of the river including the bridge is west of the line and further into Rhode Island. Five cotton mills are shown on the west bank of the river, one below the bridge and four above the bridge to the confluence of the rivers. On the east side of the river, three cotton mills are shown between the falls and the fork of the rivers, and one mill on Abbot's Run.

A *Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Map of Rhode Island*, published in Philadelphia in 1822, copies the line north from the Pawtucket bridge and the location of the river from the Harris Map of 1795. The same is true of a map published in 1828.

† Cady, *Rhode Island Boundaries* (1636–1936), p. 21.

Falls and considerably east of the falls.

This survey established a new corner east of a north line through the falls and added to Rhode Island a long narrow strip of land including the whole width of the Blackstone River between the falls and the Attleborough line east of the boundary line not specified in the 1663 Rhode Island charter.

The long standing boundary dispute between Rhode Island and Massachusetts was finally amicably adjusted and settled in 1861. A part of what is now Fall River * was ceded to Massachusetts which in return ceded to Rhode Island the westerly part of Seekonk †, incorporated 1 Mar. 1862 as East Providence, and the town of Pawtucket. The bounds between these towns and Massachusetts followed the general line of the Ten Mile and Runnins Rivers ‡. In this exchange of territory Rhode Island gave Massachusetts 11 square miles of land with 3 miles of tidewater valued at $1,300,000 and in return received from Massachusetts 18½ square miles of land with 23½ miles of tidewater valued at $2,998,000§.

In closing this chapter, it is interesting to note that when the boundary line adjustment was made with Massachusetts in 1847, Rhode Island gained title to the long narrow strip of land and section of the river above the Pawtucket Falls, the water-power of which was so important to the numerous cotton and other mills along its banks. Fourteen years later, in 1861, in the last and final boundary line adjustment between the two states, it would appear that Massachusetts paid a high price for the land it added to its cotton manufacturing City of Fall River. Nine years after the Civil War the picture had completely changed, however, for in those few years twenty-three new corporations were organized in Fall River, thirty new cotton mills were built, and at least seven full sized additions were made to old mills with an increase in capitalization of nearly twelve million dollars ||.

To-day, eighty-eight years after Rhode Island ceded to Massachusetts the eleven square miles to be added to the city of Fall River in exchange for the eighteen and a half square miles represented by the town of East Providence and half of the present city of Pawtucket, Rhode Island seems to have had the better of the bargain, for in the meantime Fall River had lost all of its cotton mills to the South and not many years ago the City itself was financially bankrupt.

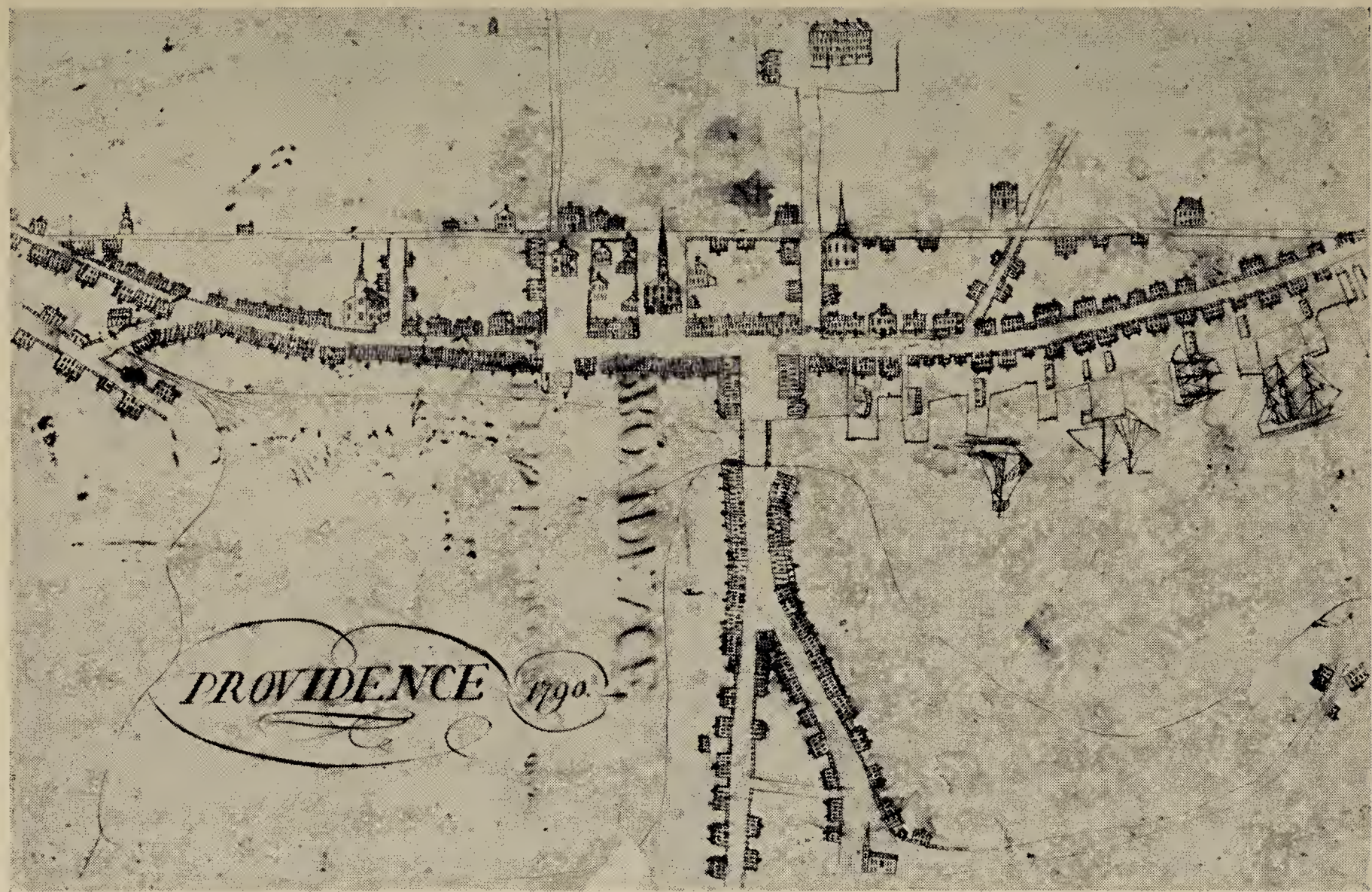
* FALL RIVER—Incorporated 26 Feb. 1803; part of Freetown. Name changed to Troy, 18 June 1804; name changed from Troy, 12 Feb. 1834. Fall River incorporated as a city, 12 Apr. 1854; act of incorporation accepted by the town, 22 Apr. 1854. Certain lands on the east side of Mount Hope Bay annexed by the change of the bounds of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 10 Apr. 1861. The bounds between Fall River and Westport located and defined 14 June 1894 [*Historical Data*, County, City and Towns, Mass. (1920), p. 14].

† SEEKONK—Incorporated 26 Feb. 1812; part of Rehoboth. Part of Pawtucket, R. I., and certain lands over which Seekonk may have claimed jurisdiction lying east of a conventional line to be determined by the U. S. Supreme Court, after the entry of the decree of said court, to be part of Seekonk, 10 Apr. 1861. [*Historical Data*, County, City and Towns, Mass. (1920), p. 15].

‡ See map, Cady, *Rhode Island Boundaries* (1636–1936), p. 23.

§ Map showing proposed exchange of land between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, *Bristol County Registry of Deeds*, Plan Book No. 2, p. 64.

|| Henry M. Fenner, *History of Fall River* (New York, 1906), pp. 76, 79, 82,



Courtesy of the R. I. Historical Society

The earliest known paper map of the town of Providence, drawn in 1790 by John Fitch (1770–1827) a Brown student who graduated that year. On the back is a drawing of the First Baptist Meeting House. For a key to this map, see the *Providence Sunday Journal*, 18 Jan. 1948. The earliest known map of Providence is the 1777 view scratched on Stephen Avery's Revolutionary powder horn.

CHAPTER IV

Pawtucket

The word Pawtucket is an Indian place-name meaning "land at the mouth of the river" * and covered considerable territory north of Pawtucket Falls on both sides of the Pawtucket River now called the Blackstone. The earliest record of the name is found in the 24 Mar. 1637 Indian deed of Providence lands where one of the bounds is "from the river and fields of Pawtucket".

The next record of the place is on 1 Aug. 1638 when Roger Williams wrote from Providence to Gov. John Winthrop at Boston telling about the murder of an Indian "four days since by Arthur Peach and three others from Plymouth" and of their stopping with "the old man at Pawtuckqt" †. This could be no other than William Blackstone who in the spring of 1635 had settled on the Pawtucket River about three miles north of the Pawtucket Falls near where the Lonsdale station now stands in the town of Cumberland ‡. In King Philip's War, Captain Denison captured the Indian Chieftain *Canonchet* at the foot of a high hill in Pawtucket §. This was probably William Blackstone's "Study Hill".

Originally the whole length of the river from the southern boundary line of Massachusetts over the Pawtucket Falls into the salt water and about four and one-half miles south, to its confluence with the Providence River, was called Pawtucket River. On the Caleb Harris 1795 map this river has three names. The salt river to Pawtucket Falls is called the Seekonk; from the falls north and well into the town of Cumberland, the Pawtucket; and from that point north, the Blackstone. To-day the fresh river above Pawtucket Falls is called the Blackstone and the salt river it empties into below the falls is called the Seekonk River on Rhode Island maps, and the Providence River on U. S. Government maps.

In a two mile distance above the Pawtucket Falls there is a drop in the river of about fifty feet to mean tide level. A mile below the Valley Falls pond and over the Central Falls, the water drops twenty-five feet and finally another twenty-five feet more over the Pawtucket Falls into the tide water.

On the east, the Rehoboth side of Pawtucket Falls, the river banks are uniformly high and steep, rising abruptly fifteen to thirty feet to the Seekonk "great plain" which is bounded on the east by the Ten Mile River, a small fresh water stream which empties into the salt water river about two and one half miles south of the Pawtucket Falls.

* Definition by William Brooks Cabot, *R. I. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, vol. XXII, p. 38. Trumbull, *Indian Names in Connecticut*, p. 49, says that the Indian name means "a waterfall place".

† For letter see *Narragansett Club Publications*, vol. VI, p. 112.

‡ See *Early Rehoboth*, vol. III, p. 13.

§ See *Early Rehoboth*, vol. III, p. 46.

The Rehoboth side of the falls was settled first. At a Rehoboth town meeting held 9 June 1645, lots were drawn in the Great Plain, "beginning on the west side [Pawtucket River], and he who is first on the west side shall be last upon the east [Ten Mile River]". This was a division of the width of the plain from the Pawtucket River to the Ten Mile River north of the Rehoboth Ring of the Green and was parcelled out in lots to fifty-eight Rehoboth proprietors.

The Smith and Bucklin families were original owners of large tracts of this plain land along the river and from an early date consolidated their holdings. In 1738, Henry Smith, probably the grandson of Ensign Henry Smith the first settler, sold Samuel Smith forty-eight acres of land on the east side of Pawtucket Falls bounded on the land "where the grist mill stands". In 1747, one or both of the Smiths conveyed the grist or "corn mill" to James Bucklin. Twenty-nine years later, in 1776, James Bucklin conveyed the mill to his son John.

Rehoboth early assumed proprietorship at the Pawtucket Falls when on 9 Feb. 1646 the townsmen agreed that Edward Sale, John Dogget, William Sabin, John Peram and William Thayer should have permission to set weirs at the cove and on Pawtucket River providing they "hinder not either English nor Indians from fishing at the falls at either place".

On the west, the Providence side of the river, the physical characteristics of the land are more diversified. About two miles west of the Blackstone River is the Moshassuck River, now an insignificant stream. The watershed between these two rivers rises in some places into a high ridge topped by outcropping ledges. While the land generally slopes gradually to the valley of the Moshassuck, the banks of the Blackstone are in most places high, although both north and south from the falls a tract of level land lies between the river and the central ridge. This spot may be the 1637 "river and fields of Pawtucket".

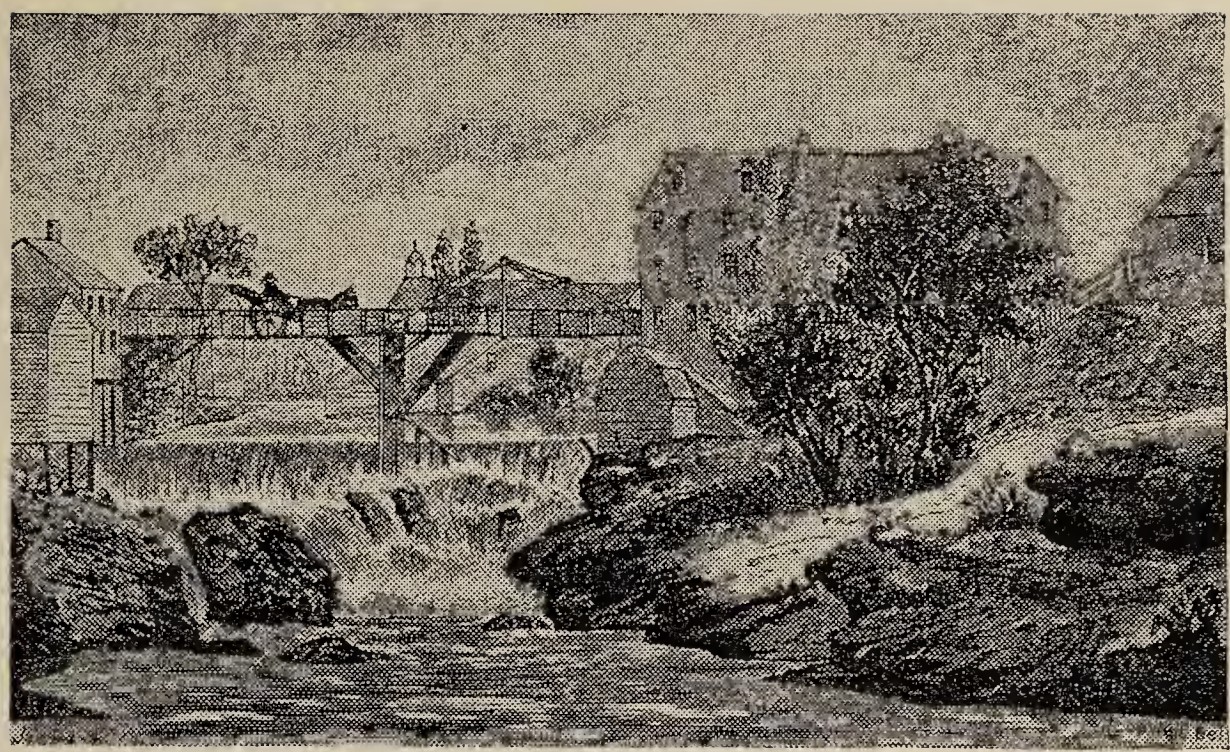
No very early settlements were made on the Providence side for these Pawtucket lands were not held to be of any great value. On 10 Sept. 1646, Gregory Dexter, Thomas Olney, Roger and Robert Williams, who had been requested by the town to purchase "the right which Ousamequin pretendeth to a parcell of Land which lies between our lands at Pawtucket and an Indian plantation northwest", reported that it was "*upland from ye water and most of it barren and rockie without meadow*" *. On 27 July 1650, Roger Williams' brother Robert sold to William Blackstone his sixty acres of upland and two shares of meadow "lying above the second wading-place above Pawtucket ffalls" †.

The first known settler on the Providence side of the Pawtucket Falls was Joseph Jencks ‡ who by 1671 had built a sawmill and iron

* Bartlett, *Rhode Island Colony Records*, vol. I, p. 33. The italics are the writer's.

† *Early Providence Town Records*, vol. II, p. 9.

‡ Joseph[2] Jenckes, b. 1632, d. 4 Jan. 1717, was the son of Joseph, iron master at Saugus (Lynn), Mass., in 1647. He was at Warwick, R. I., 25 Mar. 1669, when the town granted him land on either side of the Pawtuxet River for a sawmill, he agreeing to let the towns people have boards at 4s.6d. the hundred, and all sawn work at a proportional price. On 10 Oct. 1671, he purchased 60



THE PAWTUCKET FALLS BRIDGE

A photograph of a wood-cut picture of the Pawtucket Falls bridge first published in 1881 in Prof. Wilfred H. Munro's *Picturesque Rhode Island.* The wood-cut was next used in 1886 in *Providence Plantations, 250th Anniversary.*

Drawn from a point south of the bridge looking north, the right side of the picture shows the old village of Pawtucket, town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, on the east bank of the river. The west bank of the river, on the left of the picture, was in the old town of North Providence, Rhode Island.

The caption under the original picture tells us that this was the appearance of the bridge about 1789. This date is at least ten years too early as the picture could not have been drawn earlier than 1799 for in that year Samuel Slater & Company built a cotton mill in Rehoboth near the bridge on the east bank of the river. This cotton mill is the large three-story building shown in the picture at the east approach to the bridge.

The artist depicts a wooden bridge supported in the center on the rocks of the falls as were all of the early wooden bridges. Crossing the bridge is a man driving a one-horse shay. In the background, over the center of the bridge, can be seen the cupola of the old Slater Mill built in 1793.

So far as is known to the present writer, the buildings at the west approach to the bridge have not been identified. The two-story building on piles appears to stand on or near the site of Ezekiel Carpenter's old fulling mill in North Providence, Rhode Island, where in 1790 Samuel Slater first successfully spun cotton yarn on his reproduced Arkwright patent cotton machinery.

South of these buildings were the old Jenckes iron forge, anchor foundry, and "Coal Yard", so-called from its huge storage piles of charcoal used in the various forges.

Until the year 1793, this Pawtucket Falls bridge was the only one connecting Rehoboth with Rhode Island. Before that date the bulk of the travel between the two places was over the two ancient "upper" and "lower" ferries located some four miles to the south.

In 1792, Moses Brown, and others, applied to the Rhode Island Legislature for a charter for a toll-bridge over the "Narrows" at the location of the so-called "Upper Ferry". A charter was granted for the "Central Bridge" which was erected the following year near the site of the present "Red Bridge". This new bridge, known as the "Moses Brown Bridge", was built of wood with a 24-foot draw.

The same year, 1792, the Legislature granted a charter for the erection of "Washington Bridge" at the "Lower Ferry" near the present Washington Bridge. This was also a toll-bridge with a 24-foot draw and was completed and opened for travel in 1793.

forge south of the falls, on part of a sixty-acre tract of land originally owned by Ezekiel Holliman. Both the sawmill and forge were destroyed in King Philip's War but were later rebuilt.

As shown in the previous chapter, the territory on the west side of the Pawtucket Falls and west of a narrow strip of land west of the river and north of the falls belonged to the Town of Providence. A strip of this land was taken and incorporated, 13 June 1765, as the Town of North Providence. The territory set off extended east and west from the Pawtucket to the Woonasquatucket Rivers and was about twice the size of the remaining Providence area. A small portion of this land was united with the Town of Providence on 29 June 1767 and another on 28 Mar. 1873. North Providence was again divided on 27 Mar. 1874; a portion was annexed to the City of Providence, making the tenth ward in that city, and a portion was annexed to the old Town of Pawtucket, Massachusetts. The act went into effect 1 May 1874*. By act of the legislature in 1801, the East End of North Providence, at Pawtucket Falls, was made into the "District of Pawtucket" for the purpose of fire protection.

The town of Rehoboth was divided in 1812; the eastern half retaining the name Rehoboth and the western half taking the ancient name Seekonk. In the north end of the new township of Seekonk the village of Pawtucket grew faster than the parent town, and on 13 June 1814 the Massachusetts legislature granted a charter for a Pawtucket bank †. This village growth continued at such a rapid rate that the north end of Seekonk was set off and incorporated, 1 Mar. 1828, as the Town of Pawtucket, Massachusetts. All of this town, except a small portion lying easterly of Seven Mile River, was ceded by Massachusetts to Rhode Island, together with the present town of East Providence which was incorporated 1 Mar. 1862.

The only eighteenth century description we have of the Pawtucket Falls settlement is that written by Dr. Timothy Dwight. Chosen president of Yale University in 1795, he decided to devote the vacations during his presidency to a regular course of travel through New England and New York, recording his impressions of the towns he visited. He started his travels in September, 1796, the accounts of which are found in a series of letters published in two volumes in 1821 under the title of *Travels in New England and New York*. In the preface of the first volume he said that "I wished to know the

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acres of land near Pawtucket Falls, with rights of commonage, from Abel Potter and wife Rachel, who inherited the land from her grandfather, Ezekiel Holliman. On Jenckes' death in 1717, he bequeathed his mill property to sons Ebenezer and William.

* These divisions are clearly shown in a series of excellent maps in John Hutchins Cady's *Rhode Island Boundaries* (1636–1936), (Rhode Island Tercentenary Commission: Providence, 1936).

† By an Act of the Senate and House of Representatives, Oliver Starkweather, Benjamin S. Wolcot, James Ellis, Eliphalet Slack, Lemuel Bishop, Remember Kent, Elijah Ingraham, Jesse May, and their associates, were created a corporation by the name of the Present Directors and company of the Pawtucket Bank. The capital stock was $100,000, in gold and silver, divided into shares of $100 each. It was further enacted that the bank "shall loan the Commonwealth any sum of money which may be required, not exceeding $20,000 at any one time, and that the Commonwealth shall never at any one time stand indebted to the bank, without its consent, for a larger sum than $30,000" [*Private and Special Statutes*, Commonwealth of Mass. (Boston, 1823), pp. 13–15.]

manner in which New England appeared, or to my eye would have appeared eighty or a hundred years before, but I soon found that this information was unobtainable. Feeling that some of those who will live eighty or a hundred years hence will have thoughts similar to my own, I resolved to report with exactness and sincerity what I saw and heard".

A keen observer, Dr. Dwight did a far better service to posterity than he knew, for to-day, one hundred and fifty-three years later, his eye-witness word pictures are source materials for the history of these towns at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, the best example of which is probably his 1796 description of the Pawtucket Falls settlement, part of which was in Massachusetts and part in Rhode Island.

> "Leaving Charlestown, Mass., on Wednesday 15 Oct. 1796, Dr. Dwight and party traveled some thirty miles through Boston, Roxbury, Milton, Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, the outskirts of Hingham, stopping for the night at an inn in the western part of Scituate.
>
> "The next day, Thursday 16 October, we traveled seventeen miles to Plymouth, arriving about noon. There we remained for the night, and the next morning, Friday 17 October, continued to Carver, eight miles; to Middleborough, thirteen miles; and from there, twenty-six miles to Taunton where we stopped for the night.
>
> "The next morning, Saturday 18 October, we left Taunton for Providence, traveling through Attleborough, the hamlet of Pawtucket in the northern part of the town of Rehoboth, over the bridge at Pawtucket Falls into North Providence, a distance of twenty miles—thence four miles to Providence".

Writing of this village * at Pawtucket Falls on 18 Oct. 1796, Dr. Dwight is very careful to refer to the settlement on the east bank of the river as "the hamlet of Pawtucket in the northern part of the town of Rehoboth", and to the settlement on the west bank as "North Providence".

> "Saturday October 18, we rode from Taunton to Providence through the skirts of Rehoboth, and Attleborough, and through North-Providence, twenty miles. The road is tolerably good to Pautucket river; and thence to Providence, four miles, is intolerably bad; being a deep sand, very heavy, and most uncomfortably set with stones of a considerable size.
>
> "Attleborough is a township, distributed almost wholly into plantations, with only a small village around the first church. It includes two parishes; and two Presbyterian [Congregational], and two Baptist congregations.

* In the last seventy-three years there have been two principal Pawtucket, Rhode Island, histories written. An *Historical Sketch of the Town of Pawtucket* (1876), by Rev. Massena Goodrich, pastor of the Universalist Church, on the west side of the river, from 1857 to 1860, and from 1862 to 1875. This is one of those so-called narrative histories, all of which are uniformly without documentation. When the author reaches page 52 in his book, he says that "in a former part of this sketch imagination was allowed to give a picture of this region nearly two centuries ago". In this brief confession, Mr. Goodrich has himself correctly evaluated his own history book better than could any competent reviewer.

An *Illustrated History of Pawtucket, Central Falls, and Vicinity*, by Robert Grieve, published at Pawtucket, R. I., by the Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle in 1897, was the second history published. This book, 509 pages, is primarily one of those commercial propositions in which more than half of the volume consists of 468 "Biographies of Present Citizens", together with their portraits. There are 114 additional illustrations including more portraits of individuals, pictures of residences, mills, etc. For a publication of its kind, it contains a good deal of well documented material and is by far the best history of Pawtucket yet published.

The early history of Pawtucket, Massachusetts, is found in the original records of the towns of Rehoboth, Seekonk, and Pawtucket, Massachusetts. The only printed history is the dozen pages, 230–242, in the back of Bliss's *History of Rehoboth* (1836).

The surface is moderately undulating, and the soil tolerably good. Providence furnishes it with a market for everything which the inhabitants have for sale. In 1790, the number of dwelling-houses was 314 . . .

"Before we reached Providence, we crossed Seekonk plain: an absolute level, about five miles in length, and three and a half in breadth. This spot has for a long time been a favourite scene of the Rhode-Island horse races; and more than any other ground within my knowledge resembles Hempstead plain on Long-Island; devoted from an early period to the same miserable employment".

If Dr. Dwight allowed the small time horse racing on the Seekonk Great Plain to upset him so much a century and a half ago, he would probably die of apoplexy if he were alive to-day and could see on this same plain the Narragansett Race Track establishment where on one day, 3 Sept. 1945, $1,917,282.00 was wagered on nine horse races, of which sum $253,241.00 was on the sixth race *.

"Rehoboth is a large farming town, bounded on the South by the State of Rhode-Island, and on the North by Attleborough. Its surface to a great extent is level, but interspersed with hills or a moderate elevation. Its soil is tolerably fertile.

"In 1790, Rehoboth contained 688 houses and 4,710 inhabitants. In 1800, the number of inhabitants was 4,743, and in 1810, 4,866. The Indian name of Rehoboth was Seconnet [Seekonk]. It includes one Presbyterian [Congregational] and five Baptist congregations.

"In the North-Western corner of Rehoboth there is a compact, and neat settlement on the Pawtucket, or Providence river. This, with another on the Western bank, from what is called North Providence: although this name in strict propriety belongs only to the latter. This village is well-built; and wears a flourishing aspect. The river is a large mill-stream; and just below the village becomes navigable for boats. Directly under the bridge commences a romantic fall, which, extending obliquely down the river, furnishes a number of excellent mill-seats. Of this advantage the inhabitants have availed themselves. There is probably no spot in New-England, of the same extent, in which the same quantity, or variety, of manufacturing business is carried on [1810].

"In the year 1796, there were here

3 Anchor-forges,	1 Cotton Manufactory,
1 Fanning Mill,	2 Machines for cutting nails,
1 Flouring Mill,	1 Furnace for casting hollow ware; all moved by water,
1 Slitting Mill,	1 Machine for cutting screws, moved by a horse,
3 Snuff Mills,	And several forges for smiths' work.
1 Oil Mill,	
3 Fulling Mills	
1 Clothier's Works,	

"The whole descent of the river is said to be fifty feet. The principal fall is about thirty. The mass of rocks, by which it is produced, is thrown together in the wildest confusion. When we passed this place, the river was low. In 1807, while crossing the ferry, just below, in an oblique direction near a mile in extent, during almost the whole of which it was visible, I had a remarkably fine view of this cataract. The river was full; and fell in a circuitous extent of little less than two hundred feet, and in a great variety of forms of wildness and grandeur.

"Most of the manufactures of this place have been carried on successfully. The number of workmen employed, the number of buildings, and the mass of capital, have therefore continually increased. But in the year 1806 [1807], the deluge of rain which fell in the beginning of February, raised the river to an unprecedented height; and swept away in a moment the laborious efforts of many years.

* See *Early Rehoboth*, vol. II, p. 9.

A map of the Town of Pawtucket, Massachusetts, surveyed by L. M. E. Stone, Engineer, by order of the Town in July 1848.

This map shows the line due north from the east abutment of the bridge at Pawtucket Falls to the southern boundary line of Massachusetts which line marks the northerly end of the easterly boundary line of Rhode Island as set forth in its charter granted by King Charles II in 1663. Consequently, the territory west of this due north line was in Rhode Island and the territory east of the line was in Massachusetts.

The above map is a facsimile of the map published in 1897 in the *History of Pawtucket, Central Falls, and Vicinity*, which was reproduced from the original map then in the possession of John F. M'Alevy. The present location of this original map is unknown.

"North-Providence was formerly a part of Providence. In 1790 it contained 1,071 inhabitants. In 1800, 1,067. And in 1810, 1,758" [*Travels in New England and New York*, by Timothy Dwight, S.T.D., LL.D., President of Yale University, vol. II (1821), pp. 21–28].

Now that we know that the whole width of the river above the Pawtucket Falls for a distance of about a mile was in the town of Rehoboth, we are especially interested in Dr. Dwight's list of the twenty odd mills and shops he saw on this river in 1796. While most of them, with the exception of perhaps three, were built or financed by Rhode Island capital, they were all on Rehoboth soil. Thanks to the following records left by Dr. David Benedict *, an

* Benedict, David, A.B. (Brown, 1806); A.M.; D.D., Shurtleff College 1851. Trustee Brown University, 1818–74. Ordained Baptist minister, 1806; pastor First Church, Pawtucket, R. I., 1806–28; postmaster [2nd], Pawtucket [13 years, 1831–1844]; member R. I. Historical Society 1825–1874. Author *General History of the Baptist Denominations*, 1813; *History of all Religions*, 1824; *Fifty Years among the Baptists*, 1860; *Compendium of Ecclesiastical History; History of Donatists*, 1875; *Conference Hymn Book;* b. Norwalk, Conn., 10 Oct. 1779; d. Pawtucket, R. I., 5 Dec. 1874 [*Historical Catalogue of Brown University* (1764–1914), p.78].

Son of Thomas and Martha (Scudder) Benedict, David Benedict was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to a shoemaker in New Canaan, Conn., and was afterward employed a short time as a journeyman. In 1802 he entered the academy at Mt. Pleasant, Sing Sing, N. Y., where he was prepared for college. In 1804 he became a resident of Pawtucket Village, Rehoboth, where he later gathered a church.

Dr. Benedict, an antiquary at heart, devoted much time to historical research. He was a writer of force and originality and his books had a wide circulation. He was also the author of several poems. Besides his other writings, he was a frequent contributor to periodicals and newspapers, the most valuable of which were his "Reminiscences of Pawtucket and its Prospects for the Future", some fifty articles printed in the *Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle* in the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1858, and 1864. Due to his long life spent in Pawtucket, from 1804 to 1875, and knowledge of the town, plus his antiquarian ability, these articles are prime sources for an eighteenth century history of the area.

These Reminiscences have never been assembled and printed in their entirety. An abridged form under the title *Historical and Biographical Sketches of some of the Early and Succeeding Inhabitants of Pawtucket*, by the Rev. David Benedict, D.D., were published in the *Pawtucket and Central Falls Directory* for 1869–70, pages 1 to 14. The first 8¾ pages are devoted to West Pawtucket and the next 5¼ pages to East Pawtucket.

The early files of the *Pawtucket Gazette and Chronicle*, "published simultaneously in Pawtucket, R. I., and Pawtucket, Mass., "are in the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library at Pawtucket, R. I.

Dr. Benedict's *General History of the Baptist Denomination in America*, two volumes, published at Boston in 1813, was sold by subscription and a list of more than 3,000 subscribers is printed in the back of vol. II. Some of these local subscribers were:

Attleborough,—James Read, Margaret Blackington, John Sprague, William Everet, Jabel Ingraham, Nathan Robinson, Elijah Ingraham, Sylvester Clafton, Jane Hulton, Calvin Cleftin, and Mary Sadler.

Pawtucket, and near,—O. Starkweather, Esq., William Allen, Remember Kent, George W. Comstock, Benjamin B. Pierce, Jonathan Smith, Capt. Eli Messenger, Barney Merry, George W. Walker, Capt. B. S. Wolcott, Otis Wolcott, Daniel Sabin, Richard Waterman, Dan Robinson, Dr. A. Davenport, Sylvanus Newman, Otis Tiffany, Hanson Read, Joseph C. Wheaton, Col. Eliphalet Slack, Col. Simon Whipple, Eben. Tiffany, Esq., Nath'l G. B. Dexter, Sylvia Wheaton, Rebecca Cole, Simeon Daggett, John Haley, Dr. Niles Manchester, John Coggeshall, Stephen Taber, Ichabod Taber, John Lever, Samuel Slater, Esq., David Bucklin, Jerahmeel Jenks, Bosworth Walker, Uriah Benedict, George H. Hough, Comfort Barrows, William Chaffee, Thomas Welsh, William Hovey, Benjamin Bowen, John Miner, Samuel Cook, Jesse May, Esq., David Wilkinson, Maj. Ebenezer Tyler, Waterman T. Dexter, Lydia Creade, Thomas Spears, G. W. Tillinghast, Esq., George Jenks, William Tiffany, Phebe Carpenter, David Anthony, Isaac Wilkinson, James Daily, Hezekiah Howe, Jonathan Messenger, Jesse Hopkins, William Tiffany, 2d, Henry Taft, Mrs. White, John Lowden, Dana Gale, Ezekial Carpenter, Joseph Jenks, Capt. Caleb Drown, Mary Olney, Rhoda Jenks, Ezra Barrows, Maturen Ballou, Esther Cole, William A. Sheldon, Amos Read, William P. Henry, Betsey Greenleaf, and Moses Arnold.

Rehoboth,—Isaiah Lane, Benaiah Barney, Esq., John Jacobs, David Newman, Caleb Carpenter, David Kingsley, David Perry, Esq., and Thomas Bullock.

Seekonk,—Timothy Walker, T. Angell, Samuel Collyer, Sarah French, Thomas Munro, Maj. Allen Munro, Samuel Brown, David Brown, G. W. Carpenter, Israel Dagget, Benj. Corbin, Wm. Hammond, Joseph Bucklin, Church Grey, and William Collier.

Swansea,—Abner Lewis, Edward Mason, Cyrus Luther, and Ambrose Peck.

early minister of Pawtucket, we have considerable knowledge of these mills.

On the east side of the river, south of the bridge, was the old John Bucklin grist mill. Next north was the Hugh Kennedy Oil mill for the manufacture of linseed oil, near which was his blacksmith shop and a wheelwright shop where he made the old fashioned spinning wheels—the large for cotton and the small for flax. North of the bridge, near the river, he had a store which did a large business. Farther north on the river was a saw and grist mill.

On the west side of the river, just south of the approach to the bridge, stood Ezekiel Carpenter's clothing shop, fulling mill, and store. This was a building of considerable size for the day. It was two stories high above the road and three stories high on the river side. It was in this building that Samuel Slater spun his first yarn by water-power. The building was swept away in the flood of 1807. The clothier's shop of Pardon and Jabez Jencks was near by that of Ezekiel Carpenter.

Adjoining the Ezekiel Carpenter building and down a number of winding stairs and deep in the rock surrounded by rocky walls was the *old forge* originally started by Joseph Jencks and burned by the Indians in King Philip's War.

The old Jencks grist mill stood next south, and between this and the old forge, ran the road on the Rhode Island side. The bridge crossed the river below the falls and had the great rock for one of its supports.

The old anchor shop stood still farther down the river, probably among the earliest works put up by the Jencks.

Oziel Wilkinson, a blacksmith from Smithfield, began operations soon after the Revolution. Anchors were cast and mended; and cannon, screws of heavy kinds, bells for churches, etc., were made for various parts of the country. Abraham, Isaac, and David Wilkinson formed a company and operated the *upper* anchor shop which was the name given to the place to distinguish it from the *lower*. Thus the *old forge* and the *lower* and *upper* anchor shops appear to have been the locations of the principal iron business in this section of the village to which the name *coal yard* was applied because of the large piles of charcoal which were of necessity always kept there.

Next north of Ezekiel Carpenter's fulling mill was Thomas Arnold's flour mill and the old Slater Mill, built in 1793. Further up the river was an old snuff mill of very early date.

Around 1800, what is now Central Falls was known by the name of Chocolate Mill, due to a small chocolate mill located where the bridge over the Blackstone River now stands. In the same building was a fulling mill. The building was afterwards turned into a snuff mill, and still later was filled with cotton machinery by Elisha Waterman, of Cumberland, Rufus Waterman, of Providence, and Benjamin Walcott. A forge and blacksmith shop were located nearby.

After the Revolution, the United States turned its attention to the

manufacture of cotton goods. Notwithstanding the persistent efforts made in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and soon after, Pennsylvania, New York, and Connecticut, cotton manufacturers found it impossible to compete with the English product of the superior Arkwright machinery of Derbyshire, and repeated losses had discouraged the production of homespun cloth.

The first cotton mill in New England was the Beverly Cotton Manufactory, Beverly, Mass., built in 1787. Cotton spinning in this country, further than hand-card and one thread spinning wheel, was carried through its first struggles by this company, but the mill was unsuccessful as were all other similar mills built in the next two or three years. At the court held 2 June 1790, the proprietors of the Beverly Mill petitioned the Massachusetts legislature asking for financial assistance, saying that they had lost money "principally from the use of machines which they have as yet found too expensive to procure [meaning the Arkwright Patents]; that expenditures had already amounted to £4,000; that the value of the remaining stock was less than £2,000, and that without aid from the court the mill could make no further advancement". The Court granted the company £1,000.

At the end of 1790, the net results were that every attempt in America to spin cotton warp or twist by water-power had been a total failure, as were also all efforts to import from England any of the patent water driven Arkwright cotton machinery.

Late in the year 1789, Samuel Slater *, a journeyman cotton spinner, a boy of little more than twenty years of age, sailed from London, England, and arrived in New York in November of that year fully determined to construct and erect in the United States the patent English Arkwright cotton machinery. He came to Pawtucket Falls, North Providence, Rhode Island in January 1790.

Early in the following year—in the old fulling mill of Ezekiel Carpenter near the southwest abutment of the bridge—without plans or the aid of anyone who had ever seen this machinery, he built and put into operation the whole series of Arkwright patent machines in such perfection as to produce cotton yarn of various kinds equal to any produced in England at that time.

Two years later, in 1793, the Slater cotton mill was built further north of the Pawtucket Falls in the village of Pawtucket, town of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Slater built a second cotton mill in Rehoboth six years later. We know much about Samuel Slater from his own account. On 13 Dec. 1834 the Rhode Island Historical Society requested Samuel Slater to draw up and present to the society a history of the first introduction of cotton spinning into this country, together with such other incidents as he might deem

* The best account of Samuel Slater and the cotton spinning industry at Pawtucket Falls, partly in Rhode Island and partly in Massachusetts, is found in the *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, by George S. White, published in two editions, 1835 and 1836. The second edition, published at Philadelphia, is the better of the two. Mr. White writes with authority for he was personally acquainted with Samuel Slater, Moses Brown, and other key men in the cotton spinning business and had most of his data at first hand. In the following pages the writer has drawn freely from the 1836 edition of Mr. White's book, hereafter cited as "White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*".

important or interesting to have preserved for the information of posterity. He died four months after this request, but a short time before his death at Webster, Mass., 20 Apr. 1835, he wrote the following account which was found among his papers *:

> "Samuel Slater was born in the town of Belper, in the county of Derby, June 9th, 1768. In June 28th, 1782, being about fourteen years of age, he went to live with Jedediah Strutt, Esq., in Milford, near Belper, (the inventor of the Derby ribbed stocking machine, and several years a partner of Sir Richard Arkwright in the cotton spinning business,) as a clerk; who was then building a large factory at Milford, where said Slater continued until August 1789. During four or five of the late years, his time was solely devoted to the factory as general overseer, both as respected making machinery and the manufacturing department. On the 1st day of September 1789, he took his departure from Derbyshire for London, and on the 13th he sailed for New York, where he arrived in November, after a passage of sixty-six days. He left New York in January 1790, for Providence, and there made an arrangement with Messrs. Almy and Brown, to commence preparation for spinning cotton at Pawtucket.
>
> "On the 18th day of the same month, the venerable Moses Brown took him out to Pawtucket, where he commenced making the machinery principally with his own hands, and on the 20th of December following, he started three cards; drawing and roving, and seventy-two spindles, which were worked by an old fulling mill water wheel in a clothier's building, in which they continued spinning about twenty months; at the expiration of which time they had several thousand pounds of yarn on hand, notwithstanding every exertion was used to weave it up and sell it.
>
> "Early in the year 1793, Almy, Brown, and Slater built a small factory in that village, (known and called to this day the old factory,) in which they set in motion, July 12, the *preparation* and seventy-two spindles, and slowly added to that number as the sales of the yarn appeared more promising, which induced the said Slater to be concerned in erecting a new mill, and to increase the machinery in the old mill".

In addition to Samuel Slater's own terse autobiography, there are numerous other records which round out some events in his early life. On 8 Jan. 1783, he apprenticed himself to Jedediah Strutt, of New Mills, in the Parish of Duffield, County of Derby, Cotton Spinner, for the term of six and one-half years to learn the cotton spinning business. This engraved indenture † is still extant.

Jedediah Strutt saw a source of only moderate income in the cotton spinning business, but no great future. His apprentice, Samuel Slater, had different ideas, however, for in a Philadelphia paper he had read the account of a £100 bounty granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature for the construction of an imperfect carding machine, also a notice in the same paper of a society authorized by the legislature to promote the manufacture of cotton. This wider field of opportunity made him decide to go to America. This was easier to plan than to accomplish, for not only was the exportation of textile machinery from England or the dissemination of information concerning it forbidden, but the cotton workers themselves were not permitted to emigrate. It was very difficult for textile workers to leave England, for the officials carefully scrutinized and searched all passengers sailing for America.

Slater told no one that he was leaving England. He left Derby-

* White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, p. 41.

† A reproduction of Slater's indenture is shown in White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, facing p. 33.

shire on 1 Sept. 1789 saying he was going to London. Two weeks later, he sailed for New York arriving there in November 1789. The only paper he brought with him was his indenture which he kept concealed, for this was to be his only introduction and recommendation in the new world. It has been frequently stated in print that he came over in disguise but Slater himself makes no mention of any such thing. That he was very reticent and told no one anything about his affairs and intentions aided him greatly in getting out of England. He simply sailed from London as one more emigrant bound for America, and as he probably looked more like a big red-faced farmer's boy than a textile machinery mechanic or an experienced cotton spinner, he needed no disguise.

Immediately on his arrival in New York he was introduced to the New York Manufacturing Company and entered their employ. The state of their business was at a low ebb, and the water privileges in this part of the country were not at all to his liking. He later met a captain of one of the Providence packets who told him of Moses Brown, of Providence, who was endeavoring to do something in the cotton business, and advised that he write him which he did as follows:

"New York, December 2d, 1789.

"Sir—A few days ago I was informed that you wanted a manager of *cotton spinning*, &c. in which business I flatter myself that I can give the greatest satisfaction, in making machinery, making good yarn, either for *stockings* or *twist*, as any that is made in England; as I have had opportunity, and an oversight, of Sir Richard Arkwright's works, and in Mr. Strutt's mill upwards of eight years. If you are not provided for, should be glad to serve you; though I am in the New York manufactory, and have been for three weeks since I arrived from England. But we have but *one card*, *two machines*, two spinning jennies, which I think are not worth using. My encouragement is pretty good, but should much rather have the care of the perpetual carding and spinning. *My intention* is to erect a *perpetual card and spinning*. (Meaning the Arkwright patents.) If you please to drop a line respecting the amount of encouragement you wish to give, by favour of Captain Brown, you will much oblige, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "Samuel Slater.*

"N.B.—Please to direct to me at No. 37, Golden Hill, New York.

"*Mr. Brown, Providence.*"

Providence 10th 12th month, 1789.

"Friend,—I received thine of 2d inst. and observe its contents. I, or rather Almy & Brown, who has the business in the cotton line, which I began, one being my son-in-law, and the other a kinsman, want the assistance of a person skilled in the frame or water spinning. An experiment has been made, which has failed, no person being acquainted with the business, and the frames imperfect.

"We are destitute of a person acquainted with water-frame spinning; thy being already engaged in a factory with many able proprietors, we can hardly suppose we can give the encouragement adequate to leaving thy present employ. As the frame we have is the first attempt of the kind that has been made in America, it is too imperfect to afford much encouragement; we hardly know what to say to thee, but if thou thought thou couldst perfect and conduct them to profit, if thou wilt come and do it, thou shalt have all the profits made of them over and above the interest of the money they cost, and the wear and tear of them. We will find stock and be repaid in yarn as we may agree, for six months. And this we do for the information thou can

* White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, p. 72.

give, if fully acquainted with the business. After this, if we find the business profitable, we can enlarge it, or before, if sufficient proof of it be had on trial, and can make any further agreement that may appear best or agreeable on all sides. We have secured only a temporary water convenience, but if we find the business profitable, can perpetuate one that is convenient. If thy prospects should be better, and thou should know of any other persons unengaged, should be obliged to thee to mention us to him. In the mean time, shall be glad to be informed whether thou come or not. If thy present situation does not come up to what thou wishest, and, from thy knowledge of the business, can be ascertained of the advantages of the mills, so as to induce thee to come and work ours, and have the *credit* as well as advantage of perfecting the first water-mill in America, we should be glad to engage thy care so long as they can be made profitable to both, and we can agree. I am, for myself and Almy & Brown, thy friend,

"Moses Brown *

"*Samuel Slater, at 37, Golden Hill, New York*".

Shortly after receiving this letter, Samuel Slater came to Providence expecting to find the water frame ready for operation. He assured Mr. Brown that he could do all that he had promised in his letter and as proof of his qualifications showed him "his indenture" with Mr. Strutt, who had been a partner with Sir Richard Arkwright, who had made the best stocking and twist yarn that was at that time spun in England.

Early in January 1790, Moses Brown, accompanied by William Almy, Obadiah Brown, and Smith Brown, took Samuel Slater to Pawtucket Falls and showed him the machinery that they had failed to operate as described in his letter. Moses Brown tells that when Slater saw the machinery he shook his head and said "these will not do; they are good for nothing in their present condition, nor can they be made to answer".† He further remarked, "if under my proposals I do not make as good yarn as they do in England I will have nothing for my services but will throw the whole of what I have attempted over the bridge".

On 5 Apr. 1790, an agreement ‡ was signed by William Almy, Smith Brown, and Samuel Slater to carry on the business of spinning cotton by water-power "of which the said Samuel professes himself a workman, well skilled in all its branches". Almy and Brown agreed on their part to turn in the machinery already purchased at the price it had cost them; to furnish materials for the building of two carding machines, a breaker and a finisher; a drawing and roving frame; and to extend the spinning mills, or frames, to one hundred spindles.

Samuel Slater agreed on his part to devote his whole time and service to the best of his ability in building cotton machinery similar to that used in England. It was mutually agreed that he would be owner and proprietor in one half of the machinery and accountable for one half of the expense of building the same. He was not to sell his one-half interest without permission in writing from Almy and Brown. In case he sold he was to instruct Almy and

* White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, p. 73.
† White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, p. 74.
‡ For the complete agreement, see White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, pp. 74, 75.

Brown, or others by them appointed, in the full and perfect knowledge of the use of the machinery and the art of water spinning. As a full and adequate compensation for his whole time and service, after every expense arising from the business was defrayed, including the usual commissions of two and one-half per cent for purchasing of stock, and four per cent for disposing of the yarn, Samuel Slater was to receive one-half of the profits and Almy and Brown the other half, they to be employed in purchasing stock and disposing of the yarn. It was agreed that Almy and Brown could put in apprentices if they chose to do so, the profit or loss to be at the expense of the business.

It was further agreed that whatever money was advanced by Almy and Brown, either for Samuel Slater or to carry on his part of the business, was to be repaid them with interest for which purpose they were to receive all of the yarn made, one-half of which was on their account and the other half they were to receive and dispose of on account of said Slater crediting the net proceeds to him towards their advance and stocking his part of the works so that the business could go forward. The witnesses to the agreement were Oziel Wilkinson (soon to become Slater's father-in-law) and Abraham Wilkinson.

The following letter * written from Pomfret, Conn., 30 May 1835, by Samuel Slater's brother-in-law, Smith Wilkinson, contributes additional data:

Pomfret, 30 May 1835

"Mr. Samuel Slater came to Pawtucket [falls] early in January 1790 in company with Moses Brown, Wm Almy, Obadiah Brown, and Smith Brown, who did a small business in Providence, at manufacturing on billies and jennies, driven by men, as also were the carding machines. They wove and finished jeans, fustians, thicksetts, velverets, &c.; the work being mostly performed by Irish emigrants. There was a spinning frame in the building, which used to stand on the south-west abutment of Pawtucket bridge, owned by Ezekiel Carpenter, which started for trial (after it was built for Andrew Dexter and Lewis Peck) by Joseph and Richard Anthony, who are now living at or near Providence. But the machine was very imperfect, and made very uneven yarn. The cotton for this experiment was carded by hand, and roped on a woollen wheel, by a female.

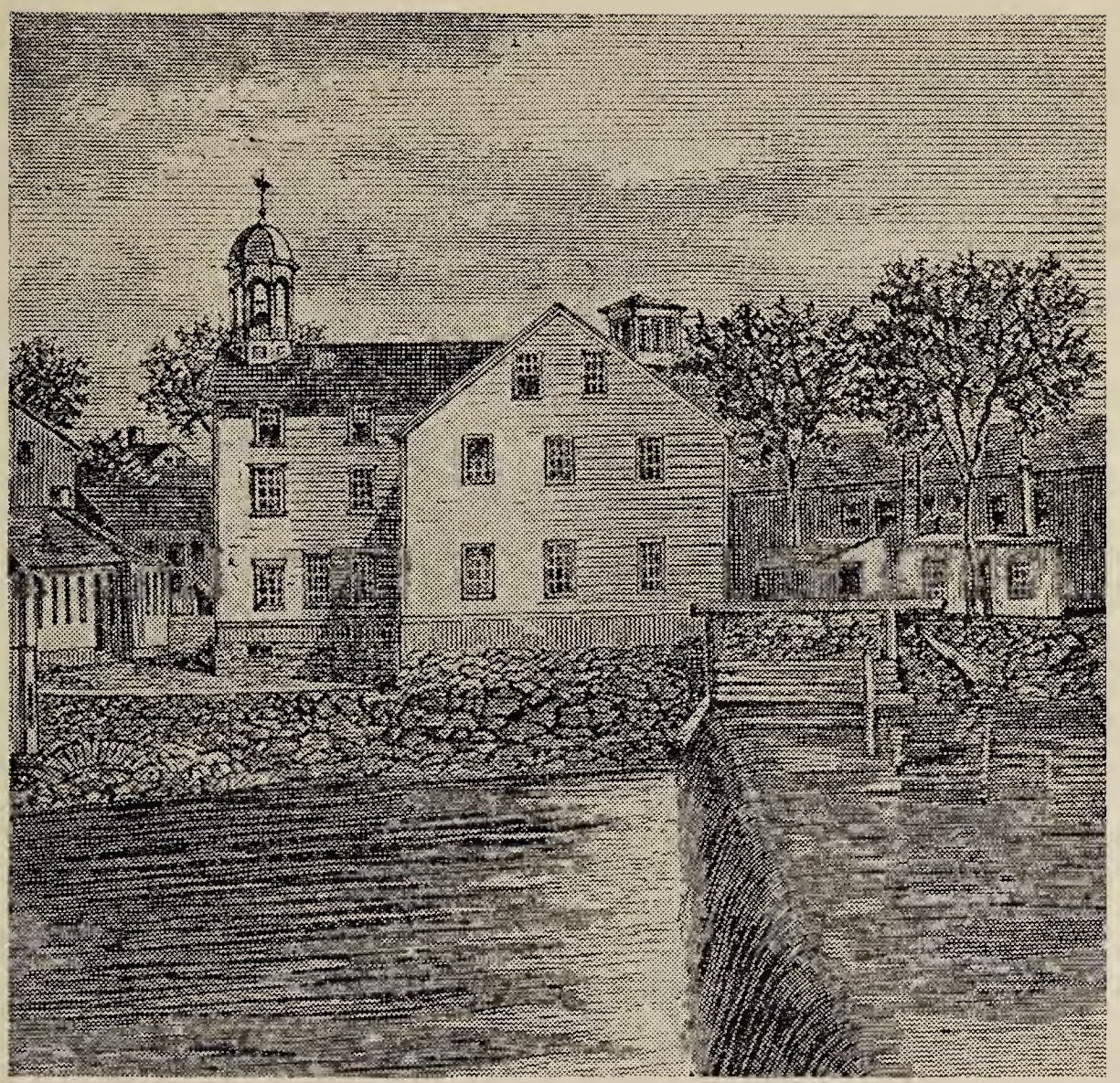
"Mr. Slater entered into contract with Wm. Almy and Smith Brown, and commenced building a water frame of 24 spindles, two carding machines, and the drawing and roping frames necessary to prepare for the spinning, and soon after added a frame of 48 spindles. He commenced some time in the fall of 1790, or in the winter of 1791. I was then in my tenth year, and went to work for him, and began at tending the breaker . . .

"Smith Wilkinson"

To Mr. George S. White

In a letter † written from Providence on 19 Apr. 1791 to the Beverly, Mass., cotton manufacturers on the subject of an application to Congress for an additional duty on imported cotton goods, Moses Brown says that "my son-in-law, William Almy, has handed me three sizes of cotton yarn: a lay of each I enclose for your inspec-

* White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, p. 76.
† White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, p. 83.



THE OLD SLATER MILL

A photograph of a wood-cut picture of the old Slater Mill first published in 1881 in Prof. Wilfred H. Munro's *Picturesque Rhode Island*, and next used in 1886 in *Providence Plantations, 250th Anniversary*. The mill, still standing, was built in the village of Pawtucket, town of Rehoboth, Mass., in 1793 and was the first successful water-driven cotton mill in America.

Some of Samuel Slater's original machinery is still in existence. The Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., has the cotton carding machine and the 48-spindle spinning frame built and operated in 1790 by Slater in Carpenter's old fulling mill at the west end of the wooden bridge at Pawtucket Falls, town of North Providence, Rhode Island, where the first successful water power cotton spinning in America was effected. Three years later this machinery was moved into the new Slater Mill where it was in operation for many years. For pictures of this machinery and Samuel Slater's indenture, see the *Providence Sunday Journal*, 16 Jan. 1949.

To preserve this property, the Old Slater Mill Association was organized and is raising an endowment fund of $300,000 for the permanent maintenance of the mill as a textile industry museum. The Association is now endeavoring to assemble some of the old type machinery and install it in the old mill with the idea of reproducing, as closely as possible, the actual operating set-up of the mill as in Samuel Slater's time.

In the summer of 1949 the mill was painted red with white trim. This was unfortunate for red oxide bridge paint has killed all of the old mill's ancient look. To realize the enormity of the mistake, one has only to look at the excellent picture in the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, 6 Dec. 1948, taken before the mill was painted, and compare it with the picture in the *Pawtucket Times*, 30 Sept. 1949, taken after the red paint was applied.

tion. Almy and Brown *, who conduct the business of the cotton manufactory, with an English workman from Arkwright's works, have often fourteen laborers of the various mechanics necessary, completed the water spinning machines to the perfection as to make the enclosed yarn . . . the doubling and twisting mill, by water is not yet ready".

This letter refers to the first yarn spun by Samuel Slater on his newly erected machinery in Ezekiel Carpenter's fulling mill near the southwest abutment of the bridge at Pawtucket Falls. That Moses Brown did not mention Samuel Slater by name, but instead referred to him "as an English workman from Arkwright's works", seems rather strange in view of the fact that not only had he built the water power spinning machines, the first and only ones in America, but he was also owner of half of the machinery in this mill, while Moses Brown's son-in-law Almy and his kinsman Brown were owners of only a quarter share each.

This rather belittling reference to Slater by Moses Brown, perhaps adds a little substance to the tradition that the reason why Samuel Slater built his own mill in 1799 was his dissatisfaction with his former partners who he suspected were ready to displace him now that they thought that they had learned all about the cotton business.

The cotton machinery erected by Samuel Slater in Carpenter's old fulling mill at Pawtucket bridge appears to have been fully in operation by the end of the year 1791. Business increased so that a new mill was built further north of the Pawtucket Falls on the west bank of the river in 1793. This was a comparatively small building which, with additions, now bears the name Old Slater Mill.†

In 1798, Oziel Wilkinson and his three sons-in-law, Samuel Slater, who married daughter Hannah; Timothy Greene, who married Lucy; and William Wilkinson (of the Connecticut family) who married Mercy, formed a co-partnership under the name Samuel Slater & Co. Samuel Slater owned one-half of the stock. A new cotton mill was built in Rehoboth near the east approach to the bridge at Pawtucket Falls. The following advertisement of the new mill appeared in a Providence newspaper:

* The cotton piece goods business of the firm of Almy & Brown from 11 June 1789 to 1 Jan. 1791 amounted to sales of 4,556 yards of cotton cloth, or about 700 yards per month. From 1 Jan. 1791 to 10 Oct. 1791, they sold 7,823 yards, or about 900 yards per month [White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, p. 65].

† Early in January 1949, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, in behalf of the Cotton Textile Association, asked Congress to authorize the issuance of a U. S. postal stamp to commemorate the one hundred and sixty years of the cotton industry in this country. A news report in the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, 27 Jan. 1949, is illustrated with a rough sketch of the proposed postage stamp prepared for submission to the post office department.

This provisional stamp sketch shows the present Slater Mill in the center; "1789–1949" in the upper left hand corner; and "160 years of Cotton Textile Manufacturing" in the upper right hand corner. Under the picture is the title "Old Slater Mill", and a line across the bottom of the proposed stamp reads "3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE". The newspaper reports the officials of the Textile Association as saying "that the year 1789 was selected because in that year George Washington recorded in his diary a visit to a cotton mill in Beverly, Mass. In the same year Samuel Slater arrived in this country from England and soon [two years later] established his mill in Pawtucket, reproducing from memory the English machinery prohibited by British law". No town or state name appears on the sketch of the proposed stamp.

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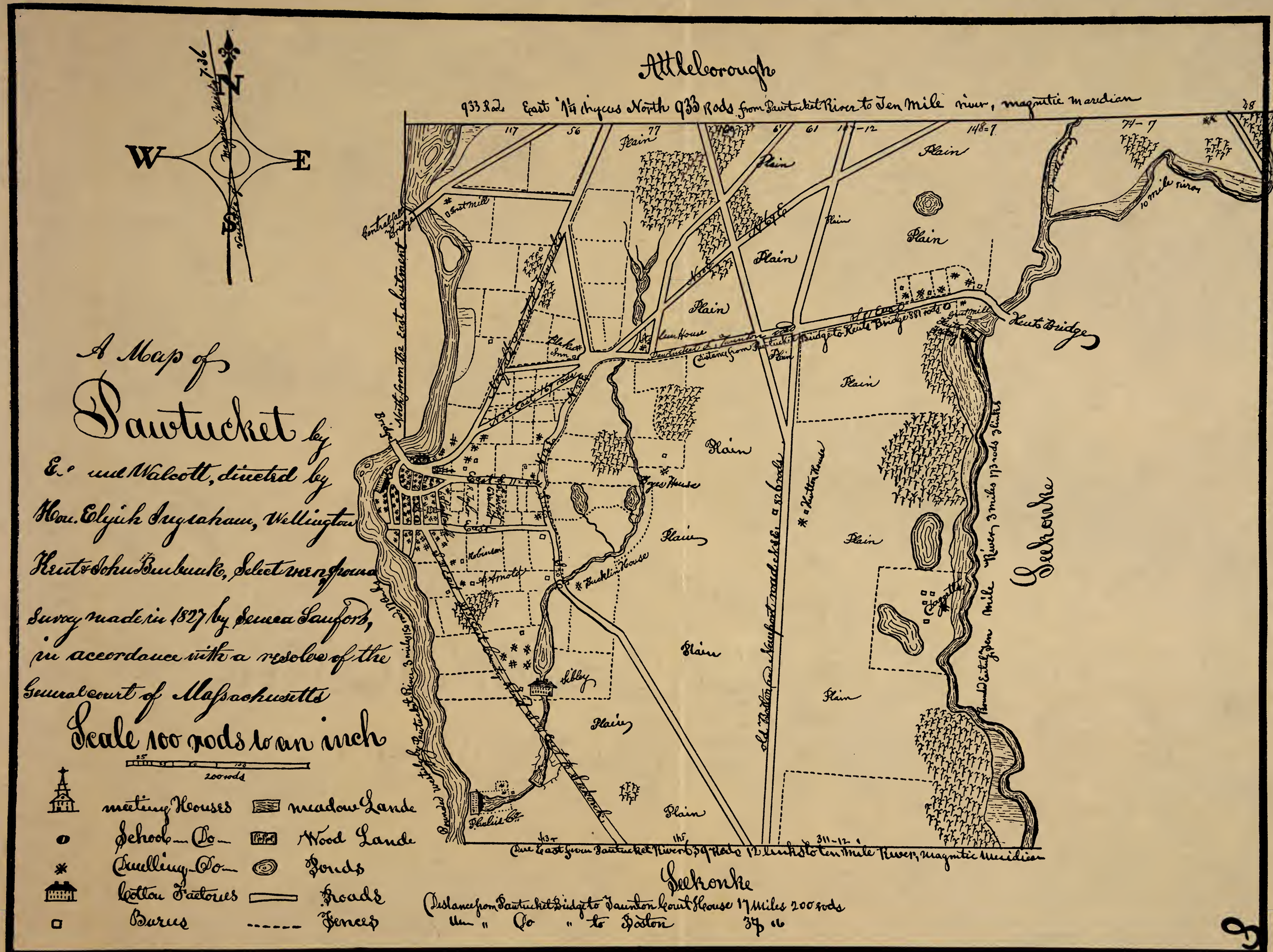
* The cotton piece goods business of the firm of Almy & Brown from 11 June 1789 to 1 Jan. 1791 amounted to sales of 4,556 yards of cotton cloth, or about 700 yards per month. From 1 Jan. 1791 to 10 Oct. 1791, they sold 7,823 yards, or about 900 yards per month [White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater*, p. 65].

† Early in January 1949, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, in behalf of the Cotton Textile Association, asked Congress to authorize the issuance of a U. S. postal stamp to commemorate the one hundred and sixty years of the cotton industry in this country. A news report in the *Providence Evening Bulletin*, 27 Jan. 1949, is illustrated with a rough sketch of the proposed postage stamp prepared for submission to the post office department.

This provisional stamp sketch shows the present Slater Mill in the center; "1789–1949" in the upper left hand corner; and "160 years of Cotton Textile Manufacturing" in the upper right hand corner. Under the picture is the title "Old Slater Mill", and a line across the bottom of the proposed stamp reads "3¢ UNITED STATES POSTAGE". The newspaper reports the officials of the Textile Association as saying "that the year 1789 was selected because in that year George Washington recorded in his diary a visit to a cotton mill in Beverly, Mass. In the same year Samuel Slater arrived in this country from England and soon [two years later] established his mill in Pawtucket, reproducing from memory the English machinery prohibited by British law". No town or state name appears on the sketch of the proposed stamp.



To face page 84, EARLY REHOBOTH, vol. IV.

"SAMUEL SLATER & CO.

"The subscribers having erected an extensive Manufactory for spinning Cotton at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, near Pawtucket Falls, four miles from Providence, R. I., have entered into Co-Partnership under the above firm, for conducting the same, and now inform the Public that they are ready to supply any Quantity of Yarn, of almost every Number and Description, as Warp, Filling, 2 and 3 threaded Stocking Yarn, suitable for Weaving and Knitting, whitened or brown, Wholesale or Retail, at a short Notice. Their Yarn is at least equal, if not superior to any manufactured in America. Orders to any Amount can speedily be complied with, and shall be carefully attended to, by addressing to Samuel Slater & Co., North Providence, or William Wilkinson, Postmaster, Providence.

"OZIEL WILKINSON *
"SAMUEL SLATER *
"TIMOTHY GREENE *
"WILLIAM WILKINSON

"N. Providence, July 15th, 1801".
[*United States Chronicle* (Providence), 30 July 1801.]

The cotton machinery built by Samuel Slater was copied by the mechanics who helped him build it, with the result that shortly after the turn of the century cotton mills in increasing numbers were to spring up on every little stream that was big enough to furnish water power.

A statistical table † for the year 1812 shows that within a radius of thirty miles of Providence there were thirty-three Rhode Island cotton mills with 30,663 spindles in operation, and twenty Massachusetts cotton mills with 17,371 spindles in operation.

The list shows that Rehoboth led every town in Massachusetts in cotton manufacture, with twice as many cotton mills as any other town—a total of eight, with 5,250 spindles. Listed under North Providence, Rhode Island, are five cotton mills with 3,592 spindles. As some of these mills were located on the river north of Pawtucket Falls, they also were in the town of Rehoboth and should be credited to Massachusetts.

In 1812, each spindle would produce enough yarn weekly to weave two and one-half yards of cloth valued at thirty cents per yard. On this basis, the weekly yarn production of the eight Rehoboth mills was equivalent to 13,125 yards of cotton cloth valued at $3,938. The five Rehoboth mills on the west side of the river (listed as in North Providence, R. I.), had a weekly production of yarn equivalent to 8,980 yards of cloth valued at $2,694.

The eight Rehoboth cotton mills on the east side of the Pawtucket River were: Samuel Slater's mill, near the east approach of the Pawtucket Falls bridge, built in 1799; the "Yellow Mill", erected near the falls by the Pawtucket Oil and Cotton Manufacturing Co. in 1805; the so-called Swansea Factory, built in 1806; the Rehoboth Union Manufacturing Co. factory at the present Rehoboth village, built in 1809; Kent's factory on the Ten Mile River near the Attleborough line, built in 1809; the Seekonk Central factory, built in

* Oziel Wilkinson and Timothy Greene were both Quakers and lived on what was originally called Quaker Lane, later Pleasant Street, near the west side of the river in the town of North Providence, R. I. It is to be noticed that at this early date their address in the advertisement is given as "North Providence" and not as "Pawtucket".

† White, *Memoir of Samuel Slater* , p. 188.

the spring of 1810; and the Orleans Factory at Palmer's River, built in 1810. The eighth mill was probably the Cove factory at the head of the Seekonk Cove.

Near the turn of the nineteenth century, Ezra Perry had a wood turning factory in Rehoboth on the west branch of the Palmer's River. Here he is said to have manufactured the first bobbins used in cotton mills in this country, first in the Slater and later in other mills.

CHAPTER V

Rehoboth Tax Lists

In this chapter, which is perhaps one of the most valuable in this Rehoboth series, will be found three heretofore unknown Rehoboth tax lists for the years 1759, 1765, and 1769. These lists appear in none of the original Rehoboth town records and are here published for the first time.

In the early years of the town, and continuing up to the period of King Philip's War, the tax lists are found entered in the town meeting books. The constable was the tax collector and in the early years when the town was small one constable could collect the taxes for the entire town. By 1675 the town had so increased in size that it was necessary to have a second constable, after which each collected half of the town tax. By the middle of the eighteenth century Rehoboth had six constables, each collecting one-sixth of the town tax in districts which were numbered according to the order in which constables were appointed. In 1769 these six constables, in their six districts, collected a total tax of £214: 09: 02. Ten years later, in 1779, the number of constables was increased to seven who collected a total tax of £2,338: 00: 03. The substantial ten-year tax increase was principally due to the inflated money of this period.

As the inhabitants increased in numbers in the town, the selectmen, acting as a board of assessors, made out the individual tax lists for the districts and turned these over to the constables for collection, and the constables turned the money into the town treasury. The total money to be collected for the district was the important thing, not the names of the men who paid it. When the full amount of money represented by the list was collected the list was then of no particular importance. Each constable was supposed to return his list to the town clerk. Sometimes he returned it, but often did not. When the list was returned the town clerk folded it into a size about two by six or seven inches, noted the number of the list on the back with the district and year and filed it away. To him it was finished business and of no further interest. These lists were packed away and later were lost or destroyed, for their value, except historically, was ended. Some towns have a few of these original tax lists, but in most towns they are irretrievably lost.

It sometimes seems to the writer that the good Lord often makes a special effort to aid the really sincere original source material researcher by helping him in various inexplicable ways, so many instances of which could be cited. In an old farmhouse in Rehoboth, on a Saturday afternoon, 20 Apr. 1946, the writer was shown a little wooden chest brought down from the attic where it had been for upwards of three-quarters of a century. It was full of old papers

which the writer was told he might have to do with as he pleased, but that he could not have the wooden chest.

Among those papers were more than one hundred and ten original Rehoboth tax lists dating from 1754 to 1822, together with many duplicates. In all this mass of papers there were complete returns for only the years 1759, 1761, 1765, 1766, 1768, and 1769. The years 1760, 1762, 1763, and 1764 each have one district missing; 1758 has two districts missing; 1754 has three districts missing; and 1755 has four districts missing. The year 1781 has three districts missing out of seven.

Out of these documents the lists for the years 1759, 1765, and 1769 have been selected as the best to print, and these will be found in the following pages.

As the same six districts are shown in each of the tax lists for the years 1759, 1765, and 1769, we have before us three records of all the Rehoboth taxpayers by districts for a period of eleven years, divided into intervals of seven and four years, a record for this third-quarter period of the eighteenth century the counterpart of which is found in print for no other town in New England. This is the period of the sixth and seventh generations from the original settler and these tax lists are of great value to the genealogist, for this particular period is a difficult one for research in Rehoboth and these tax lists give us just the anchor that has heretofore been so greatly needed.

To appreciate the full value of these tax lists we must understand how they were made up. In each district, as is apparent by a superficial inspection, the property owners were listed in order on streets in each section, and this order is maintained throughout the years, so that from the known location of neighbors on either side it is possible to find the original location of a particular piece of property. Again, considerable genealogical knowledge, obtainable in no other way, can be gained by noting that the name of the head of a family appearing in one tax list is succeeded by a widow in the second and perhaps by a son in the third. In many cases this is the only proof positive of a hitherto unsolved genealogical problem. Military titles are often discovered, or confirmed, as in the case of Robert Abell who is listed as an ensign in 1759; as plain Robert Abell in 1765, and as a captain in 1769.

Unfortunately, in putting these tax lists for the years 1759, 1765, and 1769 into type many of the names are not in the same order as on the original lists. The names on the first 1759 tax list are in correct order, the other five lists are not. The following corrections take care of the year 1759. The names follow the same sequence in the other years.

Second List—John Ellis to John Barker and Widow Sarah Humphrey to Dr. John Wheeler should follow widow Sarah Corbin; Samuel Luther to Eleizer Smith should follow Dr. John Wheeler.

Third List—Oliver Carpenter to William Healy should follow Andrew Carpenter; Ephraim Hunt, Jr., to Ebenezer Jordan should follow William Healy; Ichabod Ide to Ebenezer Peck, Jr., should

follow Ebenezer Jordan; widow Hannah Peck to Timothy Titus should follow Ebenezer Peck, Jr.

Fourth List—Elcony Bullock to William Goff should follow John Bullock; Dea. Ephraim Hix to Benjamin Sanders should follow William Goff; Peleg Martin to William Salisbury should follow Benjamin Sanders; Samuel Ingalls to George Jenkins should follow William Salisbury; John Kilton to Comfort Pierce should follow George Jenkins; and John Mason and Nicholas Thomas should follow Capt. Mial Pierce.

Fifth List—Hugh Bullock to Caleb Goff should follow Urial Bowen; Benjamin Hix to James Redway, Jr., should follow Caleb Goff.

Sixth List—Jonathan Chaffee to John Lyon, Jr., should follow Thomas Chaffee; and Samuel Mason to Willson Torry should follow John Lyon, Jr.

Rehoboth Tax Lists 1759

At a Rehoboth town meeting held at the meeting house in the west precinct of the town on 26 Mar. 1759, Capt. Timothy Walker, Silvanus Martin, Samuel Bullock, John Cooper, and Capt. Nathaniel Bliss were elected select men. Nehemiah Barrows, elected first constable, informed the meeting that he had hired Joshua Tower to serve in his place, which substitution was accepted. Abiezar Peck was elected second constable; Thomas Read, third; Hezekiah Martin, fourth; David Perry, fifth; and John Bullock, sixth.

At a town meeting held 26 Mar. 1759 and continued by adjournment to 21 May 1759, Abiezar Peck, who had been chosen second constable, was dismissed, "he being enlisted into the King's service", and Aaron Fuller was elected second constable in his place. Hezekiah Martin hired Col. Philip Wheeler to serve in his place, and the town accepted Col. Wheeler to serve as fourth constable. John Bullock hired Nathaniel Paine to serve in his place, and the town accepted Paine to serve as sixth constable [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book III, pp. 199, 200].

On 17 Dec. 1759 John Hunt, Town Treasurer, paid the following select men for services as assessors,—Capt. Nathaniel Bliss, £2 1s.; Capt. Timothy Walker, £1 6s. 3d.; Samuel Bullock, £2 6d.; John Cooper, £2 11s., and Silvanus Martin, £2 2s. [*Rehoboth Town Book of Accounts & Records of Rates & Orders*].

No warrant from the assessors to the Town Treasurer stating the amount of tax assessed for the year 1759 and the amount of tax to be collected by each constable is found in the town records for this year or in the records for several years before and after this date. The records seem to be loosely kept for this particular year.

List	Constables	Assessors
1.	Joshua Tower	Capt. Timothy Walker
2.	Aaron Fuller	Silvanus Martin
3.	Thomas Read	Samuel Bullock
4.	Col. Philip Wheeler	John Cooper
5.	David Perry	Capt. Nathaniel Bliss
6.	Nathaniel Paine	

The first List of Polls and Ratable Estate of the Town of Rehoboth taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of Rehoboth This fifth Day of November 1759 [Constable Joshua Tower to collect].

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Ensign Robert Abell	16	21	11
1 Joshua Abell	13	1	18
1 Thomas Allen Junr	20	7	11
1 Stephen Allen	14	11	10
1 Frances Allen	3	5	8
1 John Allger	2	2	16
1 Nehemiah Barrows	17	13	19
2 Nehemiah Bucklen	39	19	14
1 Daniel Bucklen	3	2	—
1 James Bucklen	91	24	6
1 Thomas Bowen Esqr	30	30	—
2 John Bucklen	28	17	14
1 William Bucklen	24	10	6
for Smiths Estate	13	—	—
Wid Mary Bucklen	—	3	16
1 Timothy Bucklen	—	—	—
1 Elijah Bucklen	—	1	7
1 Jeremiah Bucklen	—	—	—
1 Obadiah Blandin	10	—	8
1 George Barstow	—	—	—
1 Thomas Bowen Junr	4	1	10
1 David Bowen	12	11	6
1 John Bowen	26	14	—
1 Nathaniel Bozworth	2	—	—
1 John Bishup	12	5	18
Samuel Bishup Attleborough	7	—	—
1 Oliver Butterworth	—	—	—
2 John Braly	4	2	6
1 William Braly	—	1	18
1 John Barstow Junr	15	8	19
1 William Cole	10	15	—
1 Nathan Daggett	11	17	—
Ezekiel Carpenter Attleboro	5	—	—
for Tiffenys Land	4	—	—
1 James Daggett	9	5	—
1 John Hunt	67	14	2
1 James Hills	4	3	18
1 Ezra Ide	45	24	—
1 Daniel Ide	5	2	6
1 Lieu Timothy Ide	40	16	11
1 John Ide	15	10	12
2 Obadiah Ingraham	12	4	14
Jonathan Jenks Providence	3	—	—
1 James Lee	—	10	12
1 Comfort Lee	—	—	—
1 John Mason	11	7	16
1 Hezekiah Bullock	11	6	4

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Wid Susannah Mason & son	26	16	2
1 Wid Sibell Mason & son	20	12	12
Jabez Bowen, Providence	8	—	—
2 Samuel Maxwell	1	4	—
1 John Mathews	5	3	16
John Merrit, Providence	2	—	—
1 Ensign Noah Newman	26	18	11
1 Ezra Willmarth	7	4	11
Isaac Perrin	27	13	16
1 Jonathan Pain	28	23	1
for heirs of Natha[ll] Hunts Estate	9	—	—
1 Anthony Perry	—	23	8
1 Capt Obadiah Read	44	28	14
1 Abial Read	—	—	—
2 Samuel Smith	18	14	16
for Oliver Carpenters Land	2	—	—
2 Noah Sabin Junr	13	12	18
2 Nathaniel Walker & Son	28	20	13
1 Capt Timothy Walker	53	22	8
Wid Tabatha Wheaton	14	—	—
2 Lieu Thomas Wilmarth	14	13	8
1 Nehemiah Wilmarth	—	2	—
1 James Wilmarth	—	—	—
1 Daniel Walker	—	—	—
Dea Benja Slack Attleboro	8	—	—
2 George Allen	5	2	18
Nicholas Camp	2	1	10
Nathaniel Perrys Estate	49	—	—
1 John Camp	—	—	—
1 Isaac Bucklen	17	6	18
1 Nathaniel Bucklen	—	—	—
Wid Hannah Bucklen	17	6	18
1 Samuel Perry	25	13	16
Wid Patience Perry	15	3	8
1 John Goff	3	4	6
1 John Daggett Junr	20	13	2
1 Robert Nason	3	1	10
1 Nathaniel Greenwood	—	2	—
1 John Sabin	—	—	—
Ephraim Starkweather Attleboro	5	—	—
1 Abel Wilmarth	—	—	—

Nath[ll] Bliss
Timothy Walker
Silv[s] Martin
} Assessors of Rehoboth

The Second List of Polls and Rateable Estate in Rehoboth taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of Rehoboth this 5th Day of November A D 1759

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Joseph Allen	54	20	17
1 Ebenezer Allen	26	12	15
3 Cp^{tn} William Bullock	62	27	15
Wid^{o} Hannah Braton	35	34	9
2 Daniel Bliss	33	15	16
1 Samuel Bliss	27	12	1
Jonathan Bliss	24	13	3
1 Constant Barney	—	1	18
3 Cp^{tn} Daniel Barney & Son Daniel	48	25	1
1 John Barney & Son Aaron	60	24	14
Elisha Bliss	34	10	18
1 Elisha Bliss Ju^{n}	—	1	18
1 Isaac Burr	20	7	6
1 Dr Joseph Bridgham	—	6	0
Seth Bullock	5	5	16
1 Benj^{a} Bullock	3	3	14
1 Isaac Bliss	—	—	—
1 Abraham Bliss	20	14	2
1 John Barney Ju^{n}	18	13	16
2 Samuel Burr	11	8	14
1 Shubael Burr	—	2	—
1 Simon Burr	21	27	1
1 Elisha Burr	—	—	—
1 Seth Bullock Ju^{n}	—	—	—
1 Benjamin Barney	—	6	—
Wid^{o} Sarah Corbin	9	3	6
Samuel Luther	4	3	8
1 Benjamin Martin	11	7	1
1 Jeremiah Millard	—	8	2
1 Levi Martin	—	—	—
William Martin	8	4	11
2 John Munroo	12	6	9
1 Benj^{a} Morow	—	4	5
1 Silvanus Martin	21	8	19
1 Ebenezer Martin	—	—	—
1 Simeon Nash	3	3	10
Cp^{tn} Daniel Ormsbee	20	4	13
1 Danll Ormsbee Ju^{n}	—	1	10
1 Jacob Ormsbe	8	6	11
Nath^{ll} Peck	7	3	16
1 Samll Peck Ju^{n}	—	6	—
1 Stephen Peck	7	12	18
1 Nicholas Peck	—	—	—
1 Abierer Peck	16	5	8
1 Constant Peck	2	3	18
1 Aaron Peck	—	4	—
1 Joseph Peck	7	1	10
1 Thomas Smith	18	11	12
1 Joshua Smith	26	10	4
Wid^{o} Mary Smith	—	4	4
1 Ebenezer Smith	24	9	16
1 Eliezer Smith	6	—	6
1 John Ellis	17	5	3
1 Joseph Barney	35	22	10
& for Wid^{o} Marth Martins Land	8	—	—

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Moses Fuller	20	12	12
2 Aaron Fuller	20	11	19
1 Jacob Fuller	—	3	8
3 Ens^{n} Ebenezer Fuller	24	12	16
3 Sam^{ll} Fuller	26	13	11
1 Solomon Garnsey	4	1	18
2 Lieft Ephraim Hunt	80	16	14
1 Joseph Haskins	—	2	—
1 Lieft David Joy	11	5	—
1 Seth Knap	8	3	18
1 Job Knap	—	—	—
Wid^{o} Ruth Joy	5	1	18
1 Joseph Lake	20	6	9
1 Samuel Lee	—	—	—
1 Ephraim Lee	—	—	—
Wid^{o} Mary Lee	3	1	18
2 Daniel Wheeten & Son Charles	69	24	4
2 Deac Robert Wheeten & Son Andr^{w}	60	35	3
2 Benjamin Willson	5	9	—
1 Israel Whitaker	32	27	4
1 Ammi Willson	—	—	—
1 Benjamin Willson Ju^{n}	—	—	—
1 John Waley	—	—	—
Wid^{o} Amy Tiffeny	8	6	—
1 John Barker	—	—	—
1 Samuel Sprauge	3	5	—
2 Samuel Thurber & Son Herekah	37	12	6
1 John Thurber	—	—	—
Daniel King	12	5	16
Ephraim Emmerson	12	5	10
1 Joseph Emmerson	—	—	—
1 Cp^{tn} James Redaway & Son Samuel	20	14	—
1 Timothy Redway	7	4	16
1 David Turner	25	10	13
1 Thomas Turner	2	1	18
1 Nathanel Turner	—	—	8
1 Noah Whitaker & Son Dan^{ll}	28	11	16
1 Lucas Willson	9	4	—
1 Nathanel Willson	3	1	10
1 Cp^{tn} Philip Walker	12	13	16
1 Oliver Walker	6	1	10
Deac John Willmath	20	7	13
1 Ephraim Willmath	10	9	15
1 John Willmath Ju^{n}	10	5	9
Benjamin Martin of Swanzy	4	—	—
James Smith Esqr of Warren for his wifes Land	4	—	—
1 Eb^{r} Grace	—	—	—
Samuel Thurber of Providence	7	—	—
1 Lief^{t} James Wheeten	28	9	11
1 Caleb King	—	2	—

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 William Martin Ju[n]	—	—	—
Wid[o] Sarah Humphry	8	1	18
Wid[o] Mary Lee	3	1	18
D[r] John Wheeler	6	4	6

Polls

Natha[ll] Bliss
Sam[ll] Bullock
Silvanus Martin
} Assesors of Rehoboth

The Third List of Polls and Ratable Estate of the Town of Rehoboth taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of Rehoboth this Fifth Day of November 1759 [Constable Thomas Read to collect].

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
2 Ensign Thomas Allen	60	28	4
2 Joseph Allen Junr	24	8	1
1 Abner Allen	20	17	—
1 Samuel Allen	—	6	—
2 John Allen	13	13	16
2 Gold Bishup	10	4	6
1 Squier Bishup	—	8	1
1 Thomas Lindley & for Jabez Bowens Estate	13	11	10
2 Ichabod Bowen & Son Ichabod	40	16	14
1 John Bowen Junr	—	4	19
Wid Patience Butterworth	14	5	13
2 William Brown	34	26	14
1 William Brown Junr	—	—	—
1 Nathaniel Brown	—	5	7
4 Daniel Carpenter Esq[r] & three sons	88	33	4
1 Jabez Carpenter	20	16	12
1 Jabez Carpenter Junr	—	11	6
1 Eliazer Carpenter	8	10	17
2 Lieu Zechariah Carpenter	40	23	8
1 Zechariah Carpenter Junr	—	3	4
1 Andrew Carpenter	11	6	14
1 Ichabod Ide	8	11	6
1 Timothy Ide Junr	16	32	10
1 Iasiah Ide	4	11	17
Jacob Ide, Attleborough	5	—	—
2 Elijah Kent	19	11	2
2 Capt John Lindley	—	10	10
and for Reads Estate	15	—	—
1 Robert Martin	2	2	6
1 Petter Millerd	3	1	10
1 Ebenezer Millerd	—	1	18
1 Samuel Newman	24	10	6
1 Jesse Newman	8	4	14
M[r] Joseph Avery, Norton	24	9	—
1 Abraham Ormsbee	2	3	10
1 Wid Abagail Perrin	19	11	15
1 Ensign Jesse Perrin	26	19	19
2 John Perry	11	11	12
1 Zephaniah Perry	—	1	18
1 John Perry Junr	—	—	—
1 Capt Thomas Peck	30	15	—
1 Ebenezer Peck Junr	8	5	16
1 Oliver Carpenter	—	1	10
2 Ephraim Carpenter	16	13	5
1 Jonathan Carpenter	3	5	8

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
2 Nathaniel Carpenter	—	4	18
1 Eliphelet Carpenter	14	23	1
1 Ensign Edward Carpenter	35	30	2
1 Stephen Carpenter	9	6	14
3 Ebenezer Carpenter	18	10	19
Timothy Carpenter	8	3	10
1 Timothy Carpenter Junr	—	—	—
1 Nathaniel Cooper	24	14	12
1 Lieu Samuel Cooper	28	21	4
1 John Cooper	14	13	19
2 Josiah Cushen	18	17	4
2 Mathew Cushen & Son Mathew	13	9	16
1 Ephraim Chaffe	20	14	12
1 Subeal Chaffe	4	—	—
2 Nathaniel Chaffe	5	1	10
1 Lieu John Daggett	13	9	3
1 Israel Daggett	16	15	16
1 William Daggett	—	—	—
1 Daniel Daggett	—	6	12
2 Dea Ephraim French	27	16	18
2 Elkanah French	8	9	10
1 John Garnsey	4	1	18
2 John Garnsey Junr	2	3	16
Wid Rebeckah Humphery	3	1	10
1 Edward Heddin	—	1	10
1 William Healy	—	1	10
Wid Hannah Peck	7	3	8
Wid Patience Peck	8	8	5
1 Charles Peck	8	7	5
2 Capt Jonathan Robinson & Son	33	17	11
1 Dea Ezekiel Read	16	15	1
1 Thomas Read	20	15	1
2 Timothy Read	13	6	10
1 Timothy Read Junr	—	1	19
3 Samuel Read	27	18	1
1 Aaron Read	12	11	9
1 Aaron Read Junr	—	4	19
Nathan Read	4	7	6
1 James Read	—	—	—
1 Noah Read	15	16	7
1 Moses Read	11	11	8
1 John Rawson	11	5	17
1 Phillip Reanoff	4	1	10
1 Lieu Noah Sabin	26	13	17
and for his wives Estate	15	8	19
1 John Shory	12	10	14
1 Jacob Shory	—	—	—

Polls	Real £	Personal £	s.
1 Daniel Smith	6	6	1
1 Abial Smith	6	2	8
1 Lieu Ames Standley	16	18	15
3 James Sabin	12	11	—
1 Samuel Smith Junr	2	3	18
1 Benjamin Smith	—	—	—
1 Thomas Sweeting	—	6	—
Timothy Titus	6	6	4
1 Ephraim Hunt Junr	30	10	—
1 Timothy Titus Junr	5	8	6
1 Hezikiah Titus	2	3	10
2 Jonathan Titus	3	6	16
1 James Thuston	4	3	10
1 David Thuston	5	3	16
1 Samuel Woodward	18	19	11
1 Aaron Walker	50	22	8
1 Moses Walker	9	11	4
2 Caleb Walker	19	10	4
1 Abraham Walker	—	3	10
1 Abel Walker	—	—	—
2 Ebenezer Walker	22	16	12
for Shorys Estate	6	—	—
1 Thadeus Wilmarth	—	1	10
John Whitaker	6	1	10
1 Nathaniel Whitaker	—	1	10

Polls	Real £	Personal £	s.
1 Seth Whitaker	2	—	—
1 Richard Whitaker	12	12	16
1 Nathaniel Wheaton	—	4	14
1 Ebenezer Jordan	—	—	—
3 Ebenezer Titus	13	10	2
1 Ensign Nathaniel Titus	12	13	12
1 Moses Pike	—	—	—
1 Josiah Cushen Junr	—	—	—
1 Asa Barstow	—	—	—
1 Wiliam Briant	—	—	—
Daniel Read Attleborough	2	—	—
1 Israel Peck	10	3	10
1 Isaiah Hunt	16	30	1
1 Nathan Peck	7	5	—
1 John Thurber	4	6	4
for Wid Heths Estate	2	—	—
1 Jedidiah Carpenter	19	11	10
1 John Sweeting	23	6	17
1 Ebenezer Medbury	—	8	19
1 Ephraim Mellerd Junr	7	5	—

Nath[ll] Bliss
Timothy Walker
Silv[s] Martin
} Assessors of Rehoboth

The Fourth List of Polls and Rateable Estate in Rehoboth Taken by us The Subscribers Assessors of Rehoboth this 5th Day of Novem[r] 1759

Polls	Real £	Personal £	s.
1 Preserved Braton	60	46	12
3 Samuel Bullock	20	14	—
1 John Bullock	3	4	—
1 Samuel Ingalls	3	7	—
1 Joseph Ingalls	2	3	10
1 George Jenkins	3	3	10
1 Elcony Bullock	6	8	10
1 Ichabod Bozworth	11	6	6
1 Joseph Bowen	15	3	8
1 James Bowen	8	1	18
1 Jabez Bowen	12	5	—
1 Jabez Bowen Ju[n]	—	—	—
1 Nathan Bowen	5	7	10
2 Daniel Bullock	4	4	—
1 Joseph Bullock	12	5	—
1 Nathan Bullock	—	1	10
John Baker	12	9	1
1 Nathanel Baker	12	4	18
1 William Baker	3	5	18
1 John Baker Ju[n]	2	5	—
2 Amos Bozworth	16	6	—
And for Edmond Ingalls Land	13	—	—
The Estate of Jonathan Bozworth Deseast	5	—	—
Jotham Carpenter	20	7	—
1 John Carter	12	4	14
2 Barnard Cole	22	10	4
William Case	11	11	11

Polls	Real £	Personal £	s.
1 William Case Ju[n]	5	5	8
2 Enoch Chase	8	17	—
2 Samuel Goff & Son Const	46	18	10
1 Samuel Goff Ju[n]	—	6	9
1 Robert Goff	5	5	15
2 Robert Goff Ju[n]	3	3	18
1 William Goff	13	12	17
2 John Kilton & Son John	30	18	18
1 Encoch Kilton	8	7	2
1 Nathanel Kilton	3	3	18
1 Aaron Kingsley Esq[r]	62	24	4
2 John Kingsley	40	21	5
1 Josiah Millard	17	8	8
1 Cp[tn] Stephen Moulton	53	19	—
1 Stephen Moulton Ju[n]	—	6	12
1 John Martin	28	15	18
1 Joseph Millard	8	6	14
1 Moses Millard	4	5	8
1 Lief[t] Hezekiah Martin	50	18	2
1 Elihu Mason	11	5	8
1 James Mason	18	10	—
1 Hezekiah Millard	16	8	3
1 Ephraim Martin	20	13	4
1 Ephraim Martin Ju[n]	—	—	—
1 Seth Martin	18	7	14
1 John Millard	17	7	10
1 Jacob Millard	30	12	18
1 Mial Pierce	18	7	8

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Joshua Pierce &	8	10	2
for ye Place it was	11	—	—
John Round Dest			
1 Caleb Pierce &	7	9	15
for Heirs of Tim^o	6	—	—
Martin			
2 Cp^tn Joseph Pierce &	42	16	4
Son Nath^ll			
1 Azarikam Pierce	3	3	8
1 Comfort Pierce	33	16	11
1 Dea^c Ephraim Hix &	16	12	4
Son Barnard			
2 John Hix	16	13	4
1 Jacob Hix	—	1	10
1 Moses Hix	8	1	18
1 Hezekiah Horton	12	5	8
1 Jonathan Horton	27	11	1
1 Jonathan Horton Ju^n	—	3	8
2 Jotham Horton	21	7	—
1 David Horton	14	6	4
1 Thomas Horton	5	4	6
4 Solomon Horton	20	11	12
1 Robert Handy	—	—	—
2 Ebenezer Ingalls	4	7	18
1 Barabas Thresher	3	3	10
1 Auther Threshear	—	1	10
2 Philip Wheeler Esqr	60	56	10
William Wheeler	9	1	18
1 William Wheeler Ju^n	—	2	8
1 Squier Wheeler	8	9	15
1 Squier Wheeler Ju^n	—	6	11
1 Nathanel Wheeler	18	13	10
1 Jeremiah Wheeler	18	13	4
1 Philip Wheeler Ju^n	12	6	18
1 Henry West	9	6	—
1 William Willistone	—	1	10
1 Jonathan Wheeler	8	10	8
1 James Westcoat	3	1	10
1 Benjamin Sanders	26	3	10
1 John Pierce	—	—	—

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Ephraim Pierce	3	5	16
1 Henry Peck	9	5	—
1 Jonathan Peck	—	1	10
George Round	24	3	8
1 George Round Ju^n	6	7	12
1 Stephen Pierce	—	6	6
To the Heirs of Sam^ll	5	—	—
Round Des^t Estate			
1 Nathanel Round	8	6	—
1 Thomas Simmons	4	4	8
1 Aaron Simmons	3	3	8
Auther Threshear	14	3	17
1 William Thresher	2	2	—
1 James Glading	3	1	10
1 Thomas Wood	—	4	6
1 Ens^n Nathan Horton	—	4	—
1 Amos Horton	—	—	—
1 Spice Huse	—	—	—
1 Eliphelit Horton	—	—	—
1 Caleb Bowen	—	1	18
1 Levi Hix	—	—	—
1 Henry Peck Ju^n	—	—	—
1 Isaah Horton	—	—	—
1 Joseph Thurber	—	—	—
John Hix of Swanzey	6	—	—
Nathanel Mason of Swanzy	8	—	—
Elisha Mason Ditto	3	—	—
Cp^tn Mial Pierce Ditto	12	—	—
1 Peleg Martin	8	1	18
2 James Gilmore	10	3	10
1 James Gilmore Ju^n	1	3	10
1 Isaah Lindley	3	1	10
1 Caleb Nichols	—	1	10
1 William Salsbury	—	2	—
John Mason	15	—	—
Nicholas Thomas	8	—	—

Natha^ll Bliss
Sam^ll Bullock } Assessors of Rehoboth
Silvanus Martin

The Fifth List of The Town Rate Made by us The Subscribers Assessors of Rehoboth This Fifth Day of November Anno Dom. 1759

Polls	Real s.	Real d.	Personal s.	Personal d.
2 Cp^tn Nathanl Bliss	6	6	2	6
& Son				
3 Lieft Ephraim Bliss	13	4	6	3
2 Wid^o Rebekah Bliss	4	7	3	2
& Sons				
1 Ephraim Bliss Ju^n	3	2	2	1
1 Nathanael Bliss Ju^n	1	6	1	3
1 Abial Brigs	3	4	3	3
1 Abial Brigs Ju^n	—	10	1	1
1 Abiah Bliss	1	6	2	6
2 William Blanding	5	5	3	6
2 Joseph Barber	2	11	1	5
1 Jonathan Baldin	—	10	—	10

Polls	Real s.	Real d.	Personal s.	Personal d.
2 Thomas Baldwin	—	—	—	3
1 Daniel Bliss Ju^n	1	3	2	2
1 Jacob Bliss	—	8	1	3
1 Noah Bliss	—	—	—	3
1 En^sn Samuel Bliss Ju^n	8	4	3	—
2 Amos Brown	3	4	3	3
1 Isaac Brown	2	4	2	6
2 Vrial Bowen	2	11	2	8
1 Benjamin Hix &	4	6	3	5
for Thomas Carpen-	4	2	—	—
ters Land				
2 Ephraim Hix Ju^n	1	3	1	2
Henry Joslin Ju^n	3	4	1	3
1 John Kent	4	2	2	3

Polls	Real s.	Real d.	Personal s.	Personal d.
1 Nathanel Linkhorne	—	5	—	10
1 Ephraim Lambert	—	5	—	11
1 Cp^{tn} Ebenezer Peck	7	1	5	7
1 Jathniel Peck	2	11	2	7
1 Shubael Peck	2	1	3	2
1 Ebenezer Peck Ju^{n}	—	—	2	4
2 En^{sn} Daniel Perry	4	2	3	3
1 Jesial Perry	4	2	3	9
2 David Perry	2	9	4	—
1 John Pratt	—	5	—	10
1 Jabez Round	3	4	1	10
1 Jabez Round Ju^{n}	—	—	—	5
1 Thomas Redway	2	1	1	6
1 James Redway Ju^{n}	2	6	—	11
2 Hugh Bullock	2	11	2	6
1 Squire Bullock	2	11	2	3
Thomas Briggs	1	3	—	8
1 Joshua Briggs	1	5	—	11
2 Dec Thomas Carpenter & Son Caleb	12	6	6	3
1 Jotham Carpenter	4	7	3	2
1 Peter Carpenter	5	—	3	2
1 David Carpenter	5	—	1	8
1 Thomas Carpenter Ju^{n}	—	—	2	3
1 Thomas Carpenter 3rd	4	2	3	2
1 Seth Carpenter	—	10	—	5
2 Abial Carpenter	8	9	3	7
1 John Cole	4	2	2	9
1 Timothy Cole	2	1	1	10
1 Left Simeon Cole	1	3	1	3
1 Aaron Cole	1	6	1	8
1 Nathan Cole	—	—	—	—
1 Amos Cole	—	—	—	—
1 William Dryar Ju^{n}	2	11	2	7
1 John Dryar	4	7	3	2
1 Samuel Darbe	—	8	—	9
1 Timothy Fuller	2	1	2	2
1 Joseph Goff	1	5	1	5
1 Squier Goff	1	5	1	3
2 Hezekiah Hix	9	2	3	5

Polls	Real s.	Real d.	Personal s.	Personal d.
1 Joshua Briggs Ju^{n}	—	—	—	3
1 Amos Lane	—	—	—	—
1 Daniel Bishop	—	8	—	—
1 Caleb Goff	—	—	—	5
2 Philip Short	2	1	3	2
2 John Smith	3	4	2	6
1 Nathan Salsbury	—	5	1	10
1 David Johnson	1	1	1	11
1 Joshua Tower	2	1	—	5
1 Jonathan Thurber	5	5	2	3
2 Jonathan Thurber Ju^{n}	—	—	—	10
1 Cp^{tn} Valeintine Wheeler	2	6	2	8
1 Aaron Wheeler	5	5	3	7
1 Ezekiel Read Ju^{n}	—	10	2	—
1 Ebenezer Pierce	—	8	1	3
3 Samuel Mackumber	1	6	1	7
1 Isaac Round	—	10	—	3
1 John Bowen	—	10	—	3
1 John Carpenter	—	—	1	4
1 James Bullock	—	—	—	—
1 Timothy Bullock	—	—	—	9
1 Israel Hix	—	—	—	—
1 Aaron Hix	—	—	—	8
1 James Goff	—	—	—	—
1 John Peck	—	—	—	—
Nathanael Dagget Atlb^{r}	—	5	—	—
1 Elisha Allen	—	—	—	3
1 Obediah Joy	—	—	1	11
1 David Thurber	—	—	—	3
1 Nathanael Millard	1	6	1	11
1 Amos Thurber	—	—	—	—
1 Barnabas Thurber	—	—	—	—
1 Benjamin Briggs	—	—	—	9
1 Hezekiah Goff	—	—	—	—

Natha^{ll} Bliss
Saml Bullock
Timothy Walker
} Assessors of Rehoboth

The Sixth List of Polls and Ratable Estate of the Town of Rehoboth Taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of Rehoboth November the 5th A D 1759 [Constable Nathn^{ll} Pain to collect].

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Nathan Munro	20	15	6
1 John Arminton	—	—	—
Daniel Allen	10	5	16
1 Daniel Allen Junr	18	5	16
1 Barnabas Allen	—	—	—
1 Simeon Bowen	14	8	16
Wid Sarah Bullock	20	11	12
1 Josiah Bullock	—	2	—
1 Vinson Bowen	—	—	—
2 John Bullock	50	11	8
1 Joseph Brown	14	7	—
1 Caleb Brown	14	5	12
1 Petter Brown	54	26	18

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Benjamin Brown	48	28	—
1 Charles Brown	27	8	16
1 Daniel Brown	13	10	14
1 John Brown	13	10	12
1 Nathan Brown	8	12	14
Richard Bullock of Warrin	14	—	—
1 Wid Esther Brown & Son	20	16	13
1 Moses Blake	—	2	6
1 James Clay	28	15	2
for Edward Halls Estate	18	—	—
& for Samuel Hills Estate	9	—	—

Polls		Real £	Personal £	s.
1	Thomas Chaffe	17	10	10
	Samuel Mason	27	24	10
1	John Jacob	—	—	16
1	John Smith	10	10	9
	and for Daniel Ides Land	3	—	—
1	Samuel Mason Junr	17	18	18
1	Moses Mason	7	7	—
1	Jacob Ormsbee Junr	6	1	18
1	Comfort Peck	20	10	16
1	Peleg Peck	—	—	—
1	Nathaniel Pain	27	13	10
1	Thomas Peck Junr	7	9	10
	& for Charles Pecks Estate	8	—	—
1	Allen Jacob	2	7	6
1	Peleg Richmond	12	11	14
1	John Roger Richmond	—	2	—
1	John Rowland	8	3	10
1	John Rowland Junr	—	—	—
1	Phillip Reanoff Junr	—	—	—
1	Nathaniel Vial	50	9	12
1	Samuel Vial	3	3	8
1	Benjamin Vial	—	7	16
1	Nathaniel Wenchester for his own & mothers Land	28	8	16
1	John Wood	3	4	4
1	John Walker	46	8	6
1	Willson Torry	—	—	—
	Jonathan Chaffe	12	6	16
	Wid Lydia Chaffe	3	1	18
1	Dan Chaffe	8	7	—
1	William Chaffe	—	—	—
1	Oliver Fuller	12	2	6
1	Caleb Fuller	12	2	14
1	Samuel French	22	16	8
	Wid Mary French	12	4	10
1	Stephen Fry	10	4	2
1	Joseph Franklen	2	5	3
	Wid Sarah Hills	4	—	—

Polls		Real £	Personal £	s.
1	Capt Daniel Hunt	24	43	10
	& as Gardian for the Heirs of Joseph	20	—	—
	Bozworth Deceast and for Heirs of	4	—	—
	Oliver Hunt and for Joseph	7	—	—
	Wheatons Land Peter Hunt	51	26	14
1	John Humphry	22	9	17
1	Richard Hardian	2	1	10
2	Hezekiah Kent	24	14	13
1	Capt John Lyon	—	34	18
1	Joshua Lyon	24	5	8
1	John Lyon Junr	100	57	14
1	John Whitaker Junr	6	3	10
1	Joseph Arminton	—	3	4
	Allen Brown Providence	58	26	16
2	John Medbury	—	3	8
1	Samuel Avery	—	—	—
	Boswain Negro	4	5	—
	Petter Bickrill Esqr Warren	39	—	—
	& for Wid Lydia Bozworths Land	14	—	—
	& Wid Judith Glandins Land	4	—	—
	Solomon Peck of Warren	8	—	—
	David Peck Ditto	7	—	—
	Mathew Watson Ditto	7	—	—
	Enoch Rimonton Ditto	2	—	—
	Richard Spear	16	4	6
	Heirs of Hezekiah Brown	10	—	—
1	Ezekiel Marshal	—	—	—
1	John Westcoat	—	—	—

Natha[ll] Bliss, Timothy Walker, Silv[s] Martin — Assessors of Rehoboth

Rehoboth Tax Lists 1765

At a Rehoboth town meeting held at the meeting house at Palmer's River on 25 Mar. 1765, select men were elected as follows, —Capt. Robert Abell, Silvanus Martin, Aaron Read, Deacon Stephen Moulton, and Thomas Carpenter, 3rd. Elisha Carpenter was elected first constable and Samuel Peck second constable, the town voting to dismiss him for the present year on his promise to serve when the town should think proper. Joseph Barney was chosen in his place. John Thurber was elected third constable; James Mason, fourth; Josiel Perry, fifth; and Charles Peck, sixth.

At an adjourned town meeting held on 17 May 1765, it was voted to dismiss Lieut. Elisha Carpenter from being constable the present year, and James Mason was elected first constable in his place. It was voted to accept Dr. Joseph Bridgham to serve as second constable in the place of Joseph Barney, said Barney being bonds-

man for said Bridgham; also voted to dismiss Charles Peck from being constable the present year, and John Humphrey was elected sixth constable in his place [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book III, pp. 251–2].

To Capt. John Lindley, Treasurer of the Town of Rehoboth

Sir—These may Certify you that Persuant to a Grant of the Town of Rehoboth at a meeting the Seventh Day of October (viz) at an adjournment to the Fifteenth of October Instant 1765 wee the Subscribers Assessors of sd Rehoboth have assessed the Inhabitants of Said Town according to the direction of the Law & Committed [lists] containing the Several Sums of the Assessment to the Several Constables of said Town whereof Names with their Several Sums against their Names Assessed is as Follows (viz)

List	Constable	£	*s.*	*d.*
1.	James Mason, Jur	31	5	1
2.	Joseph Bridgham	37	2	8
3.	John Thurber, Jur	45	18	7
4.	James Mason	41	11	4
5.	Josiel Perry	41	19	10
6.	John Humphrey	31	17	0
	Total	229	14	6

Rehoboth October
28th A.D. 1765

Entered pr me
Jesse Perrin, Town Clerk

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
Robert Abell
Silvanus Martin
Thomas Carpenter, 3rd
} Assessors of Rehoboth

[*Rehoboth Town Book of Accounts & Records of Rates & Orders*, No. 20.]

The First List of Polls and Ratable Estate in the Town of Rehoboth taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of said Rehoboth October 28, 1765

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal *s.*
1 Robert Abell	30	14	6
1 Joshua Abell	20	15	4
1 Stephen Allen	15	10	15
1 Frances Allen	6	9	2
2 John Alger	5	—	—
1 John Alger Junr	—	—	—
1 George Allen	10	1	10
1 Josiah Alger	—	—	—
1 Benjamin Austin & for half David Bucklin Widow hous	6	—	—
1 Daniel Anthony	—	3	3
& for half Cpt Daniel Bucklin hous	10	—	—
1 Nehemiah Barrows	13	7	16
2 Nehemiah Bucklen & Son Oliver	65	12	18
3 James Bucklen	126	20	12
Thomas Bowen Esq	45	24	—
2 John Bucklen & Joseph	66	15	16
1 Jonathan Bucklen	25	3	—
1 William Bucklen	34	8	—
1 Elijah Bucklen	7	2	19
1 Jeremiah Bucklen	7	6	—
1 David Bowen	18	13	8
1 John Bowen	43	10	12

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal *s.*
1 Oliver Butterworth	7	1	10
1 John Brayly	10	1	18
1 John Bradford	11	1	18
1 Thomas Bowen Jun	6	1	10
Widow Mary Bucklen	—	3	16
1 Timothy Bucklin	—	—	—
Col. Jabez Bowen Providence	12	—	—
2 Selvestor Bowars	—	3	8
1 Nehemiah Bucklin Junr	—	—	—
1 Ebenezer Bishup	—	1	18
1 Amos Brown Junr	—	—	—
1 James Bucklen Junr	—	2	—
1 Leamuel Bran	—	—	—
1 William Cole	18	6	11
1 Elisha Carpenter	21	6	10
William Carpenter, Attleboro	3	—	—
Ezekiel Carpenter, Providence	3	—	—
1 Benjamin Crabtree	—	—	—
1 Thomas Campbell	—	—	8
1 Richard Cornels	—	2	15
& half Cpt Daniel Bucklen	10	—	—
1 Nathan Daggett	29	5	16

Polls		Real £	Personal £	s.
1	James Daggett	30	10	16
1	John Daggett Junr	39	13	2
1	Isaac Evely	2	1	10
1	James French	20	3	5
1	John Braily Junr	—	—	—
1	John Barsto	—	3	6
1	Hezekiah Bullock	14	1	8
1	Isaac Bucklen widow	25	5	19
1	Nathaniel Bucklen	—	—	—
	Widow Hannah Bucklen	25	5	19
1	Phenuel Bishup	30	5	8
1	John Bishup Junr	—	—	—
1	Ezra Ide	72	33	4
1	Daniel Ide	23	10	—
	Leu^{t} Timthy Ide	43	10	16
1	Leu^{t} John Ide	43	13	6
2	Obediah Ingraham	21	4	11
	heirs of Nathan Jenks Providence	6	—	—
	William Jenks Providence	7	—	—
1	Hugh Kanneday	21	1	10
1	James Mason	43	18	6
1	Benjamin Mason	32	10	3
	John Merrit Providence	4	—	—
2	Anthony Perry	73	17	6
1	Jonathan Pain	47	11	6
	& for Huses Land	8	—	—
	Isaac Perrin	20	10	12
	Susanna Perrin	5	1	10
	Ann Perrin	5	—	—
1	John Perry	—	3	18
1	Samuel Perry	39	1	18
1	Oliver Fuller	—	—	8
1	Vial Franklin	—	—	15
1	John Franklin	—	—	15
1	John Greenwood Junr	—	1	10
1	Caleb Goff	—	—	—
1	John Hunt	108	17	2
1	William Hamond	—	—	—

Polls	Persons Names	Real £	Personal £	s.
2	James Hills	10	8	4
	& for School land	10	—	—
	& for Averry Land	6	—	—
1	James Willmarth	—	—	—
	Widow Tabithy Wheton	15	—	—
1	Seth White	10	3	4
1	Noah Sabin	—	21	14
	& for his wifes Estate	70	—	—
1	Noah Sabin Junr	32	—	—
1	John Sabin Junr	—	—	—
1	John Salbary	—	2	0
	Deac Slack heirs Attleboro	11	—	—
2	Nathaniel Walker & Son Enos	51	21	12
1	Capt Timothy Walker	83	21	6
1	Leu^{t} Thomas Willmarth	30	4	18
1	Nehemiah Willmarth	2	9	17
	Widow Patiance Perry	23	1	10
1	Capt Obadiah Read	44	12	19
1	Abial Read	39	10	16
1	James Read	12	2	8
	Philip Reanuf	4	1	18
1	Samuel Smith	28	14	—
1	Samuel Smith Junr	—	—	—

The First List of Polls & Ratable Estate

Polls	92
Real	1966
Personal	574–14
Sum Total	2540–14

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
Robert Abell
Silvanus Martin
Thomas Carpenter 3rd
} Assessors of Rehoboth

The Second List of Polls and Rateable Estate in the Town of Rehoboth Taken by us ye the Subscribers Assessors of said Rehoboth this 28th Day of October A. D. 1765

Polls	Persons Names	Real £	Personal £	s.
3	Joseph Allen	80	20	12
1	John Allen	—	—	—
1	Timothy Allen	14	5	8
2	Ebenezer Allen	47	10	12
2	William Bullock Esqr	100	24	—
1	Samuel Bullock Ju^{n}	14	3	8
1	Daniel Bliss	60	17	11
	Samuel Bliss	36	8	6
	Jonathan Bliss	30	14	14
1	Joseph Cob	—	—	—
2	Capt Daniel Barney & Son Benajah	65	23	14
2	John Barney & Son Aaron	105	34	4

Polls	Persons Names	Real £	Personal £	s.
1	Elisha Bliss	40	14	—
1	Jeremiah Miller	5	7	10
1	Ebenezer Medbury	36	10	5
2	John Monro	30	13	1
1	Hector Monro	—	—	—
2	Silvanus Martin	33	13	4
	& for part of Wid^{o} Martins Land	3	—	—
1	Ephraim Martin Ju^{n}	6	1	18
	Capt Daniel Ormsbe	24	4	13
2	Daniel Ormsbee Ju^{n}	—	3	16
1	Samuel Peck Ju^{n}	25	10	6
1	Stephen Peck	20	7	18
1	Nicholas Peck	—	—	8

Polls	Persons Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
2	Abierer Peck	20	5	—
1	Elisha Bliss Jun^{n}	15	1	10
1	Isaac Burr	35	12	13
1	Seth Bullock	6	5	16
	Simon Burr	30	13	19
1	Samuel Burr	18	5	16
1	Simon Burr Jun^{n}	—	—	—
3	Abraham Bliss	35	11	4
1	Joseph Barney	64	13	4
	& for part of Wid^{o} Martins Land	6	—	—
1	Elisha Burr	—	—	—
1	Nathanael Burr	—	—	—
1	Benjamin Bullock	4	3	16
	& for Bratons Land	8	—	—
1	John Barker	4	—	8
1	Ensn John Barney Jun^{n}	34	12	11
1	Thomas Baldwin	8	4	3
2	John Brown Jun^{n}	26	7	12
2	John Davis Jun^{n}	8	7	3
2	Nathanael Drown	10	4	16
1	Frederick Drown	—	—	—
1	Joseph Emmerson	2	1	18
2	Samuel Fuller	48	13	16
1	Samuel Fuller Jun^{n}	24	9	—
1	Nathan Fuller	—	—	—
2	Ensn Ebenezer Fuller	48	13	2
1	Noah Fuller	—	2	—
1	Ebenezer Fuller Jun^{n}	—	—	—
1	Moses Fuller	42	11	19
1	Joseph Peck	4	1	18
2	Jonathan Peck	10	5	16
1	Aaron Peck	—	6	—
1	John Peck	10	2	6
1	Amos Cole	—	—	—
1	Josiah Peck	4	5	—
1	Constantine Peck	4	3	10
1	John Round	8	1	10
1	Timothy Redway	28	13	14
1	Joseph Record	—	—	—
1	Joshua Tower	—	—	—
1	Thomas Smith	27	12	5
1	Joshua Smith	40	10	14
	Wid^{o} Mary Smith	—	3	—
1	Eliezer Smith	10	3	10
1	Samuel Sprague	7	5	16
	Samuel Thurber Providence	6	—	—

Polls	Persons Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
	Samuel Thurber Jun^{n} Providence	8	—	—
1	James Thurber Esqr	48	14	12
1	Daniel Thurber	20	8	1
3	David Turner	30	11	5
1	Leonard Thurber	—	1	18
2	Daniel Whitaker	16	5	16
	Dec^{n} John Willmarth	30	6	10
1	John Willmarth Jun^{n}	10	1	18
1	Ephraim Willmarth	22	12	10
	Wid^{o} Tabitha Wheton	65	9	14
2	Dec^{n} Robert Wheton	45	16	16
1	Aaron Fuller	42	9	10
1	John Fuller	—	—	—
1	Aaron Fuller Jun^{n}	—	—	—
	Ebenezer Franklin	22	4	6
1	Daniel Harding	8	1	18
2	Lieu^{t} Ephraim Hunt	135	36	14
	& for Whitakers Land	17	—	—
1	Obediah Foy	20	7	18
1	William Glading	—	—	—
1	Seth Knap	22	5	16
	& for Wheetons Land	8	—	—
2	Job Knap	—	1	10
	Samuel Luther	6	1	18
1	William Lawton	20	5	19
1	Isaac Lincoln	15	5	8
1	Samuel Lee	—	1	18
1	Ephraim Lee	—	—	—
1	Joseph Lake	30	13	6
2	Andrew Wheton	36	6	19
	Benjamin Wileson	10	7	—
	Ammi Wileson	2	1	10
1	Capt John Wheler	30	11	4
1	Ebenezer Ingales Jun^{n}	—	—	—
1	Lieu^{t} James Wheeton	39	11	14
2	Amos Lane	15	3	6
1	Nathaniel Greenwood	—	—	—
	Lemuel Franklen of Swanzey	6	—	—
	Benjamin Martin Swanzey	6	—	—

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
Robert Abell
Silvanus Martin
Thomas Carpenter 3rd
} Assesors of Rehoboth

The Third List of Polls and Ratable Estate in the Town of Rehoboth taken by us the Subscribers Assesors of said Rehoboth this 28 Day of October A. D. 1765

Polls		Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Ensign Thomas Alin & Son James	90	24	14
1	Joseph Alin	42	12	01
1	Abnor Alin	36	08	06
1	Samuel Alin	29	06	10
1	John Alin	20	09	16

Polls		Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Doctor Joseph Bridgham	20	07	16
1	Danil Daggett	—	07	04
1	Israil Daggett Junr	—	02	08
2	Decon Ephraim French	44	16	15
2	Ensign Elkanah French	19	06	18
1	Stephan Franklin	—	02	06

Polls		Real £	Personal £	s.
2	John Garnsey Junr	05	03	16
	Gool Bishop	11	09	16
1	Isack Bliss	15	05	—
1	Ichabod Bowen	45	11	13
	Widow Patience Butterworth	29	04	18
3	William Brown & Son Sam[1]	65	25	12
1	Nathanil Brown	21	08	07
1	Asahel Carpenter	39	07	10
2	Danil Carpenter	90	26	04
1	Jabis Carpenter	30	14	04
1	Jabis Carpenter Junr	15	11	13
3	Elezar Carpenter	16	15	06
	Leut Zachariah Carpenter Heirs	54	15	13
1	Zachariah Carpenter	—	06	15
	Andrew Carpenter	16	07	—
2	Ephraim Carpenter & Son Ezra	30	13	09
1	Jonathan Carpenter	11	07	—
2	Nathanil Carpenter	09	03	16
2	Eliphelit Carpenter	38	20	14
1	Ensign Edward Carpenter	54	33	05
1	Stephan Carpenter	12	04	10
3	Ebnezer Carpenter	33	13	02
1	Timothy Carpenter Junr	15	03	10
	Nathanil Cooper	36	13	11
1	James Cooper	25	11	15
2	Decon John Cooper	30	12	10
2	Josiah Cushin	45	12	14
1	David Cushin	—	05	14
1	Leuit Cushin	27	04	18
3	Edward Hedden	—	01	10
1	John Jide Junr	13	—	08
	Widow Ester Jide	—	02	08
1	Josiah Jide	20	14	14
	Jacob Jide of Attleboroth	09	—	—
1	Eljiah Kent	15	09	10
2	Cap John Lindly	—	08	08
	and for Read Estate	28	—	—
1	Thomas Lindly	22	09	—
	Samuel Robonson, Attleboro	03	—	—
1	Peter Milerd	12	05	06
1	Ebnezer Millerd	03	05	18
	and for Goofs Land	03	—	—
1	Samuel Newman	48	11	10
1	Jesse Newman	18	06	06
1	Samuel Newman Junr	—	—	—
1	Abraham Omsbe	03	05	16
1	David Perrin	50	17	—
1	Ensign Jesse Perrin	32	11	15
	& for Abraham Perrine Estate	05	—	—
	Widow Marcy Perry	18	08	15
1	Zephaniah Perry	—	04	06
1	Jabis Perry	—	05	08
1	Ebnezer Peck	54	19	07
	Widow Hannah Peck	06	03	—

Polls		Real £	Personal £	s.
3	Cap Jonathan Robonson & Son	68	20	07
1	Oliver Read	24	12	13
1	Timothy Read	13	06	01
1	Mathew Cushin Junr	—	02	06
3	Ephraim Chaffe	29	17	06
1	Shubel Chaffe	—	—	—
1	Nathanil Chaffe	12	04	06
	Leut John Daggett	27	07	19
1	Israil Daggett	32	13	07
1	Moses Read	18	09	16
1	John Rawson	20	03	04
1	Bengman Willson Junr	50	21	06
1	John Shory	22	11	06
1	Jacob Shory	—	02	06
1	Danil Smith	11	06	04
1	John Pope	12	10	—
1	Samuel Smith Junr	24	10	14
1	William Morse	25	10	12
1	James Sabin	21	03	18
	Susanah Sweeting	09	01	10
1	Leut Nathanil Titus	27	09	16
1	Timothy Titus Junr	22	10	08
1	Hezakiah Titus	05	03	10
2	Samuel Woodward	39	11	04
2	Aaron Walker	66	18	01
1	Moses Walker	36	17	02
2	Calib Walker & Son Comfort	36	15	01
1	Abraham Walker	—	08	06
2	Abil Walker	16	04	—
3	Abnezer Walker & Son Ebnezer	47	19	09
	and for Shories Estate	05	—	—
1	Thomas Read	36	08	18
1	Timothy Read Junr	—	03	—
	Nathanil Read	25	07	06
	Widow Diliverance Read	10	04	19
2	Aaron Read	20	11	12
1	Aaron Read Junr	07	11	—
	Widow Rebakeh Humphry	04	01	10
1	Thomas Bounds	04	00	18
1	Ezekil Carpenter	06	—	—
1	Danil Read	—	—	—
1	Jesse Read	—	—	06
1	Ichabod Thurber	—	—	—
	Mr. Joseph Avery of Norton	24	—	—
1	James Lee Junr	—	—	—
	Danil Read of Attleboroth	04	—	—
2	Cap Isiah Hunt	42	31	11
2	Israil Whitaker	46	09	10
1	Nathan Peck	30	14	12
2	John Thurber Junr	32	10	14
	and for the Widow Heth Estate	03	—	—
	Caleb King	23	—	—
1	Samuel Carpenter	10	02	02
	Ephraim Millerd Junr	09	05	08

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 John Elis	07	01	18
1 Benjamin Lenard	—	01	18
and for Thustins Estate	06	01	10
1 Aaron Lion	—	07	18
1 Ebnezer Bly	—	—	—
2 Thaddus Willmarth	08	03	06
1 Seth Whitaker	04	01	10
1 Richard Whitaker	30	14	18
1 Nathanil Wheeton	21	12	13
1 Calib Carpenter	—	01	10

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 James Lee	08	04	06
1 Comfort Lee	—	17	04
and for ye Widow Jides Estate	36	—	—

Stephen Moulton, Aaron Read, Robert Abell, Silvanus Martin, Thomas Carpenter 3rd — Assesors of Rehoboth

The Fourth List of Polls Real & Personal Estate of ye Inhabitants of Rehoboth Taken by vs ye Subscribers October ye 28 A D 1765

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Aaron Kingsly Esqr	90	23	18
1 Amos Bozworth	30	10	2
1 Azarikim Peirc	12	5	9
1 Aaron Simmons	18	6	10
1 Abner Anthony	18	8	13
1 Aster Three Shears	3	1	10
1 Amos Hix	14	9	16
1 Barnabas Three Shears	3	1	10
1 Benjamin Baker	10	2	8
1 Nathan Peirc	—	5	18
1 Cumfort Peirc	15	12	4
2 David Horton	25	9	8
1 David Bullock	—	—	—
1 Daniel Bullock	9	5	12
1 David Wheeler	—	8	6
1 John Hix Junr	—	3	10
1 Joseph Ingals	7	3	16
1 Joseph Ingals	—	1	18
1 Ens^n John Kilton	40	16	13
1 Joseph Millard	18	5	17
1 Joseph Millard Junr	—	1	18
2 Ens^n John Kingsly	45	11	8
1 Capt Joseph Peirc	46	14	18
1 John Martin	40	16	10
1 Josiah Millard	3	6	17
2 James Mason	36	8	11
1 John Millard &	27	9	5
for Jacobs Land	25	—	—
Jacob Millard	25	9	15
1 Joshua Peirc	25	10	17
2 David Peirc	32	6	8
2 Dea^cn Ephraim Hix & Son Barnard Hix	24	12	10
1 Elcony Bullock	30	6	14
1 Ebenezer Ingals	10	3	18
1 Edmon Ingals	27	2	6
2 Enoch Kilton	22	12	—
1 Elihu Mason	18	7	13
2 Ephraim Martin	32	10	10
1 Ephraim Hix Junr	—	3	11
2 Georg Round Junr	65	12	7
1 Georg Jynkins	8	7	18
2 Leu^tn Hesekiah Martin	75	12	18
1 Hezekiah Millard	26	12	6

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
2 Henry West	13	6	16
& for Widow Wests Land	7	—	—
1 Hezekiah Ingals	—	—	—
1 Hugh Bullock &	30	14	3
for his farm in ye Woods	15	—	—
2 Jonathan Horton	45	11	2
2 Jotham Horton	51	13	13
1 James Horton	—	3	14
2 John Bullock	9	10	4
1 James Bowen	9	3	4
2 Jabes Bowen	10	9	16
1 Jabes Bowen Junr	—	4	—
2 Joseph Bullock	18	5	16
1 John Carter	20	3	—
Widow Hannah Baker	4	1	18
1 Jacob Hix	6	4	2
2 Dea^cn Stephen Moulton & Son Stephen	62	21	05
1 John Peirc	45	17	14
1 Jeremiah Wheeler	42	19	15
1 Israel Nichols	—	—	—
1 Isaiah Ligndly	3	5	9
John Baker	20	3	15
1 John Webber	—	—	—
1 Ichabod Bozworth	6	5	12
1 Ichabod Bozworth Junr	—	3	10
1 Israel Hix	2	3	10
Dea^cn Miel Peirc	33	10	14
2 Jacob Lennard	—	5	—
1 John Kingsly Junr	—	—	16
1 Job Luther	35	7	6
2 Moses Millard	3	3	8
1 Levi Chase	2	1	10
1 John Bullock Junr	—	—	—
1 James Glading	3	1	18
1 Nathanael Wheeler	42	15	12
1 Nathanael Round	12	6	4
1 Nathanael Kilton	7	8	18
1 Nathanael Baker	10	10	10
1 Nathanael Peirc	16	6	9
1 Nathan Bowen	22	8	10
1 Nathan Hix	10	3	9
1 Nathan Salsbury	5	6	6

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Prezarved Bra[y]ton	100	73	19
1 Phillip Wheeler	67	31	7
1 Peleg Martin	12	4	11
1 William Salzbury	—	1	4
1 Wheeler Peirc	20	7	11
2 Samuel Bullock & Son Stephen	40	13	5
2 Solomon Horton	45	16	9
1 Solomon Horton Junr	—	—	—
1 Samuel Ingals	9	8	18
1 Samuel Ingals Junr	—	1	10
2 Seth Martin	34	13	10
1 Stephen Peirc	10	6	16
1 Squier Wheeler	24	7	10
Leiu^{tn} Samuel Goff & Son Constant	55	23	—
1 Samuel Goff Junr	25	16	—
1 Robert Goff	14	5	8
Widow Marce Wheeler Executricks to ye estate of Colonal Phillip Wheeler Decest	12	6	3
1 Thomas Horton	6	3	13
2 Thomas Simmons	15	4	6
1 William Simmons for Widow Bakers land	4	1	10
William Case	20	13	18
1 William Case Junier	7	4	18
1 William Goff	24	13	5
1 William Baker	9	6	10

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
2 William Three Shears	6	1	10
1 William Wheeler	15	2	6
1 William Willistone	5	1	10
1 Elifabet Horton	—	—	—
1 Job Horton	—	—	—
1 Ma^{jor} Valintine Wheeler	63	20	—
& for his farm in woods	24	—	—
& as administrator on ye estate of Nathan^{l} Miler Decest	12	—	—
Richard Attwell of Attlebury	15	3	8
Swanzy Men			
Capt Miel Peirc	20		
John Hix	7		
Joshua Mason	6		
John Mason	22		
Nicholas Thomas	13		
Jesse Mason	16		
Nathan Wood	2		
Samuel Phillips of Dighton for ye Widow Masons farm	15		
Stephen Moulton, Aaron Read, Robert Abell, Silvanus Martin, Thomas Carpenter 3rd — Assesors of Rehoboth			

The Fifth List of Polls and Rateble Estate in the Town of Rehoboth Taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of Sd Rehoboth this 28 Day of October A D 1765

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Elisha Allen	5	7	—
1 John Addams	27	13	2
1 Thomas Allen	20	10	9
2 Capt Nathaniel Bliss	43	10	14
1 Timothy Bliss	15	9	—
1 Dec Ephraim Bliss	50	11	18
1 Jonathan Bliss	50	8	9
1 Abdial Bliss	40	12	13
1 Ephraim Bliss Juner	36	23	18
1 Nathan Bliss	23	3	16
1 Wid^{w} Rebeckah Bliss	15	6	1
1 William Bliss	5	—	—
1 Wid^{w} Abe Briggs	27	13	5
1 Abial Briggs	10	5	6
1 Abiah Bliss	33	16	4
1 William Blanding	48	18	15
1 Joseph Barber	24	6	14
1 Thomas Barber	—	—	—
1 Joseph Barber Juner	—	—	—
Wid^{w} Sarah Baldwin	12	4	—
1 Daniel Bliss Juner	27	12	19
1 Jacob Bliss	20	9	4
1 Noah Bliss	6	8	6
1 Amos Brown	30	9	16

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Comfort Brown	—	—	—
1 Isaac Brown	27	10	5
2 Caleb Carpenter	50	15	18
Seth Carpenter	9	1	18
2 Abial Carpenter	42	12	15
1 John Carpenter	14	11	9
1 John Cole	28	8	19
1 Timothy Cole	24	8	19
1 Leiut Simeon Cole	22	7	14
1 Aaron Cole	22	9	13
1 Nathan Cole	6	8	19
2 Stephen Crosman	20	9	8
1 Jacob Crosman	—	—	—
2 William Dryer	30	17	15
1 John Dryer	45	21	15
1 Samuel Derbee	9	3	8
1 John Derbee	3	3	8
1 Joseph Daggett	3	3	16
2 John Davis	30	9	1
1 Berny Davis	—	1	18
1 David Eddy	—	1	18
1 William Extell	2	3	1
1 Timothy Fuller	16	11	6
2 Joseph Goff	36	18	19

Polls	Real £	Personal £	s.
1 Squire Goff	25	12	1
1 Hezekiah Hix	80	22	2
1 Hezekiah Hix Junr	—	1	3
1 Benjamin Hix	6	7	10
2 Vrial Bowen & Son Vrial	38	40	3
2 Squire Bullock	30	7	6
1 James Bullock	2	5	—
1 Ebenezar Bullock	—	—	—
1 Moulton Bullock	15	9	7
Thomas Briggs	12	3	10
1 Joshua Briggs	18	3	14
1 Caleb Briggs	—	—	—
2 Samuel Bunn & Son Nathaniel	10	14	18
1 Ens^{n} Samuel Bliss	50	23	14
1 Nathaniel Bliss Juner	27	9	6
1 John Bowen	5	3	17
Dec. Thomas Carpenter	50	21	6
2 Peter Carpenter	50	19	16
1 Peter Carpenter Juner	—	1	18
2 David Carpenter & Son Nathaniel	30	12	2
1 Thomas Carpenter Juner	17	17	14
2 Thomas Carpenter 3rd	50	19	12
1 John Pratt	6	3	16
1 Ebenezar Pierce	10	3	8
Henry Peck	5	1	10
1 Daniel Peck	—	2	—
1 Jabez Round	40	9	4
1 Isaac Round	7	1	18
1 Jabez Round Juner	—	8	3
1 Thomas Redway	18	6	5
1 James Redway	18	6	8
1 Aaron Hix	10	3	16
2 Ephraim Hix Juner	16	6	12
1 Samuel Howard	—	2	15
1 Charles Horton	36	5	7
1 Constant Horton	8	3	18
1 James Jennens	—	1	10
1 Willes Johnson	—	—	—
2 Joseph Kent	30	18	12
1 Ezekiel Kent	—	—	—
2 Samuel Macomber	12	15	18

Polls	Real	Personal Per-	
1 Roathbottom Munro	30	5	16
1 Benjamin Munro	2	2	10
1 Jacob Ormsbee	12	11	9
Wid^{w} Margerett Peck	20	8	3
2 Jethnial Peck	34	15	—
2 Ens^{n} Shubael Peck	28	31	15
1 Ebenezar Peck Juner	20	12	10
2 Ens^{n} Daniel Perry	42	14	14
2 Ezra Perry	2	4	16
2 Josial Perry	40	21	4
1 David Perry	28	15	8
1 Samuel Redway	7	9	19
1 Ezekiel Read	9	11	14
2 Phillip Short	27	19	12
2 John Smith	40	13	12
1 John Smith Juner	—	—	—
2 Jonathan Thurber Juner	18	7	16
1 Robert Vickree	—	1	10
1 Aaron Wheeler	66	10	18
1 Jonathan Wheeler	20	18	7
1 Simeon Washborn	18	12	4
1 Lucus Willson	2	3	16
1 John Willson	—	—	8
1 Jonathan Willson	—	—	—
1 Ezra Willmarth	2	3	18
1 Ichabod Waydes	—	1	18
Nathaniel Daggett of Attleborough	5	—	—
Moses Willmarth Ditto	2	—	—
Ichabod Perry Ditto	3	—	—

Total of Polls	Real	Personal s
133	2212	1039–7
	1039	
Total of Real & Per^{s}	3251	

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
Robert Abell
Silvanus Martin
Thomas Carpenter 3rd
} Assesors of Rehoboth

The Six List of Polls and Ratable Estate in the Town of Rehoboth taken by us the Subscriber Assessors of Sade Rehoboth October 28 1765

Polls	Real £	Personal £	s.
2 Daniel Allen	38	8	12
1 John Armonton	—	1	18
1 Joseph Armonton	—	10	18
& for Joshua Lyons	39	—	—
1 Josiah Armonton	—	—	—
Samuel Allen Worrin	4	—	—
1 Simeon Bowen	60	11	12
1 John Bullock	75	15	14
1 Jabez Bullock	—	5	—
1 Calleb Brown	30	6	18

Polls	Real £	Personal £	s.
Wido Hopstil Brown	15	—	—
1 Peter Brown	90	35	10
Widow Abigail Brown	—	3	0
1 Caleb Fuller	28	1	18
and Noah Fuller	2	—	—
1 Samuel French	49	15	17
Stephen Fry	12	3	10
1 Joseph Franklin	15	8	1
1 Richard Hardin	6	3	18

Polls	Real £	Personal £	s.
2 Cpt Daniel Hunt	45	31	8
and for Anne Bozworth	10	—	—
the heirs of Oliver Hunt	7	—	—
1 John Humphey	36	13	6
1 Samuel Hills	—	1	18
& for Barney Allen	5	—	—
1 John Jacobes	5	1	18
1 Nathan Brown	55	9	16
1 Daniel Brown	30	11	—
2 John Brown	33	11	10
1 Thomas Brown	36	7	6
Capt Allen Brown Providence	75	—	—
1 Moses Blake	2	1	18
heirs of Richard Bullock	18	—	—
1 Asa Brown	9	2	6
1 William Brayly	—	—	8
2 Joseph Bowars	5	3	18
Peter Bicknol Esqr Worrin	45	—	—
and for Bozworth Estate	21	—	—
1 Peter Bicknol Junr	—	5	16
2 Capt James Clay	60	12	6
2 Thomas Chafy	28	10	4
Jonathon Chafy	19	8	7
1 Dan Chafy	12	8	16
1 William Chafy	—	2	0
1 Jonathon Chafy Junr	4	—	—
Cromil Chiles Worrin	40	11	10
1 James Dennes	—	1	10
1 Philip Reanuf Junr	—	1	10
Enoch Rimmonton Worrin	8	—	—
1 John Smith	30	10	7
1 Richard Spears	15	3	18
John Spears	15	3	8
2 Cyprian Steary	—	40	4
& for Capt Lyons Land	180	—	—
1 Solomon Smith	—	3	10
1 Allen Jacobs	10	3	10
1 John Jones Junr	2	2	4
2 Hezekiah Kent	32	8	19
1 Ezra Kent	—	3	1
1 Giles Luther	—	—	—
1 Samuel Mason	46	15	14
2 Samuel Mason Jur	32	17	5
1 Moses Mason	18	12	16
1 Nathan Monrow	38	13	6

Polls	Real £	Personal £	s.
1 John Medborough	19	13	14
& for Brown Land	30	—	—
1 Nathaniel Medborough	—	1	18
1 Comfort Peck	34	12	14
1 Nathaniel Pain	54	13	4
Solomon Peck Worrin	14	—	—
David Peck Worrin	12	—	—
2 William Perry	—	2	6
1 Charls Peck	30	12	16
3 Noah Reade	66	20	14
1 Peter Read	—	—	—
2 Peleg Richmond and son John Rogger	23	16	12
John Rowland	12	3	10
1 John Rowland Junr	—	—	—
1 Benjamin Vial	19	13	15
and for Widow Vials Land	40	—	—
1 Constant Vial Jur	5	2	6
1 Samuel Whitman	21	12	17
1 John Walker	88	27	8
& for John Mason	21	4	13
1 Consider Trip	—	—	—
1 William Trip	—	—	—
1 Wilsoun Tory	—	—	16
1 Nathon Tory	—	—	—
1 Nathaniel Vial	64	13	7
2 Samuel Vial	45	11	6
3 John Woods	20	11	16
Mathew Wadson Warren	12	—	—
1 Ephram Walker	—	6	0
1 Jabez Wascot	—	—	—
1 Robert Bennit	—	—	—

The Sixth List of Polls & Ratable Estates

Polls	87	
Real	2099	
Personal	630	11
The total	2729	11

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
Robert Abell
Silvanus Martin
Thomas Carpenter 3rd
} Assessors of Rehoboth

Rehoboth Tax Lists 1769

At a Rehoboth town meeting held on 27 Mar. 1769 at the meeting house at Palmer's River near the dwelling house of the Reverend Mr. Robert Rogerson, Mr. William Cole, Mr. Silvanus Martin, Mr. Aaron Read, Deacon Stephen Moulton, and Mr. Shubael Peck were elected select men. At the same time the following constables were elected,—John Bucklin, first constable; John Brown, 2nd, second; Capt. John Lindley, third; Enoch Kilton, fourth; Thomas Car-

penter, fifth; and Simeon Bowen, sixth [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, Book III, p. 283].

To Capt. John Lindley Treasurer of the Town of Rehoboth these are to certify you that in observance to the vote of the said Town we have Assessed the Inhabitants of said Town the sum of Two Hundred & fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings & eight Pence and have committed Lists to the Several Constables of sd Town with warrants to Collect and Pay in sd sum to Capt. John Lindly Treasurer to his order or successor in said office whose Names and Sums to collect are as Followeth (viz)

List	Constable	££	*ll.*	*dd.*
1.	John Walker	29	8	10
2.	John Brown	35	12	9
3.	John Lindey	41	19	7
4.	Enoch Killton	38	14	11
5.	William Dryer, Ju^{n}	39	9	0
6.	Simeon Bowen	29	5	1
	Total	214	9	2

Dated at Rehoboth affor^{sd}
November ye 28th 1769

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
William Cole
Silv^{n} Martin
Shubael Peck
} Assessors of Rehoboth

Entered pr me
Jesse Perrin, Town Clerk

[*Rehoboth Town Book of Accounts & Records of Rates & Orders*, No. 76.]

The First List of Polls and Ratable Estates in the Town of Rehoboth taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of Sd Rehoboth November ye 28th 1769

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal *s.*
3	Capt Robart Abell	48	15	10
1	Stephen Allin	30	9	18
	Frances Allin	9	6	—
	John Alger	6	—	8
1	John Alger Junr	—	—	—
1	James Alger	—	—	—
1	George Allin	9	1	10
1	Josiah Alger	—	1	18
2	Nehemiah Barrows	14	6	17
1	Nehemiah Bucklin and son Oliver	63	16	6
	Nehemiah Bucklin for John Masons Estate	19	5	8
1	James Bucklin	120	16	3
1	Nehemiah Bucklin ye third	—	2	—
1	Thomas Bowen Esqir and Incom by money 15£	48	23	8
3	John Bucklin and Joseph	66	16	9
1	Jonathan Bucklin	27	3	8
1	William Bucklin	34	8	4
1	Elijah Bucklin	8	5	8
	Jeremiah Bucklin	7	—	—
1	John Bowen	46	12	2
	Wido Hopestill Brown	15	1	10
	Wido Johannah Braly	8	—	8
1	John Braly and by part of a Sloop	—	4	18
1	Wido Sarah Bucklin	11	4	3

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal *s.*
	Ezekil Carpenter, North Providence	4	—	—
1	Thomas Camble	—	—	—
1	Nathan Daggett and shiping and trading stock	66	37	4
1	James Daggett	48	6	12
1	John Daggett Junr	36	12	14
1	James French and Incom by mony	—	8	17
	and for Bowens Land	24	—	—
2	Joseph Franklin	16	10	3
	and for Half Ben Masons Land	14	—	—
1	Joshua Fisher	9	3	10
1	Caleb Goff	—	1	10
1	John Trip Gears	9	1	10
2	John Hunt	102	19	12
1	William Hammond	—	2	—
1	Samuel Hills	—	1	10
2	James Hills	13	8	16
	and for ye School Land	10	—	—
	and for Eavrys Land	6	—	—
1	Ezra Ide	83	14	—
1	Daniel Ide	24	13	18
	Wido Mary Ide	11	4	18
1	Lft John Ide	45	37	13
	Peleg Ide	30	4	18
1	Nathaniel Ide	14	2	13
1	Nathaniel Bucklin	11	4	17

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Wido Hannah Bucklin	22	2	6
1	Phenuel Bishop	36	7	10
1	Thomas Bowen Junr	6	—	6
	Cornl Jabiz Bowen Providence	12	—	—
2	Selvester Bowers	15	1	10
1	Nehemiah Bucklin Junr	11	—	—
1	Ebeneser Bishop	3	1	18
1	Leamuel Bishop	—	—	—
1	John Bradford	18	5	—
3	William Cole	18	10	—
1	Lt Elisha Carpenter	5	3	18
	and for Huses Land	12	—	—
	Oliver Carpenter Attleborow	2	—	—
2	Daniel Peary	57	8	3
	Wido Patienc Peary	22	1	10
2	Samuel Pitcher	18	3	10
	Capt Obediah Read	41	9	18
	Abial Read	40	11	—
	John Rowland	—	1	10
	and for Spearses Land	9	—	—
1	John Rowland Junr	—	—	—
	Wido Experenc Smith	24	1	10
1	Samuel Smith Junr &	—	—	—
	for the hous he Lives in	4	—	—
1	Noah Smith	—	—	—
1	Amos Smith	—	—	—
1	Solomon Smith	—	—	—
2	Obediah Ingraham	21	4	7
1	William Ingraham	—	—	—
	The Heirs of Nathan Jencks North Providence	6	—	—
	William Jencks North Providence	8	—	—
2	Huge Kanedy	24	9	8
	John Mearitt, Providence	3	—	—
1	James Mason	45	13	2

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Benjamin Mason	14	1	10
1	Benjamin Martin	—	3	8
1	John Newman	28	12	—
1	Anthony Peary	68	17	16
1	Jonathan Pain	60	7	—
	and for Huses Land	9	—	—
1	Benjamin Pidg	—	—	—
	Isaac Pearin	18	15	2
	Susannah Pearin	6	—	—
	Ann Pearin	6	—	—
1	Richard Spears & for	—	—	—
	ye feary Place	12	—	—
1	Robart Sutton	2	1	10
1	Benager Sheldon	—	—	—
1	Miles Shore	—	—	—
1	Rubin Thorp	—	—	—
1	Constant Vial Junr	2	1	18
1	Nathaniel Walker	51	23	10
	& Son Eanos			
1	Capt Timothy Walker	84	19	6
	Lt. Thomas Willmorth	24	4	6
1	Nehemiah Willmorth	8	6	6
	Noah Saben &	—	14	3
	for his wives Land	30	—	—
1	Abial Smith	6	4	10
	Samuel Slack Attleborow	12	—	—
	Ephrim Starkweather of Attleboro for yr Brick Hous Petucket	4	—	—
1	Thomas Willmorth Junr	—	—	—
2	Selvenos Wing	4	—	—
1	John Wilson	—	—	8

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
William Cole
Silvanus Martin
Shubael Peck
} Assessors of Rehoboth

The Second List of Polls & Rateable Estate taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of the Town of Rehoboth on ye Inhabitants of Sd Town October ye 23d AD 1769

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
3	William Bullock Esqr	96	26	8
2	Joseph Allen	80	14	11
1	John Allen	15	5	7
1	Joseph Allen Jun	18	7	13
1	Ebenezer Allen	48	12	2
1	Samuel Bullock Jun	55	12	19
	Daniel Bliss	60	14	2
1	Joseph Bliss	—	3	17
1	Stephen Bullock	15	9	11
1	John Barney & Capt Aaron Bary	105	34	6
1	Samuel Bliss & Lucas Willson	36	4	17
1	Jonathan Bliss	30	14	8
1	Capt Danl Barney & Son Benajah	70	16	2

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
	Wido Experience Lee	10	3	—
1	Samuel Lee	—	3	—
1	Ephraim Lee	—	1	10
1	Joseph Lake	36	7	10
1	Jeremiah Millar	—	13	8
1	John Millar	36	7	10
1	Peletiah Mason	21	7	6
1	John Monro	30	13	9
1	John Monro Jun	—	—	—
2	Ebenezer Medbury	18	8	10
1	Ephraim Martin Jun	8	3	8
3	Silva. Martin & Son Edward	40	10	10
1	Ensn Job Pearce	32	10	6
1	Eliezer Bliss	19	9	10
1	Levi Bliss	20	1	18

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Elisha Bliss	36	12	6
1	Seth Bullock & Son Barak	10	6	18
1	Benjamin Bullock	9	6	4
	Simon Burr	30	10	18
1	Ensn Elisha Burr	9	1	10
2	Nathaniel Burr	—	2	—
	Samuel Burr	21	3	18
2	Simon Burr Jun	—	2	4
2	Isaac Burr	36	8	13
1	Amos Brown Jun	15	1	15
1	Capt Joseph Barney	78	18	2
	& for Wido Martins Land	12	—	—
3	John Brown	42	8	7
1	John Barker	—	1	18
2	John Davis Jun	14	3	16
1	Perez Dean	9	1	18
3	Nathaniel Drown	15	6	11
1	Jonathan Drown	—	—	—
1	Joseph Emmerson	4	1	18
1	Samuel Fuller	45	8	16
1	Samuel Fuller Jun	8	9	16
1	Ensn Ebenezer Fuller	48	10	8
1	Noah Fuller	2	2	4
1	Ebenezer Fuller Jun	2	2	4
2	Aaron Fuller	42	12	10
1	Aaron Fuller Jun	5	1	18
	John Fuller for his own & half his mother's Thirds	20	—	—
1	Simeon Nash	8	6	3
	Stephen Peck	18	7	—
1	Nicholas Peck	—	—	—
2	Abiezer Peck	20	7	11
1	Perez Peck	—	—	—
2	Liut Samuel Peck	30	10	6
2	Joseph Peck	4	1	10
	& for half his mothers Land	8	—	—
1	Josiah Peck	24	13	15
2	Jonathan Peck	18	7	6
1	John Peck	12	4	18
1	Daniel Peck	—	—	—
1	Aaron Peck	21	7	18
1	John Round	9	1	18
1	Timothy Redway	27	11	3
	Wido Mary Smith	—	3	8

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Liut Joshua Smith	42	6	16
1	Eliezer Smith	9	2	2
1	Thomas Smith	27	12	13
1	Samuel Sprague	9	6	8
1	Jonathan Sterns	—	—	—
1	James Thurber Esqr	54	12	16
1	Daniel Thurber	28	9	—
2	John Thurber Jun	48	9	—
1	John Thurber ye 3d	—	—	—
1	Jonathan Wood	3	3	8
2	David Turner	24	13	19
1	Amos Turner	—	—	—
1	Daniel Whitaker	30	9	8
	Liut Eph Hunt & Nathl Blis Jun	136	30	18
2	Nathaniel Bliss Jun	30	—	—
1	Daniel Harding	9	1	18
	Seth Knap	16	9	16
2	Obediah Joy	24	9	10
1	Ebenezer Ingalls Jun	20	10	3
	Isaac Linkon	15	5	8
1	Robert Corben	—	—	—
2	Jacob Leonard	12	6	10
	Benjamin Martin of Swanzey	6	—	—
	Lemuel Franklen Do	12	—	—
1	Noah Whitaker	—	—	—
	Dec. John Willmarth	39	12	—
2	Dec. Robert Wheton	40	16	4
2	Andrew Wheton	33	6	18
1	Andrew Wheton Jun	—	4	10
1	Wido Tabitha Wheton	48	8	13
1	Jonathan Willson	5	3	5
1	Ezekiel Willson	12	1	18
2	Liut James Wheton	37	12	13
1	Joseph Wheton	—	—	—
1	Capt John Wheler	33	12	1
	& for Bowens Estate	4	—	—

A True Coppy Errors Excepted
Pr Us

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
William Cole
Silva Martin
Shubael Peck
} Assessors of Rehoboth

The Third List of Polls & Ratable Estate in ye Town of Rehoboth taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of Said Rehoboth this 28 Day of November A D 1769

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
2	Ensign Thomas Alin & Sun	96	30	10
2	Josep Alin	51	8	4
1	Abner Alin	39	11	12
1	David Cushin	9	5	15
1	Josiah Cushin Junr	—	5	—

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Nathanil Cooper	30	14	6
1	Samuel Alin	30	8	7
2	John Alin	27	10	18
1	Doct Joseph Bridgham	24	10	16
	& as gardeen for Hannah Walker	6	—	—

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
	Gould Bishop	21	8	6
1	Zaduck Bishop	—	—	—
1	Naman Bishop	—	—	—
1	Nathan Bishop	—	—	—
	Wido Patiance Butterworth	30	5	—
1	Nathanil Brown	21	9	13
2	William Brown & Sun	66	29	17
1	Ichabod Bowen	42	11	19
2	Thomas Bownds	—	2	8
	and for Cap Lindley Estate	6	—	—
1	Jabiz Carpenter	33	13	11
1	Jabiz Carpenter Junr	18	10	8
2	Eleazer Carpenter & Sun	27	16	—
1	Abisha Carpenter	—	—	—
1	Samuel Carpenter	9	3	2
2	Nathanil Carpenter	12	6	11
1	Asakel Carpenter	42	11	4
	Ensi Edward Carpenter	54	24	12
1	Eliphelit Carpenter	36	14	16
1	Zachariah Carpenter	36	11	9
1	Penuel Carpenter	9	11	1
	Wido Margret Carpenter	9	1	10
1	Simeon Carpenter	—	—	—
1	Caleb Carpenter Junr	—	14	6
	& for Widow Jide Estate	36	—	—
2	Deco John Cooper	30	13	—
	Israil Daggett	32	15	16
1	Danil Daggett	32	15	2
1	Ephraim Chaffe	30	14	16
1	Shubil Chaffe	—	—	—
2	Nathanil Chaffe	15	4	6
2	Samuel Eastman	45	11	16
1	Deco Ephraim French	48	16	19
1	Ensign Elkanah French	24	10	18
1	John Garnsey Junr	3	3	16
	Wido Rebake Humphry	3	1	18
1	Edward Hedden	7	1	10
2	John Jide Junr	18	2	7
2	Josiah Jide	36	15	11
1	Decon Elijah Kent	30	13	8
1	Cap John Lindley	—	12	10
	and for Read Estate	28	—	—
1	Thomas Lindley	22	10	18
2	Joshuay Lindley	—	—	—
1	James Lee	8	4	13
1	James Lee Junr	6	1	18
	Ephraim Miller	9	5	8
1	Peter Miller	9	2	19
2	Amos Handley	—	13	11
	& for his wives estate	24	—	—
	Samuel Newman	48	11	4
1	Jesse Newman	16	6	14
1	Samuel Newman Junr	—	2	—
	Jacob Jide of Attleboroth	9	—	—
1	Ebnezer Carpenter	33	13	15
	Stephan Carpenter	13	4	8
2	Danil Carpenter	90	23	18
1	Ephraim Carpenter & Sun	33	9	16
1	Jonathan Carpenter	10	5	16
	Andrew Carpenter	8	—	—
1	Ezekil Carpenter	13	5	16
1	Caleb Carpenter	45	11	6
1	Lenite Cushin	30	7	10
	Josiah Cushin	45	10	2
1	Cap Jonathan Robonson & Sun Jonathan	66	21	14
	Danil Read of Attleborth	4	—	—
2	John Rawson	15	5	14
	Timothy Read	13	5	—
1	Timothy Read Juner	—	4	7
1	Aaron Read & Sun	24	6	14
1	Oliver Read	23	7	2
1	Nathanil Read	25	7	—
1	David Read	6	4	11
1	Nathan Read Junr	—	—	—
1	James Read	—	3	18
	and for Jide Estate	24	—	—
1	Thomas Read	36	14	11
1	Moses Read	18	11	6
1	Aaron Read Junr	11	9	—
1	Simeon Read	—	2	1
1	Samuel Smith	27	8	4
	James Sabin	21	3	10
1	Abraham Omsby	6	4	13
1	David Perrin	54	13	4
1	Ensg Jesse Perrin	30	12	14
	and for Abraham Perrin Estate	6	—	—
	Wido Marcy Perry	18	1	10
1	Zephaniah Perry	—	7	15
1	John Perry	8	4	—
1	Leut Ebnezer Peck	54	15	9
	Wido Hannah Peck	6	3	8
1	Charlse Peck	42	12	10
2	Nathan Peck	30	13	11
	Samuel Robonson, Attlebroth	3	—	—
1	James Pettet	—	—	—
2	Nathanil Wheaton	24	7	12
1	John Whitford	—	2	6
	& for Mr. Avery Norton Estate	18	—	—
3	Samuel Woodward & Sun Samuel	12	14	6
1	Aaron Lion	—	7	18
1	Neamiah Jide	—	1	16
1	Levi Bardeen	—	—	—
1	William Slade	50	9	16
1	Joseph Wells	—	1	10
1	Ebnezer Bly	—	1	10
1	Ichabod Thurber	—	—	—
1	Jonathan Marthew	—	—	—
1	John Bowen Junr	—	—	—
1	Daniel Ormsbee	—	1	10
1	Ephraim Walker	—	11	19

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 John Shorey	27	12	10
and for Ashael Carpenter Estate	5	—	—
1 Jacob Shorey	6	9	14
Susanah Sweeting	8	1	10
Danil Smith	14	4	14
2 Cap Nathanil Titus	27	12	4
1 Timothy Titus Junr	24	11	6
2 Hezakiah Titus	8	3	—
1 Abraham Walker	9	12	16
3 Abil Walker	16	5	6
1 Comfort Walker	36	10	5
Wido Abigel Walker	—	1	10
2 Aaron Walker	66	15	15

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Moses Walker	42	19	18
and for his wife Estate	3	—	—
4 Major Isaih Hunt	48	32	—
1 Ensign Richard Whitaker	40	15	5
2 Israil Whitaker	—	4	13
1 Oliver Whitaker	—	—	—
1 Joseph Whitaker	—	1	10

A True Coppy Errors Excepted

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
William Cole
Silvanus Martin
Shubael Peck
} Assessors of Rehoboth

Fourth List of the Polls & Estate Real & Personal of said fourth Company in Rehoboth Taken by us the Subscribers In 1769

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
Aaron Kingsly Esqier	90	25	18
Amos Bozworth	27	5	16
2 Azarikim Peirce	12	5	4
1 Aaron Simmons	20	8	16
1 Abner Antony	18	6	14
1 Aster Three Shears	4	5	10
1 Amos Hix	14	6	7
1 Abial Horton	—	—	—
1 Aaron Millard	—	—	—
Jonathan Horton	50	14	9
& for his Sons land	13	—	—
1 Joatham Horton	52	11	13
1 James Horton	2	5	8
1 Josiah Hix	—	2	4
1 Job Horton	—	—	—
1 Job Horton Junr	2	—	—
2 James Bowen	8	4	15
1 John Bullock	9	4	10
1 Benjamin Hix Junr	6	3	15
2 Broks Mason	6	4	6
1 Barny Davis	8	2	17
1 Barnabas Thresher	—	—	—
1 Beniamin Drake	8	3	—
1 Barnard Hix	27	7	15
1 Barnard Hix Junr	—	1	18
1 Barnard Horton	5	4	6
1 Beniamin Peirce	—	2	8
1 Beniamin Kingsly	4	2	—
Colo^{nl} Valentine Wheeler	65	20	14
1 Cumfort Peirce	33	11	12
1 Cloathier Peirce	6	4	14
1 Chase Round	8	4	2
1 Dea^{cn} Daniel Bullock	8	6	11
1 David Horton	24	10	18
1 David Chase	4	2	16
1 Daniel Bullock Junr	—	2	10
1 Daniel Bullock 3^{d}	—	1	18
1 David Wheeler	2	1	10
1 David Peirce	44	9	14
2 David Kingsly	30	4	14

Polls	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1 Ebenezer Franklin	15	5	8
2 Elcony Bullock	9	6	14
1 Ebenezer Ingals	10	5	18
1 Ephraim Hix Junr	6	2	10
3 Enoch Kilton	24	10	9
1 Elihue Mason	26	9	9
Ephraim Martin	20	9	2
1 John Bullock Junr	—	2	8
Jabez Bowen	9	7	18
1 Jabez Bowen Junr	—	2	13
1 Joseph Bullock	18	6	11
1 John Carter	21	8	6
2 Jacob Hix	6	4	3
Joseph Ingals	6	4	18
& for Sarah	3	—	—
1 Capt John Kiton	40	12	15
2 Joseph Millard	12	6	14
2 Capt Joseph Peirce	45	13	10
John Martin	44	8	18
1 Josiah Millard	6	9	10
3 James Mason	42	12	11
1 Jacob Millard	46	8	2
2 Joshua Peirce	25	6	14
1 Leiu^{t} Jeremiah Wheeler	55	23	7
1 Israel Nichols	9	4	12
1 Isaiah Lyndly	5	5	12
1 Ichabod Bozworth	6	5	3
1 Job Luther	36	13	—
1 James Gladen	3	1	10
Dea^{cn} Miel Peirce	33	10	18
2 Moses Millard	—	—	8
1 Levi Bowen	—	2	8
1 Levi Chafe	4	2	4
1 Nathanael Wheeler	30	10	6
1 Nathanael Kilton	8	4	18
1 Nathan Martin	—	5	19
1 Edward Martin	—	1	18
1 Ebenezer Bullock	21	6	10
1 Elkanah Ingals	6	9	16
1 Elihue Ingals	—	2	—

Polls		Real £	Personal £	s.
1	Fraderick Drown	—	1	18
2	Georg Round	56	12	—
1	Georg Jynkins	3	8	15
2	Leiu^{tn} Hezekiah Martin	75	20	15
1	Hezekiah Milard	28	11	16
2	Henry West & for Wid^{o} Weeks Land Prezarved Braiton	14 90	9 24	— 5
2	Phillip Wheeler	60	20	1
1	Peleg Martin	12	3	18
1	Pardon Peirce	—	3	17
1	Robert Goff	12	4	5
	Richard Webber	3	1	18
2	Dea^{cn} Stephen Moulton & Son Stephen	60	26	12
2	Samuel Bullock & Son David	42	11	19
3	Solomon Horton	45	12	15
1	Squier Millard	—	—	—
1	Samuel Ingals	9	12	4
2	Seth Martin	36	11	14
1	Seth Martin Junr	5	1	16
	Squier Wheeler	12	6	—
1	Squier Wheeler Junr	12	10	10
2	Leiu^{tn} Samuel Goff & Son Constant	55	18	16
		£ 20 money at interest		
2	Samuel Goff Junr	25	12	—
1	Silvanaz Cambel	—	1	18
1	Nathanael Baker	40	14	4
1	Nathanael Peirce	16	11	6
1	Nathan Bowen	22	8	6
1	Nathan Hix	4	3	1
2	Nathan Peirce	30	9	15
1	Nathanael Webber	—	—	—

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	s.
1	Nathan Jynings	—	—	—
1	Elifabet Horton	—	1	10
0	Wido Sarah Attwell	12	3	18
2	William Goff	24	13	19
1	William Horton	13	—	—
1	William Case	10	12	13
1	William Baker	9	5	6
2	William Thresher	6	1	10
1	William Wheeler	15	2	16
1	William Willistone	2	1	10
1	William Horton Junr	—	—	—
	Capt Miel Peirce of Swanzy	15	—	—
	John Hix of Swanzy	6	—	—
	John Mason Ditto	28	—	—
	Nicholas Thomas Ditto	16	—	—
	Nathan Wood Ditto	2	—	—
	Samuel Carpenter Ditto	6	—	—
	Chase Ditto	6	—	—
	Jesse Mason Ditto	16	—	—
	Hezekiah Kingsly Ditto	12	—	—
	Enoch Chase Ditto	15	—	—
	Caleb Hill also of Swanzy	4	—	—
1	Sawyer Bullock	6	—	—
1	Squier Simmons	—	—	—
1	Thomas Horton	16	11	17
2	Thomas Simmons	14	10	18
1	Thomas Horton Junr	7	2	7
0	Wido Mary Peirce	33	1	10
1	Wido Mary Case	18	4	12

Stephen Moulton, Aaron Read, William Cole, Silv^{a} Martin, Shubael Peck — Assessors of Rehoboth

The Fifth List of Polls and Ratable Estate in the Town of Rehoboth taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of Rehoboth this 28 of November 1769

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	s.
2	Elisha Allin	6	8	1
1	John Addams	12	8	8
1	Stephen Addams	45	9	8
1	Thomas Allyn Junr	21	10	16
	Capt Nathaniel Bliss	40	9	12
	Dea Ephraim Bliss	18	11	8
1	Oliver Bliss	—	7	10
1	Jonathan Bliss Junr	72	16	18
1	Abdiel Bliss	65	15	16
1	Ephraim Bliss Junr	39	30	1
1	William Bliss	14	2	16
1	Peter Briggs	27	5	—
1	Abiah Bliss	39	30	10
2	Daniel Bliss Junr	30	19	14
1	Abiel Briggs	12	8	5
2	William Blanding	40	11	12
2	Peter Carpenter and Sons Samuel and Peter	62	22	9

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	s.
1	Peter Carpenter Junr	6	2	16
	David Carpenter	26	6	16
2	Thomas Carpenter Junr	28	15	18
2	Capt Thomas Carpenter 3d	55	23	11
1	Caleb Carpenter Junr	96	20	6
2	Timothy Cole	25	7	16
1	Lieu^{t} Simeon Cole	24	9	8
1	Aaron Cole	24	9	5
1	Nathan Cole	20	6	14
1	Jacob Crosman	—	1	18
1	John Carpenter	30	14	8
1	John Cole	30	7	2
1	Benjamin Coomer	—	—	—
1	Stephen Croseman	—	1	10
2	William Dryer	42	16	—
1	Jacob Bliss	27	11	7
1	Noah Bliss	12	11	13
1	Isaac Brown	27	8	5

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Nathan Bliss	30	8	6
	Squire Bullock	30	10	18
	Widow Elisabeth Bowen	45	14	8
1	Priel Bowen	—	3	16
1	James Bullock	10	12	1
1	Amos Brown	25	8	18
1	Hugh Bullock	30	13	12
1	Caleb Briggs	18	8	8
1	Samuel Bunn	8	10	14
1	Nathaniel Bunn	5	4	12
2	Ens Samuel Bliss Junr	37	11	5
1	John Bowen	5	3	12
	Abraham Bliss	8	0	16
1	Isaac Bliss	15	2	7
2	Thomas Baldwin	6	4	4
1	Benjamin Baset	18	7	12
1	Joshua Baset	—	3	10
1	Timothy Bullock	10	4	0
1	John Bliss	8	2	10
1	Robbert Bennet	—	—	—
1	Aaron Bullock	—	—	—
1	Robbert Briggs	—	—	—
1	Gillium Bliss	—	—	—
1	Samuel Borden	—	—	8
	Dea Thomas Carpenter	—	16	2
1	Wrothbottum Munro	33	10	6
1	Ens John Dryer	54	16	10
1	Samuel Darbee	12	3	8
1	John Darbee	6	3	8
1	Joseph Daggett	6	8	16
2	John Davis	30	14	—
2	Timothy Fuller	18	7	10
1	Nathan Fuller	15	4	4
2	Joseph Goff	41	9	3
2	Squier Goff	27	10	1
3	Hezekiah Hix	84	20	9
1	Hezekiah Hix Junr	16	6	14
1	Benjamin Hix	18	6	8
1	Aaron Hix	8	3	7
2	Ephraim Hix Junr	16	5	6
1	Jesse Howard	5	3	8
1	Charles Horton	9	2	16
1	Israel Hix	24	3	18
1	Constant Horton	6	2	15
1	James Jennings	6	2	19
1	William Jennings	—	—	—
1	Joseph Kent	30	9	17
1	Remember Kent	—	—	—
3	Capt Samuel Macumber	15	10	7
1	Benjamin Munro	6	4	19

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Robbert Vickre	—	1	10
1	Ebenezer Smith	9	3	6
1	Richard Salsbury	5	1	18
1	David Shory	—	—	—
1	John Webber	—	—	—
2	Jacob Ormsbee	18	11	—
2	Jathniel Peck	39	20	7
3	Shubael Peck	40	17	16
1	Ebenezer Peck	30	12	10
1	Philip Peck	2	1	10
1	Stephen Pearse	5	8	—
1	Noah Perry	—	4	10
3	Ezra Perry	15	7	6
4	Jesiel Perry	48	20	19
2	David Perry	32	16	5
	John Pratt	6	3	0
1	John Pratt Jun	6	3	15
	Jabez Round	42	13	10
1	Isaac Round	6	3	0
1	Jabez Round Junr	9	4	0
1	James Redway	18	7	6
1	Samuel Redway	15	10	7
1	Thomas Redway	21	5	6
2	Ezekiel Read	18	11	4
1	Philip Short	27	15	1
1	John Smith	47	16	4
1	John Smith Junr	—	2	—
1	Joseph Smith	—	—	—
2	Aaron Wheeler	51	15	10
1	Jonathan Wheeler	24	18	4
2	Ichabod Wade	5	2	18
2	Simeon Woshben	27	14	5
1	Ezra Willmarth	6	3	16
1	James Westcott	—	—	—
1	Jonathan Wood	—	4	—
1	William Blanding Junr	—	—	—
1	Joseph Engals	—	—	—
1	Jathniel Peck Junr	—	—	—
	In Attleborough			
	Nathaniel Dagget	5	—	—
	Moses Willmarth	2	—	—
	Ichabod Perry	3	—	—

Signed to ye foregoing List

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
William Cole
Silvanus Martin
Shubael Peck
} Assessors of Reh^{o}

The Sixth List of Polls and Ratable Estate in the town of Rehoboth taken by us the Subscribers Assessors of Rehoboth November ye 28th 1769

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
3	Daniel Allin	30	7	18
1	Stephen Allin Jun	—	—	—
1	Jonathan Chase	6	4	3
1	Noah Chase	—	—	—

Polls		Real £	Personal £	Personal s.
1	Ensign Joseph Arminton	10	10	—
	and for half Lions Land	19	—	—
1	John Arminton	—	4	4
	and for half Lions Land	19	—	—

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	s.
1	William Arminton	—	—	—
	Majer Samuel Allin warrin	3	—	—
1	Barnabas Allin &	—	1	18
	for Capt Walkers Land	15	—	—
	Timothy Allin warrin	2	—	—
	Wido Abigal Bicknal	2	8	—
1	George Baisto	—	—	—
3	Simeon Bowen	60	13	8
2	John Bullock	80	12	4
1	Jabiz Bullock	5	18	16
	for Nathan Browns Land	60	—	—
	and for Part Peter Browns Land	11	—	—
	Wido Hannah Brown	30	17	15
	James Brown Esqr warrin for part ye Land was Peter Browns	30	—	—
	Joshua Brown Providence	9	—	—
	Wido Dorithy Brown	36	5	6
1	John Brown	21	7	2
1	Isaac Brown	—	1	18
	& for part of ye Land that was Caleb Browns	2	—	—
1	Thomas Brown	42	12	8
1	Moses Blake	6	1	10
1	Oliver Fuller	12	—	—
1	Caleb Fuller	15	1	10
	John Franklin	2	—	8
	Stephen Frye	9	5	8
1	Samuel French	49	11	14
	Richard Hardin warrin	18	—	—
2	Capt Daniel Hunt	32	31	—
	for ye Heirs of Oliver Hunt	6	—	—
1	Daniel Hunt Junr	—	—	—
1	Lft John Humphre	37	10	12
1	David Hills & for	28	7	18
	Par Caleb Browns Land	2	—	—
1	John Jacobs	9	1	18
1	Allin Jacobs	9	3	18
1	John Jones Junr	3	2	10
1	Josiah Kent	42	8	16
1	Hezekiah Kent & Son Hezekiah	30	10	9
1	Ezra Kent	9	3	16
1	Peter Knap	—	1	10
1	Noah Kent	14	1	9
1	James Kent Junr	14	5	6
1	Capt John Lion & for shiping	160	64	10
1	Comfort Lee	—	2	6
	Samuel Mason	32	10	14
1	John Mason Junr	8	4	10
1	Asa Brown	9	3	8
1	William Braly	—	—	8
2	Joseph Bowers	7	1	18

Polls	Names	Real £	Personal £	s.
1	Peter Bicknal	36	13	3
1	Amos Bicknal	42	26	3
	Doctr Simeon Brown Smithfield	3	—	—
1	James Bucklin Jun	—	10	11
2	Capt James Clay	60	13	4
3	Thomas Chase	24	9	15
	Wido Hannah Chase	15	5	17
2	Dan Chase	12	6	10
1	William Chase	2	2	13
1	John Pain	—	—	—
	Solomon Peck, Warrin	12	—	—
	David Peck, Warrin	10	—	—
1	William Peary	6	—	16
3	Noah Read	66	22	16
1	Peter Read	6	—	—
1	Peleg Ritchman and Son John Rodger	24	14	16
1	Philip Reanof Jun	—	2	6
1	Daniel Read	—	1	18
1	Stutly Smith	—	—	—
	Wido Ann Spears	14	1	10
1	William Trip	—	1	18
	Nathaniel Vial	64	15	16
1	Samuel Vial	45	15	17
1	Benjamin Vial	60	15	17
2	Samuel Mason Jun	39	11	11
1	Nathan Mason	—	—	—
2	Moses Mason	18	13	2
1	Nathan Monrow	49	18	4
1	Elijah Mase	4	1	10
1	John Meadbury	12	12	1
	and for part Peter Brown Land	11	—	—
1	Henry Mores	—	—	—
1	Nathaniel Meadbury	—	1	18
2	Comfort Peck	39	17	18
2	Nathaniel Pain	42	13	10
1	Samuel Whitman	—	23	4
	for Browns Land	78	—	—
1	Holms Whitman and Incom by mony	24	11	9
1	Capt John Walker	89	32	15
2	John Woods	24	11	14
	and for part Peter Brown Land	8	—	—
	Matthew Watson Esqir of Warrin	12	—	—
1	David Woods	—	1	18
1	Nathaniel Wentchester	—	—	—

Stephen Moulton
Aaron Read
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Silva Martin
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} Assessors of Rehoboth

CHAPTER VI

Rehoboth Censuses

In the study of any town, the census lists contain much data not found in any other record. The names of the heads of families are listed, together with the number of males and females in each family divided into age groups. While in various ways these census lists are extremely helpful to the historian, they are of inestimable value to the genealogist.

In the following pages will be found transcripts of the census of the town of Rehoboth as recorded in the first Massachusetts census of 1765 (a census of totals only), and the first and second United States Census for the years 1790 and 1800, the latter here printed for the first time.

We are fortunate in having complete tax lists, including polls, for the six districts in Rehoboth for the year 1765. These tax lists will be found in the previous chapter commencing on page 90. With the 1765 Massachusetts census of totals, together with this Rehoboth tax list, it is possible to reconstruct a fairly accurate Rehoboth name census for the year 1765.

First Massachusetts Census, 1765

In compliance with instructions sent over by the Lords of Trade in England to all the Governors of the Colonies in America, Massachusetts took its first census in 1764 and 1765. The Massachusetts General Court passed an act,* 5 Mar. 1765, ordering the select men of each town to take an "exact account of the number of dwelling houses, families, and people of their respective towns and districts, including as well Indians civilized; negros and malottoes, as white people; the females as well as males; and distinguish them in this form" as shown below.

The select men for Rehoboth for the year 1764 were Samuel Mason, Jr., Joshua Smith, Aaron Read, Philip Wheeler, and Capt. Nathaniel Bliss [*Rehoboth Town Meetings*, vol. III, p. 242]. The select men for the year 1765 were Deacon Stephen Moulton, Aaron Read, Capt. Robert Abell, Silvanus Martin, and Thomas Carpenter, 3rd [*Ibid.*, p. 251]. For both years, and for several years afterward, Capt. James Clay was the Rehoboth representative to the Massachusetts General Court.

No mention of this census is found in the Rehoboth Town Meeting records for the years 1764 and 1765. This is not conclusive, however, for this volume III contains 460 pages and the record may be in some other part of the book. At this period in Rehoboth the select men were also the tax assessors.

* The Acts and Resolves, Public and Private, of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, vol. IV, Chap. 28; *Mass. Archives*, vol. LXXXVIII.

Under the order of 1764, returns were to be made "into the secretaries office"; those returns under the act of 1765, "into the sheriffs of the several counties respectively", with no provision for making any compilation of the returns. It was not known that any compilation was ever made until 1822 when Judge Samuel Dana of Gorton found a compilation of these returns among the papers of a deceased friend and sent them to the *Columbian Centinel* of Boston, where they were published by that newspaper on 17 Aug. 1822.

In a letter to the *Centinel*, Judge Dana requested that after the original manuscript was copied it be sent to the Antiquarian Society to be deposited in the Society's archives. This request was not complied with, and the manuscript was lost. The printed copy in the *Centinel* was the only evidence of those figures of the 1765 census; a copy of the article in the *Centinel* is filed in the Massachusetts Archives. In his valuable work, *Statistics of Population in Massachusetts*,* Dr. Joseph B. Felt, librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, has adopted the figures from the Dana manuscript as printed in the *Centinel* as the basis of his calculations and statements as to the Colony's population in 1765.

About 1903, Mr. Zenas Crane of Dalton, purchased a manuscript in New York and presented it to Mr. Josiah H. Benton, Jr. This manuscript is undoubtedly the original compilation of the census returns of 1765. Mr. Benton did considerable census research for this period, the results of which he published in 1905, together with facsimiles of this original census manuscript. After the publication of his book,† he presented the original manuscript to the Public Library of the City of Boston, where it may now be seen.

This Rehoboth part of the Massachusetts census of 1765 was a compilation of totals only, probably made by the select men of Rehoboth. Just what system was used to arrive at these totals is not known. The following is the Rehoboth return:

REHOBOTH CENSUS, 1765

Houses		498
Families		617
Inhabitants:		
White persons under 16 years	Males	964
	Females	901
White persons above 16 years	Males	818
	Females	954
Negroes	Males	28
	Females	25
Indians	Males	1
	Females	5
		3690
Total number of Inhabitants		[3696]

This tabulation differs from the Dana manuscript, used by Dr. Felt in 1845, which lists the same number of families, 617, in that

* *Statistics of Population in Massachusetts*, by Dr. Joseph B. Felt, American Statistical Association Collections (1845), vol. I, pt. 2—95 pages. Cf. "Population Estimates", Bowen's *Early Rehoboth*, vol. I, pp. 1, 10.

† *Early Census Making in Massachusetts* (1643–1765), with a *Reproduction of the Lost Census of 1765*, etc., 104 pages, by J. H. Benton, Jr., Boston, 1905.

it gives the population as 3,637, instead of 3,696, which difference is exactly accounted for by the 59 negroes and Indians not included in the Dana manuscript.

There were 1,811 males and 1,885 females. The females outnumbered the males by 74 or 4.1 per centum.

In a Rhode Island census * taken in 1774, the town of Providence had only 32 more families and 313 more white inhabitants than had Rehoboth nine years earlier, in 1765. Providence had at this time 68 Indians and 303 negroes. Today, when one looks at the beautiful old First Baptist Meeting House, built in 1775, it is hard to believe that when this church was built, and for many years before, Rehoboth, across the Seekonk River in what is now East Providence, was a larger town in area than Providence and had more inhabitants.

By using the summarized totals of families and inhabitants given in the 1765 Rehoboth census, and the Rehoboth tax lists of that same year, it would be possible to reconstruct a fairly accurate town census. From the tax list in each one of the six tax districts we have the names of all of the taxpayers, polls, personal property, and real estate. The approximate numbers of these in each district follow:

First District—88 taxpayers and 80 polls. The largest taxpayer in this district was James Bucklin, taxed for £91 real estate and £24 6d. personal property, a total of £115 6d.

Second District—117 taxpayers and 103 polls. The largest taxpayer in this district was Lieut. Ephraim Hunt, taxed for £80 real estate and £16 14d. personal property, a total of £96 14d.

Third District—138 taxpayers and 156 polls. The largest taxpayer in this district was Ensign Thomas Allen, taxed for £60 real estate and £29 4d. personal property, a total of £89 4d.

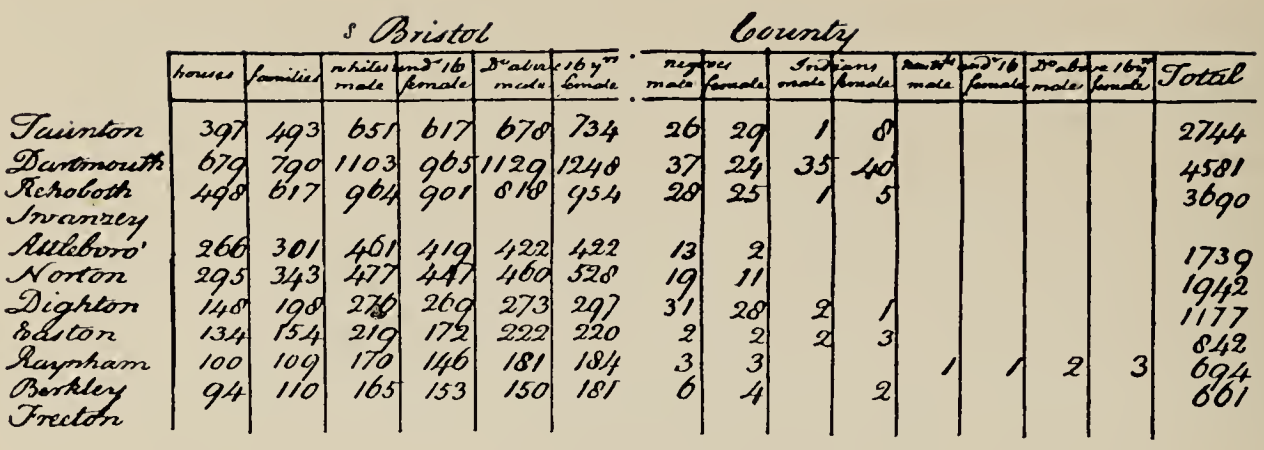
Fourth District—127 taxpayers and 128 polls. The largest taxpayer in this district was Philip Wheeler, Esq., taxed for £60 real estate and £56 10d. personal property, a total of £116 10d.

Fifth District—98 taxpayers and 114 polls. The largest taxpayer in this district was Lieut. Ephraim Bliss, taxed for £13 4d. real estate and £6 3d. personal, a total of £19 7d.

Sixth District—78 taxpayers and 65 polls. The largest taxpayer in this district was John Lyon, Jr., taxed for £100 real estate and £57 14d. personal property, a total of £157 14d.

The total number of taxpayers listed in the six Rehoboth districts in 1765 is 646, and 646 assessed for a poll tax. In these lists are a few widows listed with sons who perhaps were not heads of families. Among the taxpayers in these six districts are five non-residents in the 1st district, one in the 2nd, three in the 3rd, four in the 4th, none in the 5th, and five in the 6th, a total of 18. Substracting this figure from 646 leaves 628 Rehoboth 1765 taxpayers, which rough figure is within less than two percent of the 617 heads of families given in the 1765 census. This gives an idea of what might be done in preparing a detailed census for 1765.

* *Census of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1774*, published at Providence 1858.



	Bristol						County								
	houses	families	whites and 16 male	whites and 16 female	D° above 16 yrs male	D° above 16 yrs female	negroes male	negroes female	Indians male	Indians female	Mouth and 16 male	Mouth and 16 female	D° above 16 yrs male	D° above 16 yrs female	Total
Taunton	397	493	651	617	678	734	26	29	1	8					2744
Dartmouth	679	790	1103	965	1129	1248	37	24	35	40					4581
Rehoboth	498	617	964	901	818	954	28	25	1	5					3690
Swansey															
Attleboro'	266	301	461	419	422	422	13	2							1739
Norton	295	343	477	447	460	528	19	11							1942
Dighton	148	198	276	269	273	297	31	28	2	1					1177
Easton	134	154	219	172	222	220	2	2	2	3					842
Raynham	100	109	170	146	181	184	3	3			1	1	2	3	694
Berkley	94	110	165	153	150	181	6	4		2					661
Freeton															

A photograph of the original Bristol County return for the 1765 Massachusetts census. The original census manuscript was lost from 1822 to about 1903 when it was found and came into the possession of Mr. Josiah H. Benton, Jr., who later presented it to *The Public Library of the City of Boston* by whose courtesy this part of the census is here reproduced.

Dartmouth was the largest and most populous town in the county with 679 houses and a total population of 4,581 including negroes and Indians. Rehoboth was the second largest town with 498 houses and 3,690 inhabitants including negroes and Indians. Taunton was the third largest town with 397 houses and 2,744 inhabitants including negroes and Indians. Swansey was probably the fourth largest town. Norton was undoubtedly the fifth largest town with 295 houses and 1,942 inhabitants including negroes and no Indians. Attleborough was the sixth largest town with 266 houses and 1,177 inhabitants including negroes and no Indians.

These nine Bristol County towns had a total population in 1765 of 18,070 including 100 Indians and 293 negroes. This population lived in 2,611 houses which is an average of 6.92 or 7 persons to each house. See "Population Estimates", *Early Rehoboth*, vol. I.

It is interesting to note that 90 years after King Philip's War there were only six "civilized" Indians left in Rehoboth. In the eleven towns comprising Bristol county in 1765, with no returns from Swansea and Freetown, there were 41 male and 59 female Indians, a total of 100 "civilized" Indians, of which number 75 were in Dartmouth. There were 165 male and 128 female negroes, a total of 293, of which number Dartmouth had 61; Dighton, 59; Taunton, 55; Rehoboth, 53; Norton, 30; Attleborough, 15; Berkeley, 10; Raynham, 8; and Easton, 4.

Within the short space of 90 years after King Philip's War the Indians had practically disappeared from Bristol County, Massachusetts, to the extent that they represented only half of one per centum in a population of 18,070. It seems improbable that the race died out and one wonders what became of them. There were three times as many negroes as there were Indians. Research would probably show whether they died, migrated, or were assimilated by marriage with the negroes as were the Indians in the South County, Rhode Island.

First United States Census, 1790

The first United States Census * was taken in 1790; printed by the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., and published in 1908 by the Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Census, S. N. D. North, Director. From this publication is reprinted the Rehoboth census appearing in the following pages.

Inasmuch as we are printing for the first time the heretofore unpublished 1800 Rehoboth census, it seems desirable to have both of these two early censuses in the same book and in the same index, as their value together is of far more importance than would be the case if the 1800 census were printed alone without the benefit of the ten-year earlier census of 1790.

Rehoboth Census, 1790

Heads of Families	Males	794	
	Females	38	
Total		832	
Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families		1151	
Free white males under 16 years		1063	2214
Free white females, including heads of families		2405	
All other free persons		91	2496
Total Inhabitants			4710

The 1790 Rehoboth census shows a total of 832 heads of families, of which 794 are males and 38 are females. There were 1,151 free white males of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families, and 1,063 free white males under 16 years. There were 2,405 free white females, including heads of families; all other free persons, 91; and no slaves. The total population was 4,710. The females outnumbered the males by 191 or 4.2 per centum. This figure does not include the 91 persons unclassified as to sex.

In the twenty-five-year period from 1765 to 1790, there was an increase in Rehoboth families of 215 or 34.8 per centum and an increase in population of 1,073 or 29.5 per centum. In 1765 there was an average of 5.9 persons per family, and in 1790 an average of 5.7 persons per family.

* The United States Census of 1790 was printed in a small pamphlet entitled, "Return of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, according to 'An Act providing for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States', passed March 1st, 1790. Printed by order of the House of Representatives. Philadelphia: printed by Joseph Gates; No. 23 South Third Street. Pp. 56". This pamphlet is very scarce [*A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston*, Boston (Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, 1890), vol. XXII, p. xiii].

Hon. David Cobb of Taunton was the enumerator of the fifteen towns in Bristol County, Massachusetts, for the first United States Census of 1790 [*Ibid.*, p. xiv].

REHOBOTH CENSUS 1790

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Perry, David	1	–	1	–	–
Perry, David, Jun[r]	2	4	5	–	–
Dryer, William	1	1	1	–	–
Wilmarth, Joseph	1	–	4	–	–
Conant, Timothy	1	2	4	–	–
Bardin, Levi	1	1	2	–	–
Perry, Ezra	2	1	5	–	–
Macomber, Lemuel	1	1	1	–	–
Dryer, Daniel	1	1	1	–	–
Balcom, Daniel	1	–	1	–	–
Bowen, Benjamin	1	–	2	–	–
Rounds, Jabez	2	2	3	–	–
Rounds, Silvester	1	2	4	–	–
Rounds, Hezekiah	1	–	2	–	–
Porter, Joshua	1	–	2	–	–
Briggs, Robert	1	1	6	–	–
Lincoln, James	1	4	2	–	–
Short, Daniel	1	2	4	–	–
Wade, Lewis	1	1	2	–	–
Hoskins, John	1	4	2	–	–
Bullock, James	3	1	2	–	–
Morey, David	–	–	–	4	–
Peck, Oliver	1	4	4	–	–
Short, Phillip	2	–	2	–	–
Short, Menassah	1	1	2	–	–
Davis, Joseph	1	4	2	–	–
Wheeler, Aaron, Jun[r]	1	4	6	–	–
Hicks, Hezekiah	2	1	5	–	–

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Darby, John	1	1	2	–	–
Smith, Oliver	1	1	3	–	–
Smith, John	1	–	3	–	–
Smith, Cyrel	1	–	2	–	–
Macomber, John	1	1	5	–	–
Bliss, Samuel, 2[d]	2	–	1	–	–
Rounds, Isaac	1	2	2	–	–
Smith, John, Jun[r]	1	1	2	–	–
Blackington, Pentecost	4	1	1	–	–
Rounds, Simeon	2	3	6	–	–
Hicks, Jotham	1	1	2	1	–
Peirce, Stephen	4	1	4	–	–
Hicks, Aaron	1	1	2	–	–
Case, James	1	–	1	–	–
Hicks, Nathan	1	3	3	–	–
Cole, Simeon	1	–	1	–	–
Cole, Simeon, Jun[r]	1	2	3	–	–
Bliss, Joshua	1	2	3	–	–
Peck, Otis	2	2	6	–	–
Peck, Jethnel	4	2	4	–	–
Peck, James	1	1	2	–	–
Davis, James	1	7	3	–	–
Wheeler, Aaron	3	–	2	–	–
Ingals, Joseph	1	2	2	–	–
Smith, Ezekiel	2	1	3	–	–
Bowen, Stephen	1	–	2	–	–
Bliss, Jonathan, Jun[r]	1	–	1	–	–
Jones, Zebedee	1	1	1	–	–

Smith, Nathaniel	1	2	4	_	_
Bliss, Nathaniel	3	_	3	_	_
Drown, John	1	3	2	_	_
Bullock, Aaron	1	5	2	_	_
Bullock, Ebenezer	1	1	5	_	_
Bullock, Barnard	1	_	1	_	_
Burden, Samuel	1	_	4	_	_
Bryant, Asa	1	1	1	_	_
Bliss, John	1	2	3	_	_
Wheeler, Phillip, 2d	1	_	2	_	_
Turner, Abigail	_	_	2	_	_
Munroe, Benjamin	1	2	1	_	_
Bounds, Thomas	1	_	1	_	_
Bliss, Frederick	1	1	2	_	_
Perry, Ezra, Junr	1	1	1	_	_
Bliss, Noah	2	1	3	_	_
Reed, Ezekiel	2	_	2	_	_
Reed, Samuel	1	2	3	_	_
Cole, Aaron, Junr	1	2	3	_	_
Cole, Aaron	2	_	3	_	_
Bowen, Uriel	4	_	3	_	_
Grinnell, Samuel	1	2	1	_	_
Bliss, Jacob	2	1	4	_	_
Bliss, Daniel	2	1	2	_	_
Bullock, Benjamin	1	2	4	_	_
Fuller, Timothy	1	1	2	_	_
Allen, Elisha	1	_	1	_	_
Whitaker, Abel	1	1	3	_	_
Kent, Ezekiel	2	2	7	_	_
Bliss, Abiel	3	_	2	_	_
Carpenter, Caleb, Junr	2	2	1	_	_
Heading, David	2	2	6	_	_
French, Elkanah, Junr	2	4	3	_	_
Walker, Hulday	_	_	3	_	_
Fairbrother, Richard	1	3	2	1	_
Robinson, Jonathan	4	_	3	_	_
French, John	2	4	4	_	_
Carpenter, Eliphalet	3	_	2	_	_
Titus, Timothy	2	1	2	_	_
Daggett, Daniel	3	_	2	_	_
Burn, Stephen	2	3	4	_	_

Bliss, Abdial, Junr	1	2	4	_	_
Hicks, Otis	1	1	1	_	_
Hicks, Jabez	1	2	1	_	_
Peck, Phillip	2	3	5	_	_
Peck, Shubael	3	2	4	_	_
Peck, Ebenezer	3	1	4	_	_
Martin, Daniel	1	1	1	_	_
Bliss, Abel	1	_	4	_	_
Bliss, Ephraim, Junr	2	2	3	_	_
Kent, Joseph	2	_	4	_	_
Fuller, Benjamin	1	3	2	_	_
Perry, Hulday	1	_	3	_	_
Perry, Josiel	1	_	1	_	_
Perry, Josiel, Junr	1	3	5	_	_
Brown, Amos	1	3	3	_	_
Horr, Jacob	2	2	4	_	_
Carpenter, Penuel	1	3	6	1	_
Carpenter, Benjamin	3	1	2	_	_
Carpenter, Elihu	1	3	5	_	_
Carpenter, Jonathan	2	1	4	_	_
Bliss, Jacob, Junr	1	2	3	_	_
Lee, James	1	_	1	_	_
Fish, Daniel	2	1	5	_	_
Shorey, John	2	_	3	_	_
Reed, Nathan	1	_	2	_	_
Reed, Nathan, Junr	1	_	6	_	_
Carpenter, Caleb, 1st	2	_	5	_	_
Brown, John	3	3	5	_	_
Brown, Samuel	1	1	4	_	_
Carpenter, Caleb, 2d	1	2	5	_	_
Bishop, Comfort	1	2	3	_	_
Smith, Abiel	3	1	3	_	_
Antrim, Darius	1	_	1	_	_
Bishop, Phanuel	2	2	3	_	_
Bucklin, Jonathan	1	_	1	_	_
Bucklin, George	2	2	4	_	_
Shorey, Miles	1	1	1	_	_
Olney, Benjamin	1	_	1	_	_
Abel, Robert	2	1	2	_	_
Hammond, Lucy	1	2	5	_	_
Bucklin, Joseph	2	2	5	_	_

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Daggett, William	7	1	4	–	–
Reed, Nathaniel	1	–	4	–	–
Reed, Nathaniel, Junr	2	3	3	–	–
Saban, William	2	–	3	–	–
Perrin, David	3	2	6	–	1
Newman, Nathan	1	2	5	–	–
Titus, Nathaniel	1	–	1	–	–
Reed, Daniel	1	1	3	–	–
Stanley, Amos	1	2	2	–	–
Kent, Elij	2	–	2	–	–
Kent, Remember	1	3	3	–	–
Bickwell, Peter	1	2	3	–	–
Bishop, Ebenezer	1	–	2	–	–
Reed, Bathsheba	–	–	5	–	–
Titus, Timothy, Junr	1	–	2	–	–
Radliff, Frederick	1	4	2	–	–
Ellis, John	3	–	2	–	–
Bowen, John	2	1	3	–	–
Perrin, Jesse	1	2	2	–	–
Daggett, James	3	3	4	–	–
Canady, Prince	–	–	–	6	–
Hays, Jonathan	3	2	3	–	–
Daggett, Robert	1	1	3	–	–
Bowers, Benanuel	1	2	2	–	–
Shepardson, Zebediah	1	–	5	–	–
Lawton, Caleb	1	1	2	–	–
Carpenter, Elisha	1	3	5	–	–
Hawks, John	1	1	6	–	–
Hant, Nathaniel	1	3	2	–	–
Hyde, Jonathan	1	2	1	–	–
Lawrence, George	1	3	7	–	–

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Pelham, Isaac	1	1	3	–	–
Ingraham, John	1	1	5	–	–
Wilson, John	1	1	2	–	–
Hill, James	1	–	3	–	–
Bowen, Cyrel	1	2	3	–	–
Bowers, Joseph	1	1	2	–	–
Allen, Stephen	2	1	3	–	–
Bowen, Barzilla	1	2	2	–	–
Wade, Icabod	3	2	3	–	–
Goff, William	2	–	3	–	–
Goff, Amos	1	2	3	–	–
Lindley, John	1	–	2	–	–
Shedon, Benijah	1	–	3	–	–
Armington, Joseph	1	2	3	–	–
Davis, John	1	3	3	–	–
Daggett, Levi	1	1	3	–	–
Wilmarth, Nehemiah	3	2	5	–	–
Perry, Constant	1	1	1	–	–
Vial, Constant	2	–	2	–	–
Butterworth, Oliver	1	–	4	–	–
Bowen, Prince	–	–	1	–	–
Wilmarth, Thomas	1	–	–	–	–
Wyatt, Hutely	1	6	4	–	–
Wyatt, Henry	1	–	3	–	–
Mason, John	3	–	1	–	–
Mason, James	1	–	3	–	–
Cole, Joseph	1	4	4	–	–
Barney, Nathaniel	1	3	2	–	–
Harris, Toby	–	–	–	2	–
Robinson, Samuel	1	–	1	–	–
Black, Prince	–	–	–	3	–

Hyde, John	3	_	3	1	_
Hyde, John, Junr	1	1	1	_	_
Walker, Richard	1	2	2	_	_
Walker, Timothy	1	1	4	_	_
Walker, Timothy, Junr	1	4	2	_	_
Perry, Noah	1	6	3	_	_
Perry, Chamberlain	1	1	2	_	_
Hill, David	3	3	4	_	_
Hill, John	1	1	1	_	_
Pain, Jonathan	1	2	5	_	_
Brown, Hannah	1	_	3	_	_
Wyatt, Lemuel	1	_	2	_	_
French, Samuel	1	1	3	_	_
French, Samuel, Junr	1	2	2	_	_
Cole, Zepheniah	2	1	3	_	_
Humphry, Molly	_	_	2	_	_
Humphry, Ephraim	2	3	1	_	_
Bowers, Joseph, Junr	2	1	4	_	_
Martin, Benjamin	1	_	3	_	_
Martin, Benjamin, Junr	1	3	1	_	_
Jacobs, John	1	_	2	1	_
Jacobs, John, Junr	1	2	1	_	_
Devins, Charles	1	_	1	2	_
Annington, William	1	4	8	_	_
Whitman, Samuel	3	_	5	_	_
Whitman, Israel	1	_	3	_	_
Winsor, William	3	1	3	_	_
Winsor, Nicholas	1	_	2	1	_
Bears, Molly	_	1	1	_	_
Bears, Susannah	_	_	2	_	_
Vial, Nathaniel	2	_	5	_	_
Wood, John	1	1	2	_	_
Potter, Ichabod	2	1	3	_	_
Wood, John, Junr	1	2	3	_	_
Richmond, John Roger	4	4	2	1	_
Richmond, Scipio	_	_	_	2	_
Watson, Pompey	_	_	_	3	_
Pain, Nathaniel	1	1	2	1	_
Pain, Nathaniel, Junr	1	2	5	_	_
Peck, Comfort	2	2	4	_	_
Peck, Comfort, Junr	1	2	1	_	_

Allen, James	2	4	6	_	_
Fuller, Oliver	4	_	1	_	_
Titus, John	1	1	2	_	_
Holdrich, John	1	2	4	_	_
Braily, William	2	_	2	_	_
Crocker, Robert	1	_	4	_	_
Peck, Josiah	2	1	5	_	_
Brown, Anna	_	2	4	_	_
Medbury, Josiah	1	_	1	_	_
Medbury, Anna	_	_	2	_	_
Medbury, Nathan	1	_	2	_	_
Brown, Isaac	2	1	5	_	_
Brown, Thomas	2	2	5	_	_
Grant, Benjamin	1	3	3	_	_
Shores, Zepheniah	3	1	4	_	_
Bullock, Anna	_	_	2	_	_
Cole, David	1	1	2	_	_
Bullock, Jabez	5	1	4	1	_
Medbury, John	1	4	1	_	_
Chandler, Jacob	1	2	4	_	1
Medbury, Nathaniel	3	_	3	_	_
Jones, William	1	2	4	_	_
Vial, John	1	3	4	_	_
Vial, Ruth	_	1	2	_	_
Vial, Thomas	2	_	2	_	_
Brown, Sarah	_	_	2	_	_
Vial, Benjamin	1	_	2	1	_
Vial, Nathaniel, 2d	1	1	2	_	_
Brown, Oliver	2	1	4	_	_
Wood, Lewis	1	1	1	_	_
Kent, Hezekiah	1	2	4	_	_
Bucklin, James	3	3	4	_	_
Kent, Josiah	3	2	3	_	_
Mason, Caleb	2	_	2	_	_
Mason, Susannah	_	_	3	_	_
Mason, Nathan	1	1	3	_	_
Walker, John	2	1	3	1	_
Walker, Joseph	1	_	1	_	_
Whitman, Frederick	1	_	2	_	_
Allen, Josiah	1	3	4	_	_
Brown, Gideon	1	1	3	_	_

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Hudson, Reuben	2	3	5	–	–
Renuff, Phillip	1	–	2	–	–
Allen, Samuel	2	3	3	–	–
Mason, Moses	1	1	2	–	–
Mason, Jonathan	1	2	2	–	–
Mason, John	2	2	7	–	–
Hill, Benjamin	1	1	2	–	–
Kent, James	2	2	3	–	–
Hill, Comfort	1	1	5	–	–
Kent, Noah	1	–	–	–	–
Leonard, Nathan	1	3	2	–	–
Kent, Ezra	1	1	3	–	–
Kent, Ezra, Junr	1	–	2	–	–
Reed, Amos	1	1	2	–	–
Chaffee, Joseph	1	3	2	–	–
Corbin, Robert	1	1	1	–	–
Peck, Charles, Junr	1	2	2	–	–
Peck, John	2	–	2	–	–
Chafee, Bradock	2	1	4	–	–
Peck, Thomas	1	–	1	–	–
Chafee, Jonathan	3	1	1	–	–
Pain, James	1	1	1	–	–
Bowen, Simeon	1	1	2	–	–
Bowen, Joel	1	1	4	–	–
Chafee, Nathaniel	2	1	3	–	–
Chafee, Daniel	1	–	1	–	–
Peck, Nathan, Junr	1	1	2	–	–
Bowen, Ichabod	3	–	3	–	–
Bowen, Simeon	1	2	4	–	–
Hunt, Peter	2	–	3	–	–
Coomer, John	1	3	2	–	–

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Barney, Jonathan	2	3	2	–	–
Armington, John	1	–	3	–	–
Hyde, Nathaniel	3	3	3	–	–
Hyde, Abel	1	1	2	–	–
Cole, William, Junr	1	1	4	–	–
Cole, William	3	–	3	–	–
Bowen, Noah	1	3	3	–	–
Goff, Simeon	1	3	3	–	–
Greenwood, Anna	–	–	6	–	–
Wood, David	1	–	4	–	–
Jacobs, Allen	1	1	2	–	–
Pettis, James	1	1	3	–	–
Peck, Charles	1	2	3	–	–
Reed, James	2	1	5	–	–
Carpenter, Elizabeth	–	–	2	–	–
Cooper, David	1	2	4	–	–
Cooper, Nathaniel	1	2	5	–	–
Reed, Oliver	2	1	4	–	–
French, James	1	3	4	–	–
French, Ebeneser	1	–	1	–	–
Woodward, Samuel, Junr	1	1	1	–	–
Bucklin, Nehemiah, 2nd	1	5	4	–	–
Bucklin, Oliver	2	1	10	–	–
Smith, Samuel	1	–	2	–	–
Smith, Henry	2	–	5	–	–
Reed, Abiel	2	–	3	–	–
Bucklin, Eveneser	1	1	1	–	–
Bucklin, Rufus	1	3	2	–	–
Gage, Benjamin	1	2	3	–	–
Stevens, Samuel	1	1	2	–	–
Bucklin, Elijah	1	2	2	–	–

Perry, Zepherriah	2	_	1	_	_
Hunt, John	2	_	2	1	_
Wheaton, Nathaniel	3	1	2	_	_
Reed, Perez	1	2	3	_	_
Cooper, John	2	_	1	_	_
French, Elkanah	1	2	2	_	_
Russell, Stephen	1	1	1	_	_
Bucklin, John	1	2	6	_	_
Canady, David	6	_	2	1	_
Fisher, Joshua	2	1	3	_	_
Peck, Cyrel	2	3	2	_	_
Bucklin, Nehemiah, 1st	2	2	2	_	_
Bowers, Silvester	1	_	2	_	_
Bowers, Edward	1	1	1	_	_
Bucklin, David	2	1	1	_	_
Boies, George	1	2	2	_	_
Whitford, John	1	_	1	_	_
Eveleith, Isaac	3	1	2	_	_
Ormsbee, Abraham, Junr	1	1	4	_	_
Perry, John	2	_	2	_	_
Fuller, Noah	1	2	6	_	_
Brown, Nathaniel	3	1	7	_	_
Peck, Ebeneser	3	2	4	_	_
Ormsbee, Abraham	1	1	4	_	_
Peck, Jonathan, Junr	1	2	2	_	_
Miller, Molly	1	2	5	_	_
Miller, Ellis	1	2	2	_	_
Slocum, Primus	_	_	_	5	_
Peck, Gains	1	1	2	_	_
Ide, John	2	2	10	_	_
Freeman, Joseph	_	_	_	5	_
Bullock, Calvin	3	3	5	_	_
Thurber, Daniel	2	1	5	_	_
Barney, Syreen	1	_	1	_	_
Mason, Amos	1	2	6	_	_
Wheaton, Andrew	2	_	3	_	_
Wheaton, Lucas	1	2	2	1	_
Reed, Peter	1	1	1	_	_
Barton, Hale	1	3	7	_	_
Brown, Nathaniel, Junr	1	1	1	_	_
Allen, John, 2nd	3	1	4	_	_

Bishop, John	2	3	3	_	_
Bowers, Molly	_	_	2	_	_
Starkweather, Ephraim	1	_	2	_	_
Starkweather, Oliver	1	1	2	_	_
Slack, Eliphalet	2	1	3	_	_
Goff, Caleb	1	1	6	_	_
Reed, Thomas	1	3	3	_	_
Short, Ebeneser	1	1	4	_	_
Chafee, Thubael	1	_	3	_	_
Peck, Molly	_	_	2	_	_
Allen, Ebeneser	1	1	1	1	_
Allen, George	1	_	2	_	_
Hunt, William	2	1	3	_	_
Rowland, Molly	_	_	2	_	_
Peck, Nicholas	2	3	3	_	_
Munroe, Nathan	3	3	3	1	_
Grant, Thomas	1	1	6	_	_
Thurber, John	1	2	4	_	_
Brown, Jeremiah	2	_	3	_	_
Thrasher, Joseph	3	_	1	_	_
Humphrey, Jonas	1	4	2	_	_
Thurber, Leonard	3	_	1	_	_
Thurber, Asa	1	_	3	_	_
Thurber, Michael	1	3	1	_	_
Thurber, Benjamin	1	_	1	_	_
Wood, Jonathan	2	3	6	_	_
Barney, Christopher	3	1	1	_	_
Barney, Benijah	1	1	5	_	_
Watson, John	1	4	4	_	_
Toogood, Molly	_	_	3	_	_
Peck, Allen	2	2	4	_	_
Peck, Samuel	3	_	3	2	_
Peck, Joseph	1	_	1	_	_
Lake, Elnathan	1	2	2	_	_
Chafee, Samuel	1	1	3	_	_
Ormsbee, Benjamin	2	1	2	_	_
Hill, Babara	_	_	_	3	_
Bowen, Samuel	1	1	4	_	_
Peck, Paul	_	_	_	5	_
Peck, Abierer	1	_	3	_	_
Peck, Perez	1	2	3	_	_

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Thurber, James	2	–	3	–	–
Brown, John	1	1	5	–	–
Bullock, William	1	–	2	–	–
Mason, Caleb	1	3	1	–	–
Bullock, Baruc	3	2	5	–	–
Bullock, Kent	1	1	3	–	–
Pierce, Nathaniel	2	1	1	–	–
Bullock, Samuel	3	1	5	–	–
Lincoln, Isaac	2	–	3	–	–
Peirce, Job	1	–	2	–	–
Peirce, Job, Jun[r]	1	6	1	–	–
Martin, Martha	2	–	2	–	–
Martin, Volentine	1	3	2	–	–
Cushing, Charles	2	1	3	–	–
Chafee, Ephraim	1	2	1	–	–
Whitaker, Daniel	1	–	1	–	–
Miller, Ephraim	1	–	2	–	–
Peck, Abiah	1	2	3	–	–
Newman, Jesse	1	2	2	–	–
Allen, John, 1st	1	–	1	–	–
Allen, Samuel	1	3	3	–	–
Carpenter, Peter	2	1	1	–	–
Wilbore, Edward	1	–	1	–	–
Carpenter, Benjamin	1	4	3	–	–
Bridgham, Martha	1	1	2	–	–
Carpenter, Ebeneser	1	–	1	–	–
Carpenter, James	1	3	3	–	–
Reed, Simeon	2	–	9	–	–
Martin, Cyrus	1	3	1	–	–
French, Abel	1	1	4	–	–
Allen, Samuel	2	1	4	–	–

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Fuller, Nathaniel	1	1	5	–	–
Fuller, David	1	1	4	–	–
Fuller, Jesse	1	–	3	–	–
Fuller, Levi	1	–	4	–	–
Fuller, Aaron	2	–	2	–	–
Thayer, Azariah	1	–	3	–	–
Fuller, Asa	1	–	4	–	–
Lake, Labain	1	3	4	–	–
Lake, Easter	–	–	4	–	–
Munroe, John	1	–	2	–	–
Smith, Desire	–	–	3	–	–
Smith, Joshua	1	1	1	–	–
Carpenter, Deborah	–	–	2	–	–
Walker, Phillip	1	4	4	1	–
Jennins, William	2	1	2	–	–
Carpenter, Abel	1	1	4	–	–
Fuller, Abiah	1	3	4	–	–
Fuller, Ebeneser	3	2	6	–	–
Hunt, Isaiah	6	1	4	–	–
Wilmarth, Joseph	2	2	8	1	–
Wheaton, Joseph, 2nd	1	2	4	–	–
Wilmarth, Daniel	2	2	5	–	–
Lane, Amos	2	3	2	–	–
Blanden, Christopher	1	3	3	–	–
Hunt, Christmas	–	–	–	2	–
Keetch, Phillip	1	4	1	–	–
Turner, David	1	1	4	–	–
Munroe, Joseph	1	1	4	–	–
Turner, Nathan	1	–	1	–	–
Turner, William	1	–	2	–	–
Drown, Nathaniel	4	2	4	–	–

Whitaker, Peter	1	2	3	–	–
Whitaker, Richard	1	2	1	–	–
Drake, Stephen	1	3	6	–	–
Cushing, Jacob	1	3	5	–	–
Allen, Abner	3	–	3	1	–
Allen, Amaziah	1	1	1	–	–
Burr, Elisha	2	–	1	–	–
Burr, Nathaniel	1	2	6	–	–
Brayton, Preserved	2	–	4	–	–
Wheeler, Salisbury	2	1	4	–	–
Brayton, David	1	2	3	–	–
Davis, William	1	2	4	–	–
Miller, Hezekiah	1	–	3	–	–
Peirce, Nathaniel	1	1	2	–	–
Bullock, Stephen	3	–	6	1	–
Miller, John	1	1	5	–	–
Miller, Phillip	2	4	4	–	–
Kinsley, David	1	2	4	–	–
Martin, Seth	2	–	4	1	–
Peck, Jonathan	5	2	3	–	–
Drown, Jonathan	1	2	5	–	–
Peirce, Richard	3	2	4	–	–
Ormsbee, Joseph	2	1	2	–	–
Croswell, James	1	1	4	–	–
Wheeler, Jeremiah	2	3	3	–	–
Drown, Frederick	2	2	6	–	–
Allen, Jonathan	1	5	1	–	–
Martin, Edward	2	–	1	–	–
Chace, Jabez	1	1	2	–	–
Smith, Joshua	2	–	4	–	–
Wheeler, John	2	–	5	5	–
Wheeler, Squire	1	2	3	–	–
Smith, Thomas	2	–	2	–	–
Smith, Nathan	1	–	2	–	–
Bliss, Joseph	1	–	2	–	–
Bliss, Jesse	1	1	1	–	–
Mathews, Joseph	1	4	6	–	–
West, Joseph	1	1	4	–	–
Emerson, Ephraim	1	–	2	–	–
Peck, Henry	1	2	4	–	–
Whitaker, Margaret	–	–	3	–	–

Blanden, William	2	3	5	–	–
Cushing, David	3	1	2	–	–
Bullock, Thomas	1	1	1	–	–
Wilmarth, Nathaniel	1	–	3	–	–
Nash, Jonathan	2	–	3	–	–
Bradford, William	1	3	3	1	–
Smith, Samuel	1	–	1	–	–
Allen, Joseph	2	–	2	–	–
Allen, Noah	2	1	2	–	–
Knap, Seth	2	1	2	–	–
Follet, Robert	1	1	1	–	–
Newman, Samuel	3	–	2	–	–
Jones, Income	1	4	2	–	–
Ormsbee, Lewis	1	3	2	–	–
Bliss, Elizabeth	–	–	2	–	–
Briggs, Phineas	2	–	4	–	–
Bliss, Elisha	1	–	–	–	–
Bliss, Asa	2	1	4	–	–
Bliss, David	1	1	3	–	–
King, Robert	1	2	3	–	–
Rogerson, Robert	2	–	2	1	–
Fairbrother, William	1	3	2	–	–
Smith, Thomas, Junr	2	2	3	–	–
Webber, Richard	2	2	6	–	–
Wheeler, William	1	1	2	–	–
Burr, Isaac	1	3	5	–	–
Luther, Eber	1	–	3	–	–
Burr, Rachael	–	–	2	–	–
Danforth, Thomas	1	1	2	–	–
Ingels, Charlotte	–	1	3	–	–
Miller, Jacob	2	1	4	–	–
West, Amos	1	2	4	–	–
West, Henry	1	–	–	–	–
West, Henry, Junr	1	–	1	–	–
West, Benjamin	1	1	2	–	–
Bowen, John	1	3	3	–	–
Miller, Nathaniel	1	1	3	–	–
Kinsley, Patience	–	–	1	–	–
Peckham, Aaron	3	1	5	–	–
Peirce, Samuel	1	2	1	–	–
Kinsley, David	1	2	5	–	–

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Sprague, Anna	1	–	1	–	–
Webber, John	2	–	7	–	–
Jones, Ebenezer	1	2	1	–	–
Fowler, Isaac	1	–	5	–	–
Whitaker, Noah	1	4	4	–	–
Bliss, Nathan	2	2	2	–	–
Bliss, Abel	1	–	1	–	–
Linzee, Benjamin	3	–	3	–	–
Carpenter, James, 2d	1	1	2	–	–
Abel, Preserved	2	2	6	–	–
Allen, Isaiah	2	1	2	–	–
Bliss, James	2	4	4	–	–
Goff, Joseph	5	1	5	–	–
Moreton, William	2	1	2	–	–
Bowen, Martin	1	–	2	–	–
Horton, Comfort	1	3	5	–	–
Ingles, Edmund	1	2	4	–	–
Ingles, Cordilla	–	–	3	–	–
Wheeler, James	1	1	5	–	–
Wheeler, Shubael	2	1	3	–	–
Bowen, Amos	1	–	2	–	–
Kelton, John	2	–	1	–	–
Morston, Stephen	1	4	2	–	–
Peirce, Joseph	1	–	4	1	–
Peirce, Noah	1	3	4	–	–
Peirce, Nathaniel	2	1	4	–	–
Goff, James	1	1	3	–	–
Goff, Nathan	1	1	2	–	–
Goff, Lovel	1	2	4	–	–
Wheeler, Jeremiah, Junr	1	2	2	–	–
Bliss, Oliver	1	2	6	–	–

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Peirce, Ebenezer	1	–	2	–	–
Peirce, David	1	2	2	–	–
Peirce, David, Junr	1	1	1	–	–
Case, Gardner	1	1	2	–	–
Horton, William	2	3	7	–	–
Peirce, Isaac	1	2	3	–	–
Peirce, Nathan	1	1	2	–	–
Peirce, Peleg	1	3	2	–	–
Horton, James	1	2	5	–	–
Horton, Nathan	1	1	3	–	–
Miller, Hezekiah	3	1	1	–	–
Miller, Nathaniel	1	3	1	–	–
Wheeler, Cyrel	1	–	1	1	–
Horton, Joseph	1	3	4	–	–
Horton, Eliphalet, Junr	1	1	2	–	–
Salisbury, Hezekiah	1	1	2	–	–
Rounds, George	2	–	1	–	–
Rounds, John	1	1	1	–	–
Rounds, Chace	1	1	7	–	–
Edson, Ebenezer	1	2	5	–	–
Bosworth, Peleg	1	6	3	–	–
Easterbrook, Benjamin	1	–	1	–	–
Martin, Rhoda	–	–	3	–	–
Rounds, Nathaniel	1	1	3	1	–
Hicks, Stephen	1	1	4	–	–
Peirce, Joshua	1	2	5	–	–
Peirce, Barnet	1	1	4	–	–
Peirce, Henry	1	2	5	–	–
Marvel, Benanuel	1	1	1	–	–
Marvel, Stephen, Junr	1	1	4	–	–
Mason, James	2	2	3	–	–

Lewis, Benjamin	1	2	1	–	–
Carpenter, Thomas, 2d	5	1	2	–	–
Martin, Ephraim	1	2	2	–	–
Martin, Hezekiah	2	4	6	–	–
Rounds, Martin	2	2	5	–	–
Horton, Jotham	1	–	2	–	–
Peirce, Preserved	1	1	5	–	–
Horton, William	1	1	4	–	–
Baker, Jonathan	1	–	2	–	–
Lewis, Samuel	1	1	2	–	–
Peirce, Wheeler	1	–	1	–	–
Peirce, Constant	1	–	1	–	–
Case, Abigail	1	–	2	–	–
Case, Joseph	1	2	3	–	–
Bosworth, Elisha	1	–	1	–	–
Peirce, Phillip	1	–	4	–	–
Wheaton, John	1	2	2	–	–
Forbes, Daniel	1	4	4	–	–
Forbes, Benijah	2	4	6	–	–
Bowen, James	1	2	4	–	–
Bullock, Elkanah	1	–	1	–	–
Kelton, John	1	2	4	–	–
Peirce, Joseph, 1st	1	2	6	–	–
Kelton, Nathaniel	1	–	1	–	–
Gardner, James	1	1	6	–	–
Bosworth, Ichabod	1	3	3	–	–
Symonds, Thomas	1	–	1	–	–
Symonds, Comfort	1	2	5	–	–
Symonds, Thomas, Junr	2	3	3	–	–
Miller, James	1	2	4	–	–
Mason, Elisha	1	3	3	–	–
Bullock, Joseph	1	1	2	–	–
Bullock, Squire	1	1	1	–	–
Threeshear, Aaron	1	3	4	–	–
Brayton, Alderman	–	–	–	2	–
Threeshear, Anna	1	1	1	–	–
Bullock, Daniel	1	–	2	–	–
Bullock, Comfort	1	1	1	–	–
Bullock, Jonathan	1	1	2	–	–
Threeshear, Barnabas	1	–	3	–	–
Bowen, Ephraim	1	1	3	–	–
Marvel, Stephen	2	–	4	–	–
Carter, Isaac	1	1	2	–	–
Lewis, Thomas	1	1	2	–	–
Baker, Nathaniel	2	–	4	1	–
Baker, Joseph	1	4	3	–	–
Peirce, Hezekiah	1	3	4	–	–
Miller, Samuel	1	2	4	–	–
Miller, William	1	2	2	–	–
Anthony, Abner	1	–	2	–	–
Simonds, Squire	1	1	4	–	–
Miller, John, 2d	1	2	4	–	–
Cole, Constant	2	3	4	–	–
Wheeler, Barnet	1	2	2	–	–
Bowen, Aaron	1	–	3	–	–
Bowen, Jabez	1	–	1	–	–
Bowen, Nathan	2	1	1	–	–
Horton, Eliphalet	2	1	2	–	–
Lewis, Aaron	1	2	3	–	–
Peirce, John	1	1	4	–	–
Peirce, Comfort	1	–	2	–	–
Peirce, Thomas	2	–	1	–	–
Bowen, Jabez, Junr	1	1	4	–	–
Briggs, Nathan	1	3	2	–	–
Ingels, Elkanah	4	2	3	–	–
Chafee, Stephen	1	1	2	–	–
Miller, Noah	1	1	2	–	–
Miller, Samuel	3	1	4	–	–
Peirce, Squire	1	3	3	–	–
Lindley, Isaiah	1	–	7	–	–
Mason, Elihu	1	–	2	–	–
Nichols, Israel	4	1	6	–	–
Waldron, Joseph	1	3	3	–	–
Peirce, Israel	1	1	4	–	–
Bowen, Nathan, Junr	1	3	3	–	–
Horton, Job	2	3	3	–	–
Edson, Nathan	1	2	3	–	–
Kelton, Edward	1	1	1	–	–
Cornel, James	1	–	2	–	–
Brown, Benjamin	1	2	4	–	–
Pike, James	1	–	2	–	–
Horton, Barnet	2	1	7	–	–

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Ingels, Hezekiah	1	2	5	–	–
Bullock, Jabez	1	3	2	–	–
Horton, Thomas	3	–	1	–	–
Carter, Mary	1	–	2	–	–
Robbin, Sarah	–	–	–	3	–
Wheeler, Royal Pain	1	–	1	1	–
Bosworth, Benjamin	1	3	2	–	–
Hicks, John	1	–	2	–	–
Bosworth, Amos	1	3	1	–	–
Baker, Samuel	1	3	3	–	–
Hicks, Jacob, 2d	1	1	2	–	–
Hicks, Jacob	2	–	2	–	–
Hicks, Nathan	2	2	2	–	–
Davis, Barney	2	1	3	–	–
Hicks, Benjamin	1	1	3	–	–
Hicks, Azariah	1	–	3	–	–
Carpenter, Peter, 2d	1	1	2	–	–
Horton, Nathan	2	1	2	–	–
Horton, Daniel	1	2	4	–	–
Wheeler, Simeon	1	2	1	1	–
Goff, Asa	1	3	4	–	–
Wheeler, Samuel	1	–	1	–	–
Goff, Abel	1	4	2	–	–
Goff, Aaron	1	3	2	–	–
Horton, Constant	2	–	2	–	–
Horton, Shubael	1	–	2	–	–
Wheaton, Joseph	2	1	9	–	–
Goff, Meriam	1	–	1	–	–
Goff, Samuel	1	1	2	–	–
Goff, Squire	2	1	1	–	–
Carpenter, Nathaniel	1	1	3	–	–

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Sprague, Samuel	1	1	6	–	–
Sprague, James	1	–	4	–	–
Goff, Levi	2	1	4	–	–
Goff, Squire, Junr	2	–	3	–	–
Pettis, Ezekiel	1	2	3	–	–
Vickory, Robert, Junr	1	1	3	–	–
Jenings, Nathan	2	–	2	–	–
Jenings, Squire	1	–	1	–	–
Maker, John	1	1	3	–	–
Maker, Charles	1	2	1	–	–
Goff, Israel	1	1	3	–	–
Wheeler, Phillip	1	1	3	–	–
Gladding, James	1	–	3	–	–
Adam, John	4	1	3	–	–
Horton, James	1	3	3	–	–
Campbell, Thomas	1	2	4	–	–
Medbury, Ebenezer	1	–	1	–	–
Medbury, Ebenezer, Junr	1	1	1	–	–
Cushing, Josiah	1	2	4	–	–
Carpenter, Asel	2	2	8	–	–
Cooper, Nathaniel	1	3	5	–	–
Cooper, David	2	1	4	–	–
Reed, Oliver	2	1	4	–	–
French, James	1	3	4	–	–
French, Ebenezer	1	–	1	–	–
Woodward, Samuel, Junr	1	1	1	–	–
Walker, Lewis	1	2	2	–	–
Woodward, Samuel	1	–	6	–	–
Woodward, John	1	–	4	–	–
Carpenter, Daniel	1	4	2	–	–
French, James	1	–	2	–	–

Carpenter, Lewis	1	1	1	–	–
Fuller, Nathan	1	–	2	–	–
Baldwin, Nathan	1	–	5	–	–
Allen, Thomas	1	1	2	–	–
Allen, William	1	1	3	–	–
Tyler, Rufus	2	–	1	–	–
Shorey, Abel	1	–	2	–	–
Lyon, Samuel	1	1	6	–	–
Pidge, Benjamin	1	6	5	–	–
Lyon, Aaron	2	2	3	–	–
Ide, Josiah	2	2	3	–	–
Cooley	–	–	–	2	–
Turner, Ephraim	1	2	4	–	–
Medbury, Abel	1	–	2	–	–
Bowen, Eleazer	1	1	3	–	–
Bowen, Newman	1	–	1	–	–
Bliss, Peter	2	–	2	–	–
Turner, Amos	1	2	4	–	–
Robinson, Charles	1	–	2	–	–
Wheeler, Nathan	1	–	3	–	–
Carpenter, Thomas, 1st	4	1	2	–	–
Carpenter, Thomas, Junr	1	1	4	–	–
Carpenter, Samuel	4	1	4	–	–
Carpenter, John	2	2	3	–	–
Carpenter, Abel	1	1	1	–	–
Wheaton, Lewis	2	–	3	–	–
Emerson, John	1	1	1	–	–
Fish, Benjamin	1	3	3	–	–
Bowen, Jabez, 3d	1	–	3	–	–
Bowen, Isaac	1	–	2	–	–
Whitaker, Richard	3	–	2	–	–
Whitaker, Amos	1	1	1	–	–
Walker, Moses	2	2	3	–	–
Walker, Moses	1	–	2	–	–
Walker, Ephraim	2	4	6	–	–
Shorey, Jacob	1	1	5	–	–
Carpenter, Christopher	1	1	3	–	–
Carpenter, Thomas, 4th	1	1	5	–	–
Horton, Jeremiah	1	3	5	–	–
Bliss, Samuel	1	2	4	–	–
Carpenter, Abiah	1	2	3	–	–
Linzee, John	1	3	2	–	–
Briggs, Lewis	1	–	8	–	–
Cole, Amos	1	–	1	–	–
Bliss, Ephraim	3	–	3	–	–
Bliss, Jonathan	3	1	5	–	–
Bliss, Abdiel	4	1	5	–	–
Bliss, James	1	3	3	–	–
Hicks, Israel	5	1	7	–	–
Horton, Abiel	1	4	4	–	–
Carpenter, Elizabeth	2	2	6	–	–
Brayton, Scipio	–	–	–	6	–
Smith, John, 3d	2	–	1	–	–
Vial, Allen	1	1	2	–	–
Peck, Nathan	1	–	3	–	–
Rounds, George, Junr	1	4	7	–	–

Before proceeding to the study of the Rehoboth 1800 census, the last and final of the eighteenth century enumerations, attention should be called to the seventeenth century population study and to the early taxpayer lists of Rehoboth and nearby towns found in *Early Rehoboth*, vol. I (1944). These important inhabitant and taxpayer lists are here briefly summarized.

The earliest lists of Seekonk (Rehoboth) inhabitants are the estate list of 58 proprietors made early in 1643 and the list of the 58 proprietors who in the same year drew lots for a division of woodland between the plain and the town. This division was followed by others in 1644, 1645, 1646, and many others through the following years.

In 1653, Ousamequin, Sachem, and his eldest son Wamsitta, sold to Thomas Prince, Capt. Thomas Willett, Capt. Miles Standish, and Josiah Winslow, gentlemen, in behalf of themselves and divers others, land on the southerly side of Seekonk known by the name of Sowams. Three months after Ousamequin had sold this tract of land to the "Gentlemen Purchers", 41 inhabitants of Rehoboth agreed, on 28 June 1653, to have Richard Bowen, Stephen Paine, Thomas Cooper, and William Saben represent them in settling the status of the Rehoboth uplands and meadows lying within the bounds of the new purchase. Sowams was the land Dr. John Clarke wanted to buy in 1637/8 [*Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 30].

Swansea was founded in 1668 by Rehoboth men. The 1668/9 list of 53 men intending to settle in Swansea is important to the Rehoboth records as it shows the shift of inhabitants from Rehoboth to Swansea. In this list can be found the names of the men who although apparently residents of Swansea, still owned land and were proprietors of Rehoboth [*Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 36].

In the list of freemen in New Plymouth Colony on 29 May 1670 are 31 in Rehoboth and 9 in Swansea. On 18 Nov. 1670, 52 three-rank inhabitants are recorded there as is another list of 55 inhabitants recorded on 7 Feb. 1670/1 [*Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 38].

The earliest extant tax list of the town of Rehoboth is for the year 1671. This shows some 90 taxpayers, 15 of whom are listed as residents of Swansea on two distinct and separate 1670 lists. At a meeting of the purchasers of the territory known as the North Purchase, held 28 Mar. 1672, the names of some 87 share owners are recorded, together with their holdings [*Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 39].

On 26 Dec. 1689, Major William Bradford, son and heir of William Bradford, Governor of Plymouth Colony, for £15, gave the inhabitants of Rehoboth a quitclaim deed to all the lands included in the township of Rehoboth. In this list are some 200 names of inhabitants and proprietors, resident and non-resident, orphans, etc., including every freeholder of land in Rehoboth. This is a very complete and valuable list of inhabitants. On 23 July 1689, Major William Bradford gave the inhabitants of Swansea a quitclaim deed to all lands included in the township of Swansea. This list contains about 115 names. On 9 July 1689 Major William Bradford gave the inhabitants of Taunton a quitclaim deed of all lands included

in the township of Taunton. About 195 inhabitants are mentioned in this deed. The town of Providence has some important Governor Andros tax lists, two each for the years 1687 and 1688. One poll tax list shows 172 males 16 years old, and upwards, and another 120 male real estate and personal property taxpayers [*Ibid.*, vol. I, pp. 56, 62, 64, 89].

Second United States Census, 1800

The 1800 census of Rehoboth is here published for the first time. The copy was very carefully and expertly made from the Archives at Washington, D. C., by Mr. Edward H. West, F.A.S.G., of Laurel, Maryland, who very kindly presented it to the author of this book.

Rehoboth Census, 1800

Heads of Families	Males	757		
	Females	37		
Total		794		
Males	Not 10 years		689	
	10 to 16 years		402	
	16 to 26 years		382	
	26 to 45 years		391	
	Over 45 years		412	
	Age ?		1	2277
Females	Not 10 years		647	
	10 to 16 years		371	
	16 to 26 years		449	
	26 to 45 years		434	
	Over 45 years		478	2379
Total inhabitants				4656

The Rehoboth 1800 census shows a total of 794 heads of families, of which 757 are males and 37 females. The males are: under 10 years of age, 689; 10 to 16 years, 402; 16 to 26 years, 382; 26 to 45 years, 391; over 45 years, 412; and 1 colored. The females are: under 10 years of age, 647; 10 to 16 years, 371; 16 to 26 years, 449; 26 to 45 years, 434, and over 45 years, 478.

The total population in the Town of Rehoboth for the year 1800 was 4,656 persons, with an average per family of 5.9 persons. The females outnumbered the males by 103, or 2.2 per centum.

In the ten-year period from the census of 1790 to that of 1800, Rehoboth failed to gain in population and actually suffered a slight loss. In 1800 it had 38 less families or 4.6 per centum, and a loss in population of 54 or 1.2 per centum. In 1790 it had an average of 5.7 persons per family and in 1800, an average of 5.9 persons per family.

These census figures show that after the Revolutionary War more inhabitants were migrating from Rehoboth than there were new inhabitants to take their places. During their war service many of Rehoboth's young men saw other parts of New England that appealed to them and returning to Rehoboth organized groups of neighbors and migrated to these new "promised lands".

Rehoboth Census 1800

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Robert	Abel	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_
Caleb	Abel	1	1	_	1	1	3	1	_	1	_
Stephen	Allen	_	1	_	1	1	_	_	_	1	1
John	Armington	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
Asa	Armington	3	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_
Wakor	Armington	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Samuel	Allen 2d	_	1	1	_	1	1	1	2	_	_
Oliver	Allen	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	_
James	Allen	_	1	_	1	1	1	1	2	_	1
Ebenezer	Allen	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
John	Allen	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	1	_	1
Abner	Allen	_	1	_	_	2	_	_	_	1	1
Samuel	Allen	_	_	_	1	1	1	_	_	1	1
Amasiah	Allen	2	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
George	Allen	1	_	_	_	1	_	2	_	1	_
Abner	Anthony	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
John	Adam & son	1	_	_	3	1	1	_	3	_	1
Elisha	Allen	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Deborah	Allen	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Joshua	Smith	1	_	_	_	1	1	_	1	_	1
Elisha	Franklin	2	_	_	1	_	2	_	1	_	_
Aaron	Wheeler	2	2	1	_	1	_	1	_	2	1
Daniel	Thurber	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	2	1
Job	Hale	1	1	1	_	1	2	_	_	_	1
Jonathan	Peck	_	_	2	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Jonathan	Peck Jr	1	1	1	1	_	3	1	_	1	_
Peleg	Pears	2	2	1	1	_	1	1	1	_	1
Nehemiah	Cole	_	1	1	_	1	1	1	_	_	1
Peleg	Bosworth	_	1	3	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
Isaac	Pears	3	1	_	1	_	3	1	1	1	1
William	Horton	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	1	_
Gardner	Case	1	_	1	1	_	3	1	_	1	_
James	Baker	2	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	2

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Samuel	Smith	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	1
John	Brown	1	_	_	_	1	_	1	1	_	1
Elijah	Reed	1	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Barrak	Bullock	_	1	1	1	1	_	_	4	_	2
Stephen	Bullock	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Stephen	Bullock Jr.	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	_
Daniel	Davis	_	_	1	1	1	_	1	1	_	1
Daniel	Davis Jr.	2	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_
Asa	Bullock	1	1	_	1	_	3	_	1	1	_
Gideon	Peck 2d	2	1	_	1	_	3	1	_	1	_
William	Bullock	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Calvin	Bullock	1	1	1	_	1	_	2	1	_	1
Samuel	Bullock	_	2	1	1	1	_	_	2	1	1
Kent	Bullock	1	1	_	_	1	1	_	2	1	1
Eleazer	Bullock	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Philip	Miller	1	2	1	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
James	Martin	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	1
John	Watson	_	2	2	_	1	_	_	2	_	2
Benjamin	Barney	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Cyrenius	Barney	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	1	_	_
Jonathan	Wheaton	3	1	_	1	_	_	2	_	1	_
James	Bliss	2	1	1	1	_	2	2	1	_	1
Elkanah	French	2	1	2	1	_	4	_	2	1	_
Aaron	Bullock	1	2	1	_	1	1	_	_	1	1
Ebenezer	Bullock	1	_	1	_	1	_	1	2	1	1
Hezekiah	Hix	1	_	1	1	1	1	_	1	_	1
Nathaniel	Bliss	_	_	_	1	2	_	_	_	1	1
Samuel	Sprague	_	_	1	1	_	1	1	2	_	3
Lois	Wheaton	1	1	1	1	_	5	_	1	1	_
Lydia	Bliss	1	1	2	_	_	_	_	2	_	1
James	Bliss 2d	_	2	_	1	_	2	1	_	1	_
Asahel	Bliss	1	1	_	1	1	1	_	1	1	_
Ephraim	Bliss	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1

Nathaniel	Baker	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	Obediah	Bliss	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Hezekiah	Ingals	_	1	1	_	1	_	_	5	_	1	Charles	Bliss	1	_	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
Peter	Carpenter	_	1	1	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	Nathan	Goff	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	1
Joshua	Tucker	_	_	_	1	_	4	_	_	1	_	Mary	Peck	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1
Gilbert	Fuller	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	1	_	Elemuel	Peck	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Mary	Beers	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	Azariah	Hix	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	1	2
Daniel	Whitaker	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	2	John	Brown 2d	_	_	_	1	_	2	_	1	_	_
Margaret	Whitaker	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3	Jonathan	Hix	_	1	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Labin	Lake	2	1	2	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	Stephen	Pears	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Benjamin	Lindsey	2	1	_	_	1	1	2	_	1	_	Samuel	Bliss	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	1	1	_
Philip	Peck	_	1	1	1	1	_	1	3	_	1	John	Smith	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Esther	Rounds	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	1	1	William	Salisbury	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Stephen	Carpenter	2	1	1	1	_	3	1	_	1	_	Lovet	Goff	1	_	_	1	_	2	1	_	1	_
Thomas	Carpenter	2	1	_	1	_	3	1	_	1	_	James	Goff	3	1	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	1
Abial	Horton	_	2	1	_	1	1	_	1	_	1	Amos	Goff	_	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1
Gideon	Peck	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_	Charles	Goff	_	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1	_
Ambrose	Peck	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	Squire	Goff	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Abel	Carpenter	2	_	1	1	_	2	_	1	_	1	Nathan	Horton	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	1
Sebray	Lawton	3	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	1	Samuel	Goff	4	1	_	1	_	2	1	_	1	1
James	Carpenter	_	1	_	1	_	4	_	_	1	1	Shubel	Horton	2	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
William	Blanding	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	_	1	Levi	Goff Jr	_	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Christopher	Carpenter	1	_	1	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	Nathan	Bowen	4	2	_	1	_	3	1	_	1	_
Amy	Carpenter	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	Philip	Walker	1	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	2
John	Jones	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	1	Edward	Hilton	1	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Thomas	Lawton	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_	Jonathan	Nash	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	1	2
Reuben	Lewis	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	1	Abel	Brown	_	_	1	1	_	3	_	1	1	_
John	Field	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	David	Brown	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	1
Nathan	Bliss	_	1	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	James	Brown	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Abel	Bliss 2d	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	Roial	Drown	2	_	1	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Robert	King	2	_	_	1	_	_	_	2	_	1	Nathaniel	Drown	1	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	1	1
Squire	Woodmansie	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	1	Jesse	Drown	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	_
Eleazer	Woodmansie	4	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_	Benjamin	Pidge	_	2	3	_	1	1	1	1	1	2
Thomas	Carpenter	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	1	Simeon	Hunt	_	_	_	2	1	_	1	1	1	1
Ebenezer	Carpenter	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	Nathan	Turner	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	2	_
Jeremiah	Wheeler Jr.	1	1	1	_	1	_	_	2	_	1	David	Cushen	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Amos	Turner	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	Richard	Goff	3	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_
Daniel	Lewis	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	1	Joseph	Goff	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
John	Francis	2	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	Joseph	Goff Jr	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	_
John	Lindsey	2	2	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	Joseph	Perry	1	_	1	1	_	1	_	1	_	1
Obediah	Carpenter	2	_	1	_	1	3	1	_	1	_	John	Palmer	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Samuel	Bliss	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	1	Elizabeth	Carpenter	_	_	1	1	_	_	2	_	_	1

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Abel	Medbury	1	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	1	_
Aaron	Lyon	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	1	_	1
William	Lyon	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Ebnezer	Medbury	1	2	_	1	1	2	_	_	1	_
Noah	Perry	_	1	3	_	1	_	_	1	_	2
Deborah	Allen	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	2
Elizabeth	Allen	1	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	1	_
Samuel	Lyon	1	_	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1
Noah	Robinson	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Daniel	Willmarth	3	1	1	_	1	1	_	4	_	1
Joseph	Wheaton 2d	2	1	1	_	1	_	1	_	1	_
Amos	Lane	_	_	2	_	1	_	_	1	1	1
Christopher	Blanding	5	1	1	_	1	1	_	1	1	_
Oliver	Bliss	_	_	2	_	1	_	1	2	1	_
William	Fairbrother	_	1	2	_	1	2	1	_	_	1
Thomas	Carpenter 2d	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	2	1	1
Peter	Carpenter 2d	1	2	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_
Samuel	Carpenter	1	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	1	_
James	Webber	2	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	_
George W.	Martin	2	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	1	_
Samuel	Peck	_	1	_	1	1	_	_	1	2	1
George	Peck	_	_	1	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Calvin	Martin	1	_	1	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Valentine	Martin	_	_	1	_	1	2	_	_	1	_
Valentine	Martin Jr.	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	1	_
Sylvenus	Martin	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	_
Allen	Peck	1	_	2	1	1	1	_	2	_	1
Elethean	Lake	2	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
Joseph	Peck	3	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Benjamin	Ormsbee	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Samuel	Chaffe	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	2	1
Abraham	Ormsbee	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Constant	Goff	1	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Daniel	Horton	1	1	1	_	1	2	1	1	_	1
Constant	Horton	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Caleb	Carpenter	1	1	_	1	_	2	_	1	1	_
Huldah	Wheeler	2	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1
Squire	Goff Jr	1	_	_	1	_	3	2	_	1	_
Levi	Goff	1	_	1	1	1	_	1	2	1	1
Ezekiel	Pettis	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	_	_	1
Samuel	Wheeler	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Aaron	Goff	_	2	_	_	1	1	_	_	1	_
Abet	Goff	1	2	_	1	_	1	_	1	1	_
Burdon	Maher	2	_	_	_	1	1	1	1	1	_
Robert	Vicory	1	2	_	1	_	2	1	_	1	_
Barney	Davis	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
Ana	Fisher	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	1
John	Maker	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
John	Maker Jr.	2	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Asa	Bliss	2	1	1	1	_	3	2	_	1	_
John	Rogerson	1	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
James	Pears	2	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	_
John	Webber	1	_	_	_	1	_	2	1	_	1
Josiah	Millard	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	_
Martha	Martin	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1
Timothy	Dagget	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
James	Dagget	4	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	1
Benjamin	Bullock	1	1	_	_	1	2	1	1	_	1
Timothy	Fuller	1	1	_	_	1	3	_	_	1	2
Comfort	Allen	1	2	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_
Isaiah	Allen	1	1	_	_	1	1	1	_	1	_
Ezekiel	Kent	_	_	1	1	1	_	1	2	_	1
Abiah	Bliss	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	1
Abiah	Bliss Jr	1	1	1	2	_	4	1	_	2	_
Abel	Bliss	1	1	_	1	_	3	1	_	1	_
Noah	Bliss	1	1	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Ephraim	Turner	_	2	_	_	1	_	_	1	1	1
Jacob	Bliss	_	2	_	1	1	_	_	2	1	3
Uriah	Bowen	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Ephraim	Bowen 2d	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_

Aaron	Horton	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	Benjamin	Bowen	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_
Asa	Goff	1	2	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	William	Turner	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Nathaniel	Pears	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	Ebenezer	Pearce	1	_	_	2	_	3	2	_	1	_
Nathan	Pears	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	Nathan	Baldwin	1	_	_	1	1	2	3	1	1	1
Joseph	Wheaton	1	1	_	_	1	2	2	4	1	1	Nathan	Hix 2d	4	2	1	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
Israel	Goff	2	_	_	1	_	2	1	_	1	_	Comfort	Wheeler	1	3	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Rode	Cambel	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	Nathan	Wheeler	1	_	_	_	1	2	_	_	1	_
Mason	Wheeler	_	_	_	1	_	_	2	1	_	1	Ephraim	Bowen	2	1	_	1	_	1	1	1	_	_
Simeon	Cole	1	1	1	_	2	2	1	1	1	1	Martin	Round	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Ebenezer	Peck 2d	1	_	_	1	1	2	1	_	_	_	Chace	Round	1	1	_	_	1	_	3	2	_	1
Spice	Millard	_	_	_	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	John	Round	3	_	_	2	_	1	_	_	1	1
Aaron	Millard	3	_	_	1	1	_	_	1	_	1	Amos	Round	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Aaron	Peckham	5	2	_	_	1	1	1	2	1	1	Eliphlet	Horton	2	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
John	Bowen	_	_	2	_	1	_	_	1	1	1	Stephen	Hix	3	1	_	_	1	1	1	2	1	_
Samuel	Pears	3	2	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	Joshua	Pears	1	_	1	_	2	1	2	2	_	3
Otis	Cole	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	2	Leonard	Pears	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	_
Jesse	Perry	_	_	3	_	1	1	2	1	_	1	Barnard	Pears	1	2	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Jesse	Fuller	1	_	_	_	1	2	2	_	_	1	William	Perry	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	2	_	1
Nathaniel	Fuller	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	1	2	2	George	Round	_	2	_	_	1	2	_	_	1	_
James	Round	_	_	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_	Joseph	Baker	_	1	_	_	_	1	2	1	1	1
Nathan	Horton	3	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	1	James	Baker	2	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	2
James	Horton	_	_	2	_	1	_	1	1	1	1	Nathaniel	Baker	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
William	Whiting	1	1	_	1	_	2	1	_	1	_	Preserved	Pears	2	1	_	1	_	2	3	_	1	_
Hezekiah	Millard	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	1	Ichabod	Bosworth	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	2
Nathaniel	Millard	2	2	1	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	Ichabod	Bosworth Jr.	_	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
Joseph	Horton	_	_	3	1	1	2	_	1	1	2	Joseph	Pears	2	1	1	_	1	1	2	2	1	_
Daniel	Kingsley	_	_	2	_	1	_	_	_	2	1	Amos	Goff	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Israel	Pears	1	2	_	1	_	1	_	2	1	_	Hail	Barton	_	2	1	_	1	_	1	3	_	1
Ephraim	Martin	2	2	1	1	_	2	1	_	2	_	Nathaniel	Pears 2d	2	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
Hezekiah	Martin	1	2	2	_	1	_	1	2	1	1	Joseph	Mason	3	1	_	_	1	1	2	1	_	1
Nathaniel	Round	1	_	_	1	_	2	2	1	1	_	Henry	Pears	1	1	_	_	1	1	1	2	_	1
Stephen	Madbel	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	2	1	2	John	Barns	2	2	_	1	_	2	2	_	1	_
Joseph	Case	_	2	1	1	_	4	_	2	1	_	John	Wood 2d	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	1
Nathaniel	Kilton	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	Cyrel	Wheeler	2	_	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
John	Kilton 2d	_	1	1	1	_	1	2	1	_	1	Thomas	Grant	_	1	1	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Thomas	Simmons	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	Nicholas	Peck	_	_	3	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Comfort	Simmons	1	1	1	1	_	3	2	1	1	_	Christopher	Barney	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Thomas	Horton	_	_	1	1	1	1	_	1	_	1	Caleb	Barney	1	_	1	_	_	4	_	1	_	_
Joseph	Baker Jr	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1	_	_	William	Barney	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_
Avis	Mason	_	_	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	Leonard	Thurber	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
Israel	Lee	2	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	Benjamin	Thurber	2	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	1

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
William	Horton 3d	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rhode	Baker	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
William	Horton	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2
James	Gardner	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	1
James	Cornhill	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	1
Constant	Cole	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	1
Nathaniel	Goff	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
William	Miller	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
Jeremiah	Bowen	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Nathan	Edson	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	–
Josiah	Peck	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1
Josiah	Peck Jr.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Jeremiah	Baker	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Lowrin	Baker	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Joseph	Nichols	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Nathan	Hix	–	2	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	1
Samuel	Baker	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	1	1	–
Amos	Bosworth	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Volentine	Horton	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Jacob	Hix	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Abel	Bullock	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Rusel	Wheeler	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Shubel	Wheeler	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–
William	Moulton	1	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–
Comfort	Horton	1	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	–	1
Job	Horton	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
John	Kilton	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Joseph	Pears 2d	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	1
John	Pears	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	1	–
Amy	Bowen	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Comfort	Pears	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Noah	Pears	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–
Squire	Pears	1	1	–	1	–	3	–	2	1	–
Jabez	Bullock	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Martin	Bowen	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
David	Thurber	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	–
Reuben	Thurber	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
James	Thurber 2d	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Aaron	Thrashear	3	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Barnabas	Thrashear	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Richard	Bullock	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1
Sylvanus	Campbell	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Elisha	Mason	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	–	1	1
Edward	Simmons	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	1
Samuel	Miller	3	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	1	–
Samuel	Miller 2d	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Israel	Nichols	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Israel	Nichols Jr.	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Elkanah	Ingals	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
David	Numan	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–
Daniel	Numan	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–
William	Davidson	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
William	Davis	1	2	–	1	–	4	1	–	1	–
Nathaniel	Round	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Jonathan	Allen	3	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	–
David	Brayton	2	2	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–
Nathaniel	Thurber	1	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	1
Daniel	Franklin	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Nathaniel	Burr	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	1
Elisha	Burr	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Daniel	Ormsbee	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	1
Amos	West	–	1	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	1
Sylvester	Goff	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	–
Henry	West	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Benjamin	West	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–
Jacob	Millard	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Content	Horton	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Edward	Martin	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Hail	Martin	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–
Ebenezer	Short	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–

Seth	Knap	_	1	_	1	1	1	_	1	_	1
Robert	Follet	2	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Samuel	Numan	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Jeremiah	Wheeler	_	_	2	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Nathaniel	Weber	3	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Jarvis	Wheeler	_	_	_	1	_	3	_	1	_	_
Frederick	Drown	1	1	_	_	1	_	1	2	_	1
Jonathan	Drown	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
James	Crosswell	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	2	_	1
Chase	Moulton	2	_	1	1	_	2	_	1	1	_
Joseph	Smith	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	1	_
Joseph	Bliss	_	1	1	_	1	_	_	1	2	1
Noah	Whitaker	_	1	3	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Richard	Webber	_	1	1	_	1	1	1	1	_	1
William	Wheeler	3	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	2
Isaac	Burr	_	1	1	1	_	4	1	_	_	1
Cromel	Burr	_	_	1	1	_	1	_	1	_	_
Isaac	Fowls	3	_	1	1	_	4	_	1	1	_
Joseph	Right	_	1	_	_	1	_	2	1	1	_
Edmun	Engal	_	_	3	_	1	_	1	_	1	_
Stephen	Moulton	1	2	2	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Daniel	Forbs	1	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1
Samuel	Woodward Jr	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
John	Mason	_	1	_	_	1	2	2	1	_	_
Luis	Ormsbee	3	2	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Obediah	Bliss	3	1	_	1	_	3	2	_	1	_
James	Bullock	_	_	1	1	1	_	_	_	1	1
Josiah	Perry	_	_	2	_	1	1	2	2	_	1
Oliver	Peck	2	2	1	_	1	1	_	_	1	1
James	Peck	2	1	_	_	1	1	1	_	1	_
Esekiel	Pettis	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	_	_	1
Jethnial	Peck	_	_	1	1	1	_	_	_	1	1
Esra	Perry	_	_	2	_	1	1	2	2	_	1
Esra	Perry Jr.	3	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	_	1
Judah	Turner	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	1
Jabez	Round	_	_	3	_	1	_	_	1	1	1
Sylvester	Round	1	1	1	1	_	3	2	1	1	_
Simeon	Round	1	1	2	_	1	1	_	1	1	1
Lane	Round	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	1
Abner	Round	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_
John	Smith	1	_	2	1	_	1	1	_	1	1

John	Miller	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Richard	Pears	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	1	1
Robert	Pears	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_
Stephen	Bowen	2	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	1
Samuel	Blacington	_	1	1	2	_	1	_	1	_	1
Rufus	Burt	3	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
John	Bliss	4	1	2	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Simmons	Cole	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Aaron	Cole	5	1	2	_	1	1	_	1	1	_
Amos	Cole	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
John	Carpenter	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_
Thomas	Carpenter	1	1	_	1	_	2	1	2	1	_
Timothy	Conant	2	_	2	_	1	_	2	1	1	_
Abner	Darby	1	_	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
John	Darby	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Joseph	Harris	1	2	2	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
James	Gladding	4	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	1
William	Gladding	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
John	Haskins	1	2	3	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Nathan	Hix Jr.	4	2	1	1	1	1	_	1	_	_
Barnard	Horton	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	2	_	1
Joseph	Kent	_	2	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Jotham	Hix 2d	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	_
Esekiel	Kent	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
Benjamin	Munro	_	_	2	_	1	1	_	_	_	1
Daniel	Martin	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	1	_
Timothy	Perry	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	1	1
Caleb	Goff	1	_	_	_	1	_	2	1	_	1
Sylvester	Bowers Jr.	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	3	_
Edward	Bowers	_	1	_	1	_	3	1	_	1	_
Asa	Bowers	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Levi	Jenks	2	_	_	1	_	3	2	_	1	_
Elihu	Carpenter 2d	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	_
Samuel	Brown	2	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	2
John	Brown	1	1	2	_	1	1	1	3	_	1
Stephen	Bourn	_	1	2	_	1	3	2	1	1	_
Jacob	Bliss Jr.	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Henry	Peck	_	_	2	1	1	_	2	1	_	1
Eleazer	Bowen	_	3	_	_	1	2	_	_	1	_
Neman	Bowen	1	_	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Caleb	Carpenter 2d	_	_	1	1	1	_	1	1	_	1

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Sarah & Huldah Reed		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Joseph	Bucklin	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1
George	Bois	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
James	Bucklin 2d	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Noah	Bourn	2	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	1	–
Ephram	Starkweather	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Oliver	Starkweather	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Elephalet	Slack	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Dolly	Sabin	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	3
David	Kenedy	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
John	French	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Mary	Ide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Calvin	Jacobs	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	2
Ebenezer	Medbury	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Ebenezer	Medbury 2d	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–
David	Numan 2d	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Abraham	Ormsbee Jr.	2	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	–
Daniel	Perrin	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Zephenial	Perry & son	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	1	1
Shubel	Chaffe	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Mary	Peck	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Rachel	Robinson	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Nathan	Reed	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	1
Nathaniel	Reed	–	2	–	1	–	3	1	1	1	–
William	Sabin	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Abel	Shory 2d	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	–
Comfort	Tittus	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
Lewes	Walker	1	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	–
Ephraim	Walker	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1
Moses	Walker	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	1
Moses	Walker 2d	3	–	1	1	–	3	–	1	1	–
Richard	Walker 2d	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peter	Whitaker	2	2	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1
Caleb	Carpenter	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Aaron	Smith	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	1

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Elisha	Carpenter	5	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–
Benjamin	Carpenter	4	1	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Mary	Carpenter	–	–	3	–	–	2	2	–	–	1
Josiah	Cushin	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Jacob	Cushin	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	1
David	Cooper	3	1	1	1	–	1	3	1	1	1
Elkanah	French	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Jacob	Dagget	3	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	1	1
Abel	French	2	1	–	1	–	3	1	1	1	–
James	French	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1
Samuel	Brown Jr.	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Uriah	Bowen Jr.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Ephraim	Walker 2d	1	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	1
Samuel	Lyon Jr.	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Aaron	Lyon	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1
Medbury	Abel	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–
Jesse	Fuller	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	1	–
Ephraim	Turner	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1
Timothy	Fuller	1	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	2
Philip	Wheeler	2	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–
Abel	Bliss	1	1	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	–
John	Martin	2	1	–	1	–	3	1	–	1	–
Benjamin	Fuller 2d	2	–	2	–	1	1	1	–	–	1
Rachel	Reed	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
Richard	Boston	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	–
Amos	Rounds	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Jenken	Jones	2	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–
Josiah	Jones	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–
John	Norton	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–
Rebeccah	Graham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
——	Bonna	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
John	Smith	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Oliver	Smith	2	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	–
Ezekiel	Smith	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1
Barzilla	Bowen	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1

Nathaniel	Smith	2	2	_	_	1	1	1	2	_	1	Aseph	Carpen	1	_	_	1	_	1	1	_	2	_
Nathaniel	Shaw & son	3	_	_	1	1	2	_	_	1	1	John	Bishop	_	_	2	_	1	1	_	_	_	1
Philip	Short	3	_	1	_	2	1	1	_	1	_	Oliver	Butterworth	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Daniel	Short	_	_	1	_	1	1	1	_	_	1	Phanuel	Bishop	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Barnard	Wheeler	2	_	1	1	_	1	2	_	1	_	Phanuel	Bishop Jr.	_	_	_	1	_	2	_	1	_	_
Job	Wheeler	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	1	_	_	Comfort	Bishop	1	2	_	1	_	2	2	_	_	1
Otis	Peck	_	1	1	_	1	_	2	3	_	1	Ebenezer	Bishop	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	2
Enos	Round	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	_	Simeon	Bowen	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
Luis	Wade	_	5	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	Jabez	Bullock 2d	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Benjamin	Armington	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	Sarah	Brown	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	1
Joseph	Armington	3	_	2	2	1	_	1	_	1	1	Anna	Brown	_	_	3	_	_	_	_	2	_	1
Darius	Antrum	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	Gideon	Brown	_	1	2	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Ruth	Bowen	_	_	_	_	_	_	3	_	_	1	Oliver	Brown	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	1	2	_
Elizabeth	Bowen	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	Daniel	Carpenter	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_
Cyrel	Bowen	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	Otis	Carpenter	3	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
George	Bucklin	_	1	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	1	Joseph	Cole	_	1	1	_	1	1	1	_	_	1
David	Bucklin	2	1	1	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	William	Cole	1	1	_	_	1	3	1	1	_	1
Ebenezer	Bucklin	1	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	2	John	Coomer	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
James	Bucklin	_	1	2	_	1	_	1	2	_	1	Allen	Cole	1	_	_	2	_	_	1	_	1	_
Nathaniel	Barney	1	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	1	Bradock	Chaffe	1	1	_	_	1	2	1	1	1	_
Job	Wheeler	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	1	_	_	Joseph	Chaffe	2	1	1	_	1	2	_	_	_	1
Mary	Bowen	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	2	1	Jacob	Chandler	1	_	2	_	1	2	1	1	1	_
Jonathan	Barney	1	1	1	2	_	1	_	_	1	1	William	Dagget	_	_	_	3	1	_	_	_	2	1
Robert	Dagget	4	_	1	1	_	1	2	_	1	_	David	Cote	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Levi	Dagget	2	_	_	1	_	3	2	_	1	_	Daniel	Fish	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	1	1
Joel	Bowen	3	2	_	1	_	3	3	_	1	_	Daniel	Fish Jr.	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Peter	Bicknel	_	_	2	_	1	_	_	2	_	1	Elkana	French Jr.	2	1	2	1	_	4	_	2	1	_
Simeon	Bowen Jr.	_	2	_	1	_	1	_	3	_	1	Asa	Fuller	2	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1	_
Nathaniel	Brown	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	Noah	Fuller	_	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	1	1
Jonathan	Brown	2	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	Obediah	Lyon	2	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Aaron	Brown	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	Mary	Miller	1	1	_	1	1	_	1	_	1	2
Ichabod	Bowen	1	_	_	_	1	1	1	_	_	1	Ellis	Miller	1	2	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Samuel	Bowen	_	_	_	_	1	1	1	1	_	1	John	Medbury	3	3	1	_	1	_	_	_	1	_
Eleazer	Bowen	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	John	Perry	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	2	_	1
Daniel	Carpenter	3	2	1	_	1	1	1	_	1	_	Ebenezer	Peck	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
Benjamin	Carpenter 2d	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	Charles	Peck	1	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_
Ashel	Carpenter	_	_	2	_	1	_	_	3	3	1	John	Peck	1	1	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Jonathan	Carpenter	_	1	_	1	1	1	_	1	_	1	Thomas	Peck	3	_	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Levi	Cushing	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	Noah	Robinson	1	1	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	1
Robert	Carben	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	Thomas	Reed	4	2	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_
Jonathan	Chaffe	_	1	2	_	1	1	_	_	1	1	Oliver	Reed	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	_

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Jonathan	Chaffe Jr.	2	_	1	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Nathan	Numan	2	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Benjamin	Fuller	_	1	3	_	1	1	1	_	1	1
Nathaniel	Chaffe	_	_	2	_	1	_	1	_	1	1
Daniel	Chaffe	4	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Nathaniel	Cooper	_	_	2	_	1	1	1	2	_	1
Abel	Story	1	_	2	1	_	5	_	_	1	_
Zepheniah	Story	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	1
Jacob	Story	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Ebenezer	Short	1	_	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	_
Samuel	Woodward	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	3	_	3
John	Woodward	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Joseph	West	2	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
Oliver	West	1	1	_	_	1	1	1	_	_	1
Jonathan	Wood	_	1	2	_	1	1	2	1	1	1
Oliver	Wood	4	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Jonathan	Wood Jr	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	_
Jonathan	Humphrey	_	2	3	_	1	3	1	_	_	1
James	Barney	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_
Lucas	Wheaton	3	1	_	_	1	1	1	_	1	2
Asa	Martin	2	1	_	1	_	3	1	_	1	_
Benjamin	Olney	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Aholial	Branch	_	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	_	1
Thomas	Maclish	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
David	Perry Jr.	_	1	2	_	2	_	1	1	_	2
Thomas	Bullock	2	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
William	Drier	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	2
Joseph	Wilmarth	_	_	2	_	1	1	1	_	_	1
Jacob	Hor	2	_	1	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Jacob	Hor Jr.	1	_	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Nathaniel	Pain Jr.	2	1	_	_	1	_	2	2	_	1
Comfort	Peck	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	1	_
James	Peck	2	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Comfort	Peck Jr.	1	2	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Solomon	Peck	1	1	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Oliver	Reed Jr.	2	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_
Simeon	Reed	_	1	1	_	1	1	1	2	_	1
Amos	Reed	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	1
John	Shery	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	1
Edmond	Peck	3	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	_
Stephen	Peck	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Ezra	Perry	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Elemuel	Macomber	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	2	_	_
Benjamin	Bowen	2	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Ebenezer	Edson	1	1	2	_	1	1	1	_	_	1
Sanford	Lincoln	1	_	_	1	_	2	1	_	1	_
Abner	Darby	2	_	1	_	1	2	_	1	_	1
John	Macomber	_	2	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Huldah	Smith	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	1
Asa	Treeshear	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	2	_
John	Miller 2d	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
James	Miller	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	1	_	1
Hezekiah	Salsbury	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
John	Mason	_	1	_	_	1	2	2	1	_	_
Nathan	Medbury	1	_	_	1	_	3	1	_	2	2
Siah	Medbury	2	1	_	1	_	2	_	1	1	_
Nathaniel	Medbury	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	1
Nathan	Munro	_	_	1	1	1	_	_	_	_	1
Allen	Munro	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
Thomas	Medbury	_	1	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	1
Jonathan	Pain	1	1	_	_	1	_	1	2	_	1
Cyrel	Peck	2	3	_	1	_	2	_	1	1	_
Constant	Perry	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
Nathaniel	Pain	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Peleg	Pain	_	1	_	_	1	2	2	1	_	1
Rachel	Vial	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	2
John	Vial	_	_	2	1	_	_	2	_	1	_
Constant	Vial	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1
Richard	Walker	_	1	_	_	1	1	1	_	1	1
Timothy	Walker	_	1	3	_	1	3	_	1	1	_

Darius	Peck	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_
Thomas	Peck	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	_	_
Perres	Read	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	1	_
Abel	Reed	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1
Frederick	Rolliaf	4	2	1	_	1	1	_	_	_	1
William	Rude	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	1	_	1
Philip	Renuff	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	1	_
Basheba	Read	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2
John R.	Rich [ ]	_	1	2	1	1	_	_	2	_	1
Zepadiah	Sheperdson	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	2
Samuel	Stephens	1	_	1	_	1	2	2	1	1	_
Comfort	Titas	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Abial	Smith	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	1	1
Sarah	Showry	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2
Benagor	Sheperson	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	1
Zepheniah	Shores	_	_	2	_	1	_	1	1	_	1
Nathaniel	Vial	1	1	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Benjamin	Vial	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
Allen	Vial	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	1
Samuel	French	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	2
Samuel	French Jr.	3	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Benjamin	Grand	_	2	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	_
Benjamin	Gage	2	1	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	_
Esra	Goff	4	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	1	2
Isaac	Gooduff	1	_	1	_	_	2	_	1	_	_
John	Hunt	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	_
Peter	Hunt	2	1	_	1	_	1	2	_	1	_
Nathaniel	Hunt	2	3	_	1	_	1	_	1	1	_
Josiah	Hunt	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	1	_
James	Hill	_	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	2	_
John	Hunt 2d	1	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Jonathan	Hare	3	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1
Benjamin	Harris	1	_	1	_	1	2	1	_	1	_
John	Hammon	_	_	1	2	_	_	_	1	_	2
Benjamin	Hill	2	_	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
William	Hunt	_	_	2	1	_	1	1	_	_	1
William	Handy	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
David	Humphrey	_	_	1	_	1	2	_	1	_	_
Reuben	Hudson	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	1	1
David	Hill	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	1	1	1
David	Hill Jr.	1	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_

Ira	Windsor	1	1	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
Samuel	Salsbury	_	_	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Richard	Whitaker	_	_	1	_	1	1	_	_	1	1
Sylvester	Bowers	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	_
Caleb	Carpenter	1	_	_	_	1	_	_	1	3	1
Caleb	Carpenter 3d	_	2	_	1	_	3	_	_	1	_
Thomas	Perrin	4	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Amos	Carpenter	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_
Hezekiah	Kent	_	_	2	_	2	_	1	1	_	2
Samuel	Chaffe	_	_	_	_	1	_	2	1	_	2
Oliver	Carpenter	1	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	1
William	Dagget 2d	3	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Charles	Devens	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_
James	Daggett	_	_	2	1	1	_	_	1	_	1
James	Ellis	2	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Ashur	Ellis	2	_	_	1	_	_	1	_	1	_
Joshua	Fisher	1	1	1	_	1	1	_	1	2	1
David	Fitts	1	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
James	French Jr.	_	1	_	1	_	3	1	_	1	_
John	Ide	2	2	_	1	1	1	_	_	1	_
William	Ide	1	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
Nathaniel	Ide	_	1	2	2	1	_	1	_	_	1
John	Jacobs	2	2	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	2
Allen	Jacobs	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	2
William	Jones	_	1	_	_	1	2	1	2	1	_
Ebenezer	Jones	2	1	_	1	_	3	_	1	1	_
Elijah	Hunt & son	5	2	_	_	2	_	1	1	1	2
Josiah	Kent	1	1	2	_	_	1	1	1	_	_
Jabez E. B.	Kent	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	1	_	_
Esra	Kent	2	_	_	1	_	1	1	_	1	_
Elizabeth	Kent	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1
Noah	Kent	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	1
James	Kent	_	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1
John	Kent	_	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Caleb	Lawton	_	1	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_
James	Mason	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	1	_	2
David	Mason	1	_	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Caleb	Mason	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	2
Nathan	Mason	1	_	_	_	1	3	1	_	1	2
Jonathan	Mason	2	2	_	1	_	2	_	_	1	_
Ebenezer	Peck 2d	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Abel	Ide	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Ezra	Ide	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–
Joshua	Smith Jr.	3	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–
Ephraim	Chaffe	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	1	–
Abiah	Peck	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Jonathan	Chaffe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clark	Miller	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Joseph	Miller	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–
Hezekiah	Vial	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Mary	Windsor	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Ichabod	Wade	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Mary	Willmart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
Thomas	Willmart	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Christopher	Hunt	Black									
John	Walker	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
George	Walker	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–
Joseph	Walker	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	–
Samuel	Whitman	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Frederic	Whitman	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1

Name of Head of Family		Male					Female				
		Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45	Not 10 Yrs.	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Over 45
Cromel	Peck 2d	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Jesse	Numan	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–
Samuel	Whitman Jr.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Israel	Whitman	1	–	–	1	–	3	1	–	1	–
Lemuel	Wiett	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Luis	Wood	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
John	Wood	2	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	–
David	Wood	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	1
Peter	Weaton	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–
Peter	Read	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Zebedee	Brown	1	2	1	1	–	2	1	1	1	–
Noah	Carpenter	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Nathan	Jennings	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1
Squire	Jennings	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Reuben	Anthony	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–
Wheeler	Horton	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–
Edward	Gardner	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
James	Miller 2d	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Elizabeth	Bliss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3

CHAPTER VII

The Federal Direct Tax of 1798

In July 1798 the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled voted to lay a Direct Tax* of two millions of dollars on the United States, comprising at that time the sixteen states of New

* The following is an abstract of "An Act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States":

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a direct tax of two millions of dollars shall be . . . laid upon the United States, and apportioned to the states respectively, in the manner following: . . . To the state of Massachusetts, $260,435.31 and 2 mills; Rhode Island, $37,502.08; Connecticut, $129,767.00 and 2 mills; . . .

Section 2. . . . That the tax shall be collected by the supervisors, inspectors and collectors of the internal revenues of the United States under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury . . . Tax to be assessed upon dwelling houses, lands and slaves, according to the valuations and enumerations, to be made pursuant to the act. Upon every dwelling house which, with the out-houses appurtenant thereto, and the lot whereon the same are erected, not exceeding two acres in any case, shall be valued in manner aforesaid, at more than one hundred, and not more than five hundred dollars, there shall be assessed a sum equal to two-tenths of one per centum on the amount of the valuation; upon every dwelling house which shall be valued at more than five hundred, and not more than one thousand dollars, three-tenths of one per centum; from one thousand to three thousand, four-tenths of one per centum; from three thousand to six thousand, one-half of one per centum; from six thousand to ten thousand, six-tenths of one per centum; from ten thousand to fifteen thousand, seven-tenths of one per centum; from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand, eight-tenths of one per centum; from twenty thousand to thirty thousand, nine-tenths of one per centum; and more than thirty thousand, one per centum. Every slave shall be assessed fifty cents.

The whole amount of the sums to be assessed upon dwelling houses and slaves with each state respectively to be deducted from the sum hereby apportioned each state and the remainder of the sum shall be assessed upon the lands within such state according to the valuations to be made. No part of said tax shall be assessed upon such lands or dwelling houses and slaves as are at the time of the passing of this act especially exempted from taxes by the laws of the states, respectively.

Section 3. The tax shall become due and payable from and after the expiration of three months after the instructions shall have been received by the supervisors . . . if the sums assessed on the houses and slaves within any state shall exceed the sum apportioned the state, then to be reduced to the amount apportioned to the state . . .

Section 4. . . . That the said supervisors shall be, and hereby are . . . required to appoint such and so many suitable persons in each assessment district within their respective districts as may be necessary for collecting the said tax and shall assign to them respectively, their collection districts therein, which persons shall be collectors within their respective districts and shall collect the said tax under the direction of the supervisors . . .

Section 5. As soon as the assessment is completed the supervisors with special warrants shall cause the surveyors of the revenue within their respective districts to make out lists containing the sums payable, according to the assessments, for every dwelling-house, tract or lot or land, and slave. Lists shall contain the name of the proprietor or occupant of each dwelling-house, tract or lot of land and slave, or of the person having the care of superintendence of them. . . . If there are lands, slaves or dwelling-houses within any collection district, not owned, or occupied by, or under the superintendence of any person resident therein, there shall be a separate list of such properties. . . .

Section 21. Separate account to be kept at the Treasury of the U. S. of all monies collected and received by virtue of this act.

Jonathan Dayton,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Theodore Sedgwick,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, July 14, 1798:

John Adams,
President of the United States.

[*A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston*, Boston (Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, 1890), vol. XXII, pp. vi–xii.]

Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia. Over one-half of this total direct tax was paid by the four largest states in order of size as follows: Virginia, $345,488; Massachusetts, $260,430; Pennsylvania, $237,177; and North Carolina, $193,697.

The returns for the whole State of Massachusetts were deposited in the Boston Custom House where they were long buried in obscurity. About 1855 the Collector permitted the transfer of the papers to the New England Historic Genealogical Society where they are still preserved. The Society had the papers bound in twenty volumes and some indexes made. These papers, of course, did not belong to the Custom House; General Lincoln had charge of them while also serving as Collector.*

In common with other towns, the Federal Direct Tax on Rehoboth lists the names of the owners and tenants of every dwelling house in the town, data which are found in no other record. The Rehoboth part of this tax consists of 113 pages, 164 to 277, in volume XI. This is extremely important information for there are always many tenant residents of a town whose names never get into the records. This 1798 dwelling house list, together with the census for 1800, found in the preceding chapter, enables us to reconstruct a far more complete record for Rehoboth at the end of the eighteenth century than is possible in any other period in that century. These important Rehoboth lists, heretofore unpublished, are printed in the following pages.

There is no mention of the Direct Tax of 1798 in the Rehoboth Town Meeting Records for this period. The names of the regularly elected Rehoboth selectmen and assessors all appear on the Rehoboth lists of this 1798 Direct Tax as "assistant assessors" with the exception of the chairman, Hon. Phanuel Bishop, who is replaced by Constable Caleb Abell. In addition to holding other offices, Phanuel Bishop was also Rehoboth representative to the Massachusetts General Court for this year, serving his seventh term. He had also served as senator for the years 1788, 1789, and 1790. Hon. Ephraim Starkweather, whose name appears on the 1798 Direct Tax lists as "principal assessor", had served the town as representative in 1775 and 1778, and as senator in 1781, 1782, and 1783.

At a Rehoboth town meeting held in the meeting house in the westerly† part of the town at nine o'clock on the morning of 2 Apr. 1798, Moderator Hon. Phanuel Bishop presided. Among the officers elected for the ensuing year were: Philip Walker, town clerk; Capt. Peter Hunt, town treasurer; Hon. Phanuel Bishop, Mr. Barak

* *A Report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston*, Boston (Rockwell and Churchill, City Printers, 1890), vol. XXII, p. iii.

† The meeting house in the "westerly part" of the town stood in front of the present Newman Congregational Church in Rumford, part way between the present church building and the present tomb in the old cemetery. This old church was torn down after the erection of the present church and the timbers and boarding used to build the town house now standing about half a mile southeast on Pawtucket Avenue in the part of the town known as East Providence Centre.

Bullock, Mr. Elihu Carpenter, Col. Frederick Drown, and David Perry, Esq., selectmen, assessors, and overseers of the poor. This meeting was adjourned to 14 May 1798 at the meeting house near the residence of Dr. James Bliss in the easterly* part of the town. At this meeting it was voted to put over the election of constables until the fall meeting. This fall meeting was held at the meeting house in the westerly part of the town on 3 Sept. 1798 and further adjourned to 1 Oct. 1798 at the meeting house near Dr. James Bliss' house in the easterly part of the town. This meeting was further adjourned to 5 Nov. 1798 at the meeting house in the westerly part of the town. At this adjourned meeting David Perry, Jr., Esq., was chosen "vandue master to set up the collection of the taxes of the town".

The rights of collecting taxes specified in the seven lists (constable districts) were auctioned off to the lowest bidders per dollar as follows: first list, Mr. Philip Miller at three cents on the dollar; second list, Mr. Laban Lake at two cents; third list, Lieut. David Cooper at two and one-half cents; fourth list, Mr. Comfort Pearce at two cents and two mills; fifth list, Lieut. Otis Peck at one cent and nine mills; sixth list, Mr. Philip Miller at two cents and six mills; and seventh list, Capt. Joseph Wheaton at one cent and seven mills. At this meeting the following constables were elected: Mr. Philip Miller, Mr. Caleb Abell, Mr. Laban Lake, Lieut. David Cooper, Mr. Comfort Pearce, Mr. Samuel Bliss, 2nd, and Capt. Joseph Wheaton [*Rehoboth Town Meetings* (1793–1808), vol. V, pp. 116–130].

The first Rehoboth list in the 1798 tax shows 402 houses and 432 acres of land; the second list shows 881 houses, 138 barns, mills, etc., together with 41,660 acres of land, equalling about six and one-half square miles. Although this second list duplicates many of the names found in the first list, it seems safer not to try to make a separation but to print both lists as they appear in the original records and thereby eliminate the possibility of leaving out some of the names. After all, edited transcripts of original records are never entirely satisfactory and have no place in a reference work.

While no non-resident taxpayers are shown in the first 1798 tax list, the second records those living in Attleborough, Barnstable, Barrington, Boston, Bristol, Cumberland, Dighton, Norton, Somerset, Swansey, Taunton, Warren, and Winchester, Massachusetts, and in Coventry, North Providence, Providence, and Smithfield, Rhode Island.

* The meeting house in the "easterly" part of the town stood in what is now the village cemetery in the present town of Rehoboth and was known as the "yellow meeting house", so called from its paint color. This church, 50 feet long by 40 feet wide, was built in 1773, a successor of the Palmer River Church and predecessor of the present Rehoboth Village Congregational Church. Dr. James Bliss resided about one-quarter of a mile northwest of the "yellow meeting house" on the old "Redway Farm" the land of which bordered the meeting house lot which was set off from the farm (cf. *Early Rehoboth*, vol. I, p. 142). This farm is now owned by the author and this history is written in this Dr. James Bliss house.

The "westerly part" of Rehoboth was densely populated, while the "easterly part" of the town was sparsely populated. Town meetings were alternately held in the meeting houses in the two ends of the town. The distance between these meeting places was about six miles and this was one of the reasons for the division of the town in 1812 when the thickly settled part took the old name of Seekonk and the balance of the town retained the name Rehoboth.

"A General List of all Dwelling Houses, which with the Out-Houses appurtenances thereto and the Lots in which the same are erected, not exceeding Two Acres in any case, were owned, possessed or occupied on the 1st day of October 1798, within the Assessment District No. Two (Rehoboth) in the Sixth Division of the State of Massachusetts, exceeding in Value the sum of one Hundred Dollars".

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
1	Robert Abell	Abell, Robert	1
	Caleb Abell	Abell, Caleb	1
	Samuel Allen	Allen, Samuel	1
	Oliver Allen	Allen, James	1
	James Allen	Allen, James	1
	Jonathan Paine	Allen, Joseph	½
		[David Humphrey	½]
2	Ebenezer Allen	Allen, Ebenezer	1
	John Allen	Allen, John	1
	Sarah Allen	Allen, Sarah	½
		[Asa Bullock	½]
3	Abner Allen	Allen, Abner	1
	Samuel Allen	Allen, Samuel	1
	Amaziah Allen	Allen, Amaziah	1
	Comfort Allen	Allen, Comfort	½
		[Noah Fuller, Jr.	½]
	George Allen	Allen, George	1
5	Elisha Allen & son	Allen, Elisha & son	1
	William Allen Heirs	Allen, William Heirs	1
	Deborah Allen &	Allen, Deborah	1
	Sibel Allen	Allen, Sibel	1
1	Nehemiah Bucklin	Bucklin, Nehemiah &	1
	[ ]	David Bucklin	
	Sylvester Bowers	Bowers, Sylvester	1
	Nehemiah Bucklin 2d	Bucklin, Nehemiah 2d	1
	Amy Bucklin	Bucklin, Ama	1
	Mary Bowen	Bowen, Mary	1
	George Bucklin	Bucklin, George	1
	Joseph Bucklin	Bucklin, Joseph	1
	Jonathan Barney	Barney, Jonathan	1
	Joseph Carpenter	Bowen, Barzillia	1
	Barzillia Bowen	Bowen, Barzillia	1
	John Bishup	Bishup, John	1
	Asa Bowers	Bowers, Asa	1
	Comfort Bishup	Bishup, Comfort	1
	Thamuel Bishup	Bishup, Thamuel	1
	Thamuel Bishup Jr.	Bishup, Thamuel Jr.	1
	Joel & Simeon Bower	Bower, Joel & Simeon	1
	Jabez Bullock Jr.	Bullock, Jabez Jr.	1
	& David Cole		
	Anna Bullock	Bullock, Anna &	1
		Jabez Bullock Jr.	
	Oliver Brown 2d	Brown, Oliver 2d	1
	Annor Brown	Brown, Annor	1
	Oliver Brown	Brown, Oliver	1
2	Asa Bullock	Bullock, Asa	½
		[Sarah, Allen	½]
	John Brown	Brown, John	1
	Joseph Bliss	Bliss, Joseph	1
	James Bliss	Bliss, James	1
	Rachel Burr	Burr, Rachel	½

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Crumwel Burr	Burr, Crumwell	½
	Samuel Bullock	Bullock, Samuel	1
	Eleazer Bullock	Bullock, Samuel	1
	Kent Bullock	Bullock, Kent	1
	Calvin Bullock	Bullock, Calvin	1
	Barak Bullock	Bullock, Barak	1
	Benajah Barney	Barney, Benajah	1
	Cyrenius Barney	Barney, Cyrenius	1
	Elisha Burr	Burr, Elisha	1
	Nathaniel Burr	Burr, Nathaniel	1
	Hale Barton	Barton, Hale	1
3	Samuel Brown	Brown, Samuel	1
	John Brown 2d	Brown, John 2d	1
	Nathaniel Brown	Brown, Nathaniel	1
	Jonathan Brown	Brown, Jonathan	1
	Stephen Bourn	Bourn, Stephen	1
	Henry Peck	Bridgham, Martha & heirs of Joseph Bridgham	1
	Ichabod Bowen	Bowen, Ichabod	1
	Samuel Bowen	Bowen, Samuel	1
	Eleazer & Newman Bowen	Bowen, Eleazer & Newman	1
	John Medbury	Bishop, Lemuel	1
4	Joseph Bullock	Bullock, Joseph	1
	Aaron Bowen	Bowen, Aaron	1
	James Baker	Baker, James	1
	Ichabod Bosworth Jr.	Bosworth, Ichabod Jr.	1
	Nathaniel Baker	Baker, Nathaniel	1
	Hon. Stephen Bullock	Bullock, Stephen	1
	Samuel Baker	Baker, Samuel	1
	Preserved Brayton	Brayton, Preserved	1
	Amos Bosworth	Bosworth, Amos	1
	Amos Bosworth	Bosworth, Amos [John Kelton	½ ½]
5	Nathaniel Bliss	Bliss, Nathaniel	1
	Abdiel Bliss Jr.	Bliss, Abdiel Jr.	1
	Abel Brown	Brown, Abel	1
	James Bullock	Bullock, James	1
	Samuel Bliss 2d	Bliss, Samuel, 2d	1
	Benjamin Bowen	Bowen, Benjamin	1
	Samuel Blackington	Blackington, Samuel	1
	Rufus Burt	Burt, Rufus	1
	Aaron Bullock	Bullock, Aaron	1
	Uriel Bowen	Bowen, Uriel	1
	Abiah Bliss Jr.	Bliss, Abiah Jr.	1
	Noah Bliss	Bliss, Noah	1
	John Bliss	Bliss, John	1
	Jacob Bliss	Bliss, Jacob	1
	Ebenezer Jones	Bliss, James	1
	Abel Bliss	Bliss, Abel	1
	Isaac Burr	Burr, Isaac	1
	Christ[r] Blanding	Blanding, Christ[r]	1
	Ephraim Bliss	Bliss, Ephraim	1
	Ephraim Bliss & sons	Bliss, Ephraim & sons	1
	Jonathan Bliss	Bliss, Jonathan	1
	Asahel Bliss	Bliss, Asahel	1
	William Bliss	Bliss, William	1
	Nathan Bliss Abel Bliss 2d	Bliss, Nathan Bliss, Abel 2d	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	William Blanding	Blanding	1
	James Bliss 2d	Bliss, James 2d	1
1	Otis Carpenter	Carpenter, Otis	1
	William Cole	Cole, William	1
	Joseph Chaffee	Chaffee, Joseph	1
	Jacob Chandler	Chandler, Jacob	1
2	David Cushing	Cushing, David	1
	Seabury Lawton	Carpenter, James	1
3	Caleb Carpenter	Carpenter, Caleb	1
	Caleb Carpenter 3d	Carpenter, Caleb 3d	1
	Daniel Carpenter	Carpenter, Daniel	1
	Elihu Carpenter	Carpenter, Elihu	1
	Benj. Carpenter 2d	Carpenter, Benj. 2d	1
	Asahel Carpenter	Carpenter, Asahel	1
	Jonathan Carpenter	Carpenter, Jonathan	1
	Molly Carpenter	Carpenter, Molly	1
	Caleb Carpenter 2d	Carpenter, Caleb 2d	1
	Samuel Chace	Chace, Samuel	1
	Charles Cushing	Cushing, Charles	1
	Josiah Cushing	Cushing, Josiah	1
	Jacob Cushing	Cushing, Jacob	1
	Jacob Cushing	Cushing, Jacob	1
	Jonath. Chaffee Jr.	Chaffee, Jonath Jr.	1
	Samuel B. Chaffee	Chaffee, Samuel B.	1
	Ephraim Chaffee	Chaffee, Ephraim	1
	Nathaniel Chaffee	Chaffee, Nathaniel	1
	Daniel Chaffee	Chaffee, Daniel	1
	Nathaniel Cooper	Cooper, Nathaniel	1
	David Cooper	Cooper, David	1
4	Constant Cole	Cole, Constant	1
	Gardner Case	Case, Gardner	1
	Amos Masson	Case, Abigail	1
5	Simeon Cole Jr.	Cole, Simeon Jr.	1
	Amos Cole	Cole, Amos	1
	Abel Carpenter	Carpenter, Abel	1
	John Carpenter	Carpenter, John	1
	Samuel Carpenter	Carpenter, Samuel	1
	Abiah Carpenter	Carpenter, Abiah	1
	Stephen Carpenter	Carpenter, Stephen	1
	Tho. Carpenter 3d	Carpenter, Tho. 3d	1
	Thomas Carpenter 4th	Carpenter, Tho. 4th	1
	Christopher Carpenter	Carpenter, Christ^{r}	1
	Thomas Carpenter & son	Carpenter, Thomas	1
	Tho. Carpenter 2d	Carpenter, Tho. 2d	1
	Peter Carpenter	Carpenter, Peter	
	Aaron Cole	Cole, Aaron	1
	James Carpenter	Carpenter, James	1
1	William Daggett	Daggett, William	1
	James Daggett	Daggett, James	1
	Robert Daggett	Daggett, Robert	1
	Charles Devens	Devens, Charles	1
	Levi Daggett	Daggett, Levi	1
2	William Davis	Davis, William	1
	Danniel Davis	Davis, Daniel	1
	Timothy Daggett	Daggett, Timothy	1
3	Daniel Daggett	Daggett, Daniel	1
4	Frederick Drown	Drown, Frederick	1
5	Nathaniel Drown	Drown, Nathaniel	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	William Dryer	Dryer, William	1
	Joseph Davis	Davis, Joseph	1
	Barney Davis	Davis, Barney	1
1	James Ellis	Ellis, James	1
3	Asher Ellis	Bridgham, W. Samuel	1
1	Joshua Fisher	Fisher, Joshua	1
	David Fitts	Fitts, David	1
	Samuel French Jr.	French, Samuel, Jr.	1
		Fuller, Oliver & Gilbert	1
2	Asa Fuller	Fuller, Asa	1
	Ebenezer Fuller	Fuller, Ebenezer	1
	Nathaniel Fuller	Fuller, Nathaniel	1
	Isaac Fowler	Fowler, Isaac	1
3	Elkanah French	French, Elkanah	1
	Elkanah French Jr.	French, Elkanah Jr.	1
	Abel French	French, Abel	1
	James French	French, James	1
	John French	French, John	1
	Noah Fuller	Fuller, Noah	1
	Noah Fuller Jr.	Fuller, Noah	½
		[Comfort Allen	½]
5	Benjamin Fuller	Fuller, Benjamin	1
1	William Goff	Goff, William	1
2	Thomas Grant	Grant, Thomas	1
5	Samuel Goff	Goff, Samuel	1
	Constant Goff	Goff, Constant	1
	Lovel Goff	Goff, Lovel	1
	James Goff	Goff, James	1
	Nathan Goff	Goff, Nathan	1
	Joseph Goff	Goff, Joseph	1
1	John Hunt	Hunt, John	1
	Peter Hunt	Hunt, Peter	1
	Nathaniel Hunt	Hunt, Nathaniel	1
	David Hill	Hill, David	1
	John Hammond	Hammond, John	1
	William Hunt	Hunt, William	1
	David Humphrey	Humphrey, David	½
		[Joseph Allen	½]
3	Simeon & Otis Hunt	Hunt, Simeon & Otis	1
4	James Horton	Horton, James	1
	Joseph Horton	Horton, Joseph	1
	Comfort Horton	Horton, Comfort	1
	Content Horton	Horton, Content	1
	John Hix	Hix, John	1
	Jacob Hix	Hix, Jacob	1
5	John Haskins	Haskins, John	1
	Hezekiah Hix	Hix, Hezekiah	1
	Jotham Hix	Hix, Jotham	1
	Nathan Hix	Hix, Nathan	1
	Shubael Horton	Horton, Shubael	1
	Nathan Horton	Horton, Nathan	1
	Abiel Horton	Horton, Abiel	1
	Azariah Hix	Hix, Azariah	1
	Jacob Hor	Hor, Jacob	1
1	Abel Ide	Ide, Abel	1
	John Ide	Ide, John	1
	William Ide	Ide, William	1
	Nathaniel Ide	Ide, Nathaniel	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
3	Mary Ide	Ide, Mary	1
4	Elkanah Ingalls Jr	Ingalls, Elkanah Jr	1
1	John Jacobs	Jacobs, John	1
2	Income Jones	Jones, Income	1
3	Calvin Jacobs	Jacobs, Calvin	1
1	Elijah & Remember Kent	Kent, Elijah & Remember	1
	Josiah Kent	Kent, Josiah & Bishup, Lemuel	1
	Josiah Kent Jr.	Kent, Josiah Jr.	1
	David Kenady	Kenady, David	1
	Ezra Kent Jr.	Kent, Ezra Jr.	1
	James Kent	Kent, James	1
2	Seth Knapp	Knapp, Seth	1
4	Nathaniel Kelton	Kelton, Nathaniel	1
	David Kingsley	Kingsley, David	1
	John Kelton	Kelton, John [Amos Bosworth	½ ½]
5	Joseph Kent	Kent, Joseph	1
	Ezekiel Kent	Kent, Ezekiel	1
	Edward Kelton	Kelton, Edward	1
1	Caleb Lawton	Lawton, Caleb	1
	John Linley	Linley, John	1
2	Amos Lane	Lane, Amos	1
	Labon Lake	Lake, Labon	1
3	Samuel Lyon	Lyon, Samuel	1
5	Benjamin Linsey	Linsey, Benjamin	1
	Reuben Lewis	Lewis, Reuben	1
1	James Mason	Mason, James	1
	Nathan Mason	Mason, Nathan	1
	Jonathan Mason	Mason, Jonathan	1
	John Mason	Mason, John	1
	Anna Medberry Josiah Medberry Nathan Medberry	Medberry, Anna Medberry, Josiah Medberry, Nathan	1
	Nathan Munroe	Munroe, Nathan	1
	Asa Martin	Martin, Asa	1
2	Valentine Martin	Martin, Valentine	1
	Washington Martin	Martin, Washington	1
	Chace Moulton	Moulton, Chace	1
	Philip Miller	Miller, Philip	1
	Martha Martin Calvin Martin	Martin, Martin Martin, Simeon	1
3	Ebenezer Medberry	Medberry, Ebenezer	1
	John Medberry	Bishup, Lemuel	1
4	Elihu Mason	Mason, Elihu	1
	Aaron Miller	Miller, Aaron	1
	Avis Mason	Mason, Avis	1
	William Moulton	Moulton, William	1
	Samuel Miller	Miller, Samuel	1
	Ephrain Martin	Martin, Ephrain	1
	Hezekiah Martin	Martin, Hezekiah	1
	Stephen Moulton	Moulton, Stephen	1
	James Martin	Martin, James	1
	Hezekiah Miller	Miller, Hezekiah	1
	Jacob Miller	Miller, Jacob	1
5	John Macumber	Macumber, John	1
	Lemuel Macumber	Macumber, Lemuel	1
	Benjamin Munroe	Munroe, Benjamin	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Daniel Martin	Martin, Daniel	1
2	Jonathan Nash	Nash, Jonathan	1
3	Jesse Newman	Newman, Jesse	1
	David Newman 2d	Newman, David 2d	1
4	Israel Nicholls Jr.	Nicholls, Israel Jr.	1
	Israel Nicholls	Nicholls, Israel	1
1	Jeremiah Baker	Olney, Jeremiah & others	1
3	Abraham Ormsbey Jr.	Ormsbey, Abraham Jr.	1
	Benjamin Ormsbey	Ormsbey, Benjamin	1
1	Cyrel Peck	Peck, Cyrel	1
	Peleg Paine & Nathaniel Paine	Paine, Nathaniel	1
	Comfort Peck	Peck, Comfort	1
	Comfort Peck Jr.	Peck, Comfort Jr.	1
2	Abiezer & Perez Peck	Peck, Abiezer & Perez	1
	Gideon Peck	Peck, Gideon	1
	Samuel Peck	Peck, Samuel	1
	Allen Peck	Peck, Allen	1
	Jonathan Peck	Peck, Jonathan	1
	George Peck	Peck, George	1
	Joseph Peck	Peck, Joseph	1
	Benjamin Pidge	Pidge, Benjamin	1
	Richard Pearce	Pearce, Richard	1
	Richard Pearce	Pearce, Richard	1
	Nath. Pearce 2d	Pearce, Nathaniel 2d	1
3	David Perrin	Perrin, David	1
	Daniel Perrin	Perrin, Daniel	1
	Zepheniah Perry	Perry, Zepheniah	1
	Noah Perry	Perry, Noah	1
	John Perry	Perry, John	1
	Ebenezer Peck	Peck, Ebenezer	1
	Charles Peck	Peck, Charles	1
	Jonathan Peck Jr.	Peck, Jonathan Jr.	1
	Josiah Peck	Peck, Josiah	1
	Thomas S. Peck	Peck, Thomas S.	1
4	Aaron Peckham	Peckham, Aaron	1
	Joseph Pearce 2d	Pearce, Joseph 2d	1
	Israel Pearce	Pearce, Israel	1
	Squire Pearce	Pearce, Squire	1
	Preserved Pearce	Pearce, Preserved	1
	Joseph Pearce	Pearce, Joseph	1
	Joshua Pearce	Pearce, Joshua	1
	Mary Perry	Perry, Mary	1
	Barnet Pearce	Pearce, Barnit	1
	Comfort Pearce	Pearce, Comfort	1
	John Pearce	Pearce, John	1
	Isaac Pearce	Pearce, Isaac	1
	Peleg Pearce	Pearce, Peleg	1
5	Timothy Perry	Perry, Timothy	1
	Jessiel Perry	Perry, Jessiel	1
	Otis Peck	Peck, Otis	1
	James Peck	Peck, James	1
	Stephen Pearce	Pearce, Stephen	1
	Oliver Peck	Peck, Oliver	1
	Ebenezer Peck 2d	Peck, Ebenezer 2d	1
	Jethniel Peck	Peck, Jethniel	1
	Molly Peck	Peck, Molly	1
	Ezra Perry	Perry, Ezra	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Ezra Perry Jr.	Perry, Ezra Jr.	1
	David Perry & son	Perry, David & son	1
	Philip Peck	Peck, Philip	1
1	Perez Read	Read, Perez	1
	John R. Richmond	Richmond, John R.	1
	Frederick Radlof	Radlif, Frederick	1
	Abiel Read	Read, Abiel & John Lyon	1
2	Peter Read	Read, Peter	1
	Robert Rogerson	Rogerson, Robert	1
	John Rogerson	Rogerson, John	1
3	David Robinson	Robinson, David	1
	Noah Robinson	Robinson, Noah	1
	Thomas Read	Read, Thomas	1
	Nathan Read	Read, Nathan	1
	Nathaniel Read	Read, Nathaniel	1
	Oliver Read	Read, Oliver	1
	Simeon Read	Read, Simeon	1
	Amos Read	Read, Amos	1
4	Chace Round	Round, Chace	1
	David Read	Read, David	1
5	John Robinson	Robinson, John	1
	Phebe Chace	Chace, Phebe	
	Simeon Round	Round, Simeon	1
	Jabez Round	Round, Jabez	1
	Sylvester Round	Round, Sylvester	1
	Abner Round	Round, Abner	1
1	Ephraim Starkweather	Starkweather, Ephraim	1
	Eliphelet Slack	Slack, Eliphelet	1
	Dolly Sabin	Sabin, Dolly	1
	Zebediah Shepherdson	Shepherdson, Zebediah	1
	Zepheniah Shores	Shores, Zepheniah	1
	Peter Bicknoll	Archibald, Steward	1
2	Joshua Smith	Smith, Joshua	1
	Samuel Smith	Smith, Samuel	1
	Thomas Smith	Smith, Thomas	1
3	Joshua Smith Jr.	Smith, Desire	1
	William Sabin	Sabin, William	1
	John Shorey	Shorey, John	1
	Abel Shorey	Shorey, Abel	1
	Abel Shorey 2d	Estate of Shorey, Jacob	1
4	Edward Simmonds	Simmonds, Edward	1
	Thomas Simmonds	Simmonds, Thomas	1
5	Nathaniel Shaw	Shaw, Nathaniel	1
	Daniel Short	Short, Daniel	1
	Philip Short	Short, Philip	1
	John Smith 2d	Smith, John 2d	1
	Ezekiel Smith	Smith, Ezekiel	1
	William Salisbery	Salisbery, William	1
2	James Thurber	Thurber, James	1
	Daniel Thurber	Thurber, Daniel	1
1	Benjamin Vial	Vial, Benjamin	1
	Ruth Vial &	Vial, Ruth	1
	Allen Vial		
	Nathaniel Paine	Vial, Allen	1
	Nathaniel Vial	Vial, Nathaniel	1
	Constant Vial	Vial, Constant	1
	Nathaniel Vial	Vial, Mary	1
		Vial, John	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Richard Walker	Walker, Richard	1
	Timothy Walker	Walker, Timothy	1
	Ichabod Wade	Wade, Ichabod	1
	Ira Winsor	Winsor, Ira	1
	Mary Winsor	Winsor, Mary	1
	Samuel Whitman	Whitman, Samuel	1
	John Walker	Walker, John	1
	Joseph Walker	Walker, Joseph	1
	Lemuel Wyatt	Wyatt, Lemuel	1
	John Vial	Wattson, Mathew	1
	David Bucklin & William Chaffee	Starkweather, Oliver Bishop, John & Peck, Cyrel	1
2	Joseph Willmarth	Willmarth, Joseph	1
	Joseph Wheaton 2d	Wheaton, Joseph 2d	1
	John Wattson	Wattson, John	1
	Jonathan Wood	Wood, Jonathan	1
	Lucas Wheaton	Wheaton, Lucas	1
	Aaron Wheeler Jr.	Wheeler, Aaron Jr.	1
	Jonathan Wheaton	Wheaton, Jonathan	1
	Abel Willmarth	Willmarth, Abel	1
	Luis Wheaton	Wheaton, Lewis	1
	John Webber	2d Congregational Society in Rehoboth	1
3	Nathaniel Wheaton	Wheaton, Nathaniel	1
	Lewis Walker	Walker, Lewis	1
	Joseph West	West, Joseph	1
	Moses Walker	Walker, Moses	1
	Richard Whitaker	Whitaker, Richard	1
	Samuel Woodward & son	Woodward, Samuel & son John	1
	Samuel Woodward Jr.	Woodward, Samuel Jr.	1
4	Barnit Wheeler	Wheeler, Barnit	1
	Jeremiah Wheeler	Wheeler, Jeremiah	1
	Jeremiah Wheeler	Wheeler, Jeremiah	1
	Amos West	West, Amos	1
	Henry West	West, Henry	1
	Joseph Wright	Wright, Joseph	1
	Shubael Wheeler	Wheeler, Shubael	1
	Joseph Waldron	Waldron, Joseph	1
5	Aaron Wheeler	Wheeler, Aaron	1
	Joseph Wheaton	Wheaton, Joseph	1
	Jeremiah Wheeler Jr.	Wheeler, Jeremiah Jr.	1
	William Wheeler	Wheeler, William	1

Rehoboth April 15th 1799

Elihu Carpenter
Frederick Drown
Caleb Abell
David Perry Jr.
Barak Bullock
} Assistant Assessors

Ephraim Starkweather Pr[1]. Assessor

This first list shows 402 dwelling houses and 15 out houses with 17 dwelling houses and 1 out house exempt. The second list, 881 dwelling and out houses with 138 barns, mills, etc., in addition.

List No.	Exempt from Valuation Dwelling Houses	Out Houses	Acres	Included in Valuation Dwelling Houses	Out Houses	Acres	Perches
1				100	8	96	152
2	2	1	2	65	4	67	120
3				83	2	104	
4	3		3	55		61	28
5	2		2	99	1	103	115
	7	1	7	402	15	433	95

David Perry Jr.
Frederick Drown
Barak Bullock
Caleb Abell
Elihu Carpenter
} Assistant Assessors

Ephraim Starkweather P[1] Assessor

[Original *Mass. Tax List*, 1 Oct. 1798, vol. XI, 6th Division, No. 2, pp. 164–190—From the original ledger in the possession of the *New England Historic Genealogical Society*.]

As previously commented, the foregoing first Rehoboth 1798 Federal tax list contains no mention of non-resident taxpayers in the town for that year. In the second list, which follows, this omission is corrected for here are found the names of 144 non-resident taxpayers residing in seventeen towns; 89 in nine Massachusetts towns and 55 in eight Rhode Island towns. In no other record is there to be found so complete a list of non-resident Rehoboth taxpayers.

It is interesting to know where these non-resident taxpayers were located. On the north of Rehoboth, 34 or about 22 per centum were located in the town of *Attleborough*, Mass., and 1 in the town of *Cumberland*, R. I. As Cumberland was a part of the Attleborough Gore taken over by Rhode Island, it is rather surprising that there were not more Rehoboth non-resident taxpayers in this territory.

On the south of Rehoboth, 44 or about 30 per centum were located in *Swansea* and 2 in *Somerset*. Then in the three Rhode Island towns there were 20 in *Barrington*, 5 in *Bristol*, and 8 in *Warren*, making a total of 33 or another 23 per centum in these towns. As would be expected, some 53 per centum, or over half of the non-resident taxpayers are found to have been south of Rehoboth in territory some of which was originally a part of that town.

On the east, in the Massachusetts towns of *Dighton*, *Taunton*, and *Norton*, are found a total of only 6 Rehoboth non-resident taxpayers.

The non-resident Rehoboth taxpayers found west of the Seekonk River are 12 in *Providence*, 6 in *North Providence*, 3 in *Smithfield*, and 1 in *Coventry*, a total of 22 or about 15 per centum.

In looking over the names of the non-resident Rehoboth taxpayers listed in the various Rhode Island towns, one would expect to find many more in Providence and North Providence than appear on these two lists. For instance, we know that Moses Brown of Providence was a large property owner in Rehoboth, but in the list of non-resident taxpayers located in Providence his name is conspicuous by its absence.

"A General List of all Dwelling Houses and Out-Houses of a value not exceeding One Hundred Dollars, and the Lots in which the same are erected, together with the lands exempt and the lands exceeding two acres (given in acres, perches, and square feet), which were owned, possessed or occupied on the 1st day of October 1798, within the Assessment District No. Two (Rehoboth) in the Sixth Division of the State of Massachusetts". The land detail is not included in the following table.

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
1	Caleb Abel	Abel, Caleb	2
	Stephen Allen	Allen, Stephen	3
	John Armington	Armington, John	2
	Asa Armington	Armington, Asa	2
	Walker Armington	Armington, Walker	
	Samuel Allen	Allen, Samuel	1 1
	Oliver Allen	Allyn, James	3
	James Allyn	Allyn, James	
	Paul Allen	Allen, Paul	
	Jonathan Pain	Allen, Joseph	½
	Stephen Ashton	Ashton, Stephen	
2	Ebenezer Allen	Allen, Ebenezer	2
	John Allen	Allen, John	2
	Sarah Allen	Allen, Sarah	1
3	Abner Allen	Allen, Abner	2
	Samuel Allen	Allen, Samuel	2
	Amaziah Allen	Allen, Amaziah	2
	George Allen & heirs of William Allen	Allen, George & heirs of William Allen	
	Comfort Allen	Heirs of Allen, Samuel	1
4	Abner Anthony	Anthony, Abner	1
5	John Adams	Adams, John	2
	Elisha Allyn & son	Allyn, Alisha	2
	Wm Allyn's heirs	Allyn, Wm heirs	1
	Deborah Allyn	Allyn, Deborah &	1
	Sibel Allyn	Sibble	
1	Mary Bowen	Bowen, Mary	1
	Elizabeth Bowen	Bowen, Elizabeth Bowen, Cyrill	½
		[Heirs of Lydia Dexter	½]
	Nehemiah Bucklin 2d	Bucklin, Nehemiah 2d	2
	Amy Bucklin	Bucklin, Amy	1
	Joseph Bucklin	Bucklin, Joseph	2
	George Bucklin	Bucklin, George	3
	James Bucklin 2d	Bucklin, Amy Bucklin, Salley Bucklin, Nancy Bucklin, Ruth Bucklin, Minervy Bucklin, John	1
	Amy Bucklin Jr.	Bucklin, Amy Jr.	
	Joseph Bucklin 2d	Bucklin, Joseph 2d	
	Amy Bucklin	Bucklin, Polly Bucklin, Nancy Bucklin, Ruth Bucklin, Minervy	
	Amy Bucklin	Bucklin, John	
	David Bucklin	Bucklin, David	
	James Bucklin 2d	Bucklin, James 2d	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Ebenezer Bucklin	Bucklin, Ebenezer	2
	James Bucklin	Bucklin, James	2
	Jonathan Barney	Barney, Jonathan	2
	Barzillai Bowen	Bowen, Barzillai	
	Aseph Carpenter	Bowen, Barzillai	2
	John Bishop	Bishop, John	1
	Noah Bowen	Bowen, Noah	3
	Oliver Butterworth	Butterworth, Oliver	1 ⅛
	Phanuel Bishup	Bishup, Phanuel	1
	Phanuel Bishop Jr	Bishop, Phanuel Jr	1
	Comfort Bishop	Bishop, Comfort	
	Semeon Bowen	Bowen, Semeon	⅛
	Joel Bowen	Bowen, Joel	
	Semeon Bowen Jr	Bowen, Semeon Jr	3
	Jabez Bullock Jr	Bullock, Jabez Jr	2
	Oliver Brown 2d administrator to the estate of	Brown, Isaac	2
	Annah Brown	Brown, Annah	2
	Gideon Brown	Brown, Gideon	
	Oliver Brown	Brown, Oliver	1
	Anne Bullock	Bullock, Anne	1
	David Cole		
	Sylvester Bowers	Bowers, Sylvester	
	Nehemiah Bucklin	Bucklin, Nehemiah	
2	Asa Bullock	Bullock, Asa	1
	John Brown	Brown, John	3
	Hale Barton	Barton, Hale	2
	Calvin Bullock	Bullock, Calvin	2
	Elisha Burr	Burr, Elisha	2
	Nath[1] Burr	Burr, Nath[1]	4
	Asa Bliss	Bliss, Asa	3
	Benajah Barney	Barney, Benajah	2
	Cyrenius Barney	Barney, Cyrenius	2
	James Bliss	Bliss, James	2 1
	Barak Bullock	Bullock, Barak	2
	Amy Bliss Elizabeth Bliss	Bliss, Amy Bliss, Elizabeth	1
	Joseph Bliss	Bliss, Joseph	2
	Samuel Bullock	Bullock, Sam[1]	2
	Elizer Bullock	Bullock, Sam[1]	2
	Kent Bullock	Bullock, Kent	2
	William Barney	Barney, William	1
	Christopher Barney	Barney, Christopher	2
	Samuel Smith	Burr, Rachel	
	Christopher Carpenter		
	Crumel Burr	Burr, Crummel	1
	James Barney	Barney, James	1
3	Samuel Brown	Brown, Samuel	2
	John Brown 2d	Brown, John 2d	2
	Nath[1] Brown	Brown, Nath[1]	3
	Jonathan Brown	Brown, Jonathan	
	Stephen Barns	Barns, Stephen	1 1
	Jonathan Bliss Jr	Bliss, Jonathan Jr	
	Jacob Bliss Jr	Bliss, Jacob Jr	1
	Henry Peck	Bridgham, Mathew	2

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Medbury John	Bishop, Lemuel	2
	Samuel W. Brigham	Bridgham, W. Samuel	
	Ichabod Bowen	Bowen, Ichabod	1 1
	Samuel Bowen	Bowen, Sam[l]	½
	Elezer Bowen & Newman	Bowen, Elezer & Newman	
4	Nathan Bowen	Bowen, Nathan	
	Aaron Bowen	Bowen, Aaron	
	James Baker	Baker, James	
	John Bowen	Bowen, John	2
	Jabez Bullock	Bullock, Jabez	
	Ichabod Bosworth Jr	Bosworth, Ichabod Jr	2
	Nath[l] Baker	Baker, Nath[l]	2
	Joseph Baker	Baker, Joseph	1
	Joseph Bullock	Bullock, Joseph	1
	Peleg Bosworth	Bosworth, Peleg	
	Ichabod Bosworth	Bosworth, Ichabod	3
	Hon[l] Stephen Bullock	Bullock, Stephen	3
	Preserved Braton	Braton, Preserved	1
	Henry Baker	Baker, Henry	
	David Braton	Brayton, David	3
	Samuel Baker	Baker, Samuel	1
	Amos Bowen	Bowen, Amos	1
	Amos Bosworth	Bosworth, Amos	2
5	Nath[l] Bliss & son	Bliss, Nath[l]	2
	Semeon Bliss	Bliss, Semeon	
	Abdial Bliss	Bliss, Abdial	2
	Abel Brown	Brown, Abel	
	James Bullock	Bullock, James	2
	Samuel Bliss 2d	Bliss, Samuel 2d	2
	Benjamin Bowen	Bowen, Benj[n]	1
	Sam[l] Blackington	Blackington, Sam[l]	2
	Rufes Burt	Burt, Rufes	
	Nathan Bowen Jr	Bowen, Nathan Jr	1
	Benjamin Bullock	Bullock, Benj[n]	1
	Noah Bliss	Bliss, Noah	1
	John Bliss	Bliss, John	2
	Sam[l] Bliss	Bliss, Sam[l]	1
	Ebenezer Jones	Bliss, James	2
	Jacob Bliss & son	Bliss, Jacob	2
	Abel Bliss	Bliss, Abel	1
	Isaac Burr	Burr, Isaac	
	Nathan Baldwin	Baldwin, Nathan	1
	Oliver Bliss	Bliss, Oliver	
	Christopher Blanding	Blanding, Chr[r]	2
	Ephraim Bliss & son	Bliss, Eph[m] & son	2
	Jonathan Bliss	Bliss, Jonathan	2 1
	Asahel Bliss	Bliss, Asahel	2
	William Bliss	Bliss, W[m]	1
	Nathan Bliss	Bliss, Nathan	2
	Abel Bliss 2d	Bliss, Abel 2d	
	William Blanding	Blanding, W[m]	2
	James Bliss 2d	Bliss, James 2d	2
	Abial Bliss Jr	Bliss, Abial Jr	2
	Uriah Bowen	Bowen, Uriah	2 1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Stephen Bowen	Bowen, Stephen	1
	Aaron Bullock	Bullock, Aaron	2
1	Otis Carpenter	Carpenter, Otis	1
	Joseph Cole	Cole, Joseph	1
	Wm Cole	Cole, Wm	
	Wm & Allen Cole	Cole, Wm & Allen	2
	Allen Cole	Cole, Allen	3
	Bradock Chafee	Chaffe, Bradock	2
	Joseph Chaff	Chaffe, Joseph	1
	Jacob Chandler	Chandler, Jacob	2
	Ezekel Carpenter	Carpenter, Ezekel	
2	David Cushing	Cushing, David	1
	James Croswell	Croswell, James	2
3	Caleb Carpenter	Carpenter, Caleb	2
	Caleb Carpenter 2d	Carpenter, Caleb 2d	2
	Daniel Carpenter	Carpenter, Daniel	1, 1, 2
	Elihu Carpenter	Carpenter, Elihu	2
	Benjamin Carpenter	Carpenter, Benjn	1
	Benjn Carpenter 2d	Carpenter, Benjn 2d	2
	Asahel Carpenter	Carpenter, Asahel	2, 3, 1
	Jonathan Carpenter	Carpenter, Jonathan	2
	Molly Carpenter	Carpenter, Molly	2
	Samuel Chase	Chase, Samuel	1
	Wm Child	Child, Wm	1
	Wm Child Jr	Child, Wm Jr	
	Levet & Charles Cushing	Cushing, Levet & Charles	1
	Josiah Cushing	Cushing, Josiah	2
	Jacob Cushing	Cushing, Jacob	2, 1
	Robert Corben	Corben, Robert	1
	Jonathan Chaffe	Chaffe, Jonathan	
	Jonathan Chaffe Jr	Chaffe, Jonathan Jr	2
	Ephraim Chaffe	Chaffe, Ephraim	
	Sam[1] B. Chaffe	Chaffe, B. Sam[1]	2
	Nath[1] Chaffe	Chaffe, Nath[1]	1, 2
	Daniel Chaffe	Chaffe, Daniel	
	Nath[1] Cooper	Cooper, Nath[1]	2
	David Cooper	Cooper, David	3
4	Gardner Case	Case, Gardner	1
	James Cornwell	Cornwell, James	2
	Amos Mason	[Case, Abigail ?]	2
	Joseph Case	Case, Joseph	
	Constant Cole	Cole, Constant	2
	Sylvenus Campbell	Campbell, Sylvenus	1
5	Semeon Case Jr	Case, Semeon Jr	2
	Aaron Cole & son	Cole, Aaron & son	2
	Amos Cole	Cole, Amos	
	Aaron Cole Jr	Cole, Aaron Jr	
	Abel Carpenter	Carpenter, Abel	2
	John Carpenter	Carpenter, John	3
	Samuel Carpenter	Carpenter, Sam[1]	2
	Abiah Carpenter	Carpenter, Abiah	2
	Stephen Carpenter	Carpenter, Stephen	2

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Thomas Carpenter 4th	Carpenter, Thomas 4th	3
	Christopher Carpenter	Carpenter, Christopher	2
	Thomas Carpenter 3d	Carpenter, Thomas 3d	1
	Thomas Carpenter & son	Carpenter, Thos & son	2
	Thomas Carpenter 2d	Carpenter, Thos 2d	3 1½ ¼
	Caleb Carpenter	Carpenter, Elizabeth	2
	James Carpenter	Carpenter, James	2½ 1 ¼
	Timothy Conant	Conant, Timothy	1
1	Wm Daggett	Daggett, Wm	3
	Robert Daggett	Daggett, Robert	1
	Levi Daggett	Daggett, Levi	1
	Wm Daggett 2d	Daggett, Wm 2d	2
	Charles Deverns	Deverns, Charles	1
	The Heirs of	Dexter, Lydia [Bowen, Elizabeth	½ ½]
	James Daggett	Daggett, James	3
2	Daniel Davis	Davis, Daniel	2
	Timothy Daggett	Daggett, Timothy	2
	William Davis	Davis, Wm	1
3	Daniel Daggett	Daggett, Daniel	2
4	Frederick Drown	Drown, Frederick	3
5	John Darby	Darby, John	1
	Abner Darby	Darby, Abner	
	James Davis	Davis, James	2
	Barney Davis	Davis, Barney	1 1
	Joseph Davis	Davis, Joseph	1
	Wm Drier	Drier, Wm	2
	Nathaniel Drown	Drown, Nathl	2 2
1	James Ellis	Ellis, James	1
	Isaca Eveleth	Eveleth, Isaac	1
4	Nathan Eddson	Edson, Nathan	1
1	Joshua Fisher	Fisher, Joshua	1
	David Fitts	Fitts, David	4
	Samuel French	French, Saml	1
	Samuel French Jr	French, Saml Jr	1
2	Asa Fuller	Fuller, Asa	1
	Naths Fuller	Fuller, Naths	1
	Levi Fuller	Fuller, Levi	1
	Ebenezer Fuller	Fuller, Ebenr	2
	Isaac Fowler	Fowler, Isaac	2
	Elisha Franklin	Franklin, Lemuel	1
3	Daniel Fish Jr	Fish, Daniel Jr	1
	Elkanah French	French, Elkanah	3
	Elkanah French Jr	French, Elkanah Jr	2
	Abel French	French, Abel	2
	James French	French, James	2
	John French	French, John	2
	Noah Fullor	Fullor, Noah	2
	Noah Fullor Jr	Fullor, Noah Jr	
5	Benjamin Fullor	Fullor, Benjamin	1
	Timothy Fullor	Fullor, Timothy	1
1	Benjamin Gage	Gage, Benjamin	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Wm Goff	Goff, Wm	2
	Semeon Goff	Goff, Semeon	1
2	Thomas Grant	Grant, Thomas	2
4	James Gardner	Gardner, James	3
	Nath[1] Goff	Goff, Nath[1]	1
5	James Glading	Glading, James	2
	Wm Glading	Glading, Wm	1
	Levi Goff son	Goff, Levi & son	1
	Squire Goff Jr	Goff, Squire Jr	2
	Aaron Goff	Goff, Aaron	1
	Abel Goff	Goff, Abel	1
	Asa Goff	Goff, Asa	2
	Samuel Goff	Goff, Samuel	2
	Charles Goff	Goff, Charles	2
	Constant Goff	Goff, Constant	1
	Lovel Goff	Goff, Lovel	1
	James Goff	Goff, James	1
	Nathan Goff	Goff, Nathan	2
	Sylvester Goff	Goff, Sylvester	
	Joseph Goff	Goff, Joseph	3
	Richard Goff	Goff, Richard	
1	John Hunt	Hunt, John	1 4
	Peter Hunt	Hunt, Peter	2
	Nathaniel Hunt	Hunt, Nath[1]	1 1
	Josiah Hunt	Hunt, Josiah	
	James Hill	Hill, James	2
	Jonathan Hays	Hays, Jonathan	2
	John Hammon	Hammon, John	1
	Benjamin Hill	Hill, Benjamin	1
	William Hunt	Hunt, Wm	1
	David Humphry	Humphry, David	1 ½
	Ruben Hudson	Hudson, Ruben	3
	David Hill	Hill, David	2
3	Semeon & Otis Hunt	Hunt, Semeon & Otis	3 1
	Semeon & Levi Hunt	Hunt, Semeon & Levi	3
4	Eliphalet Horton	Horton, Eliphalet	
	James Horton	Horton, James	2
	William Horton	Horton, Wm	2
	Thomas Horton	Horton, Thomas	1
	Eliphalet Horton Jr	Horton, Eliphalet Jr	1
	Joseph Horton	Horton, Joseph	1
	Nathan Horton	Horton, Nathan	2
	Comfort Horton	Horton, Comfort	3
	Nathan Hix	Hix, Nathan	1
	John Hix	Hix, John	
	Valintine Horton	Horton, Valintine	
	Jacob Hix	Hix, Jacob	
	Wd Content Horton	Horton, Content Wd	
5	John Haskins	Haskins, John	1
	Hezekiah Hix	Hix, Hezekiah	1
	Jotham Hix	Hix, Jotham	2
	Samuel Sprague	Hix, Abel—Heirs	2
	Nathan Hix	Hix, Nathan	2
	Azariah Hix	Hix, Azariah	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Barnit Horton	Horton, Barnit	2
	Shubael Horton	Horton, Shubael	1
	Daniel Horton	Horton, Daniel	1
	Constant Horton	Horton, Constant	½
	Aaron Horton	Horton, Aaron	½
	Nathan Horton	Horton, Nathan	1
	Abial Horton	Horton, Abial	2
	Jacob Hor Senr	Hor, Jacob Senr	1
	Jacob Hor Jr	Hor, Jacob Jr	1
1	Abel Ide	Ide, Abel	1
	Ezra Ide	Ide, Ezra	1 ⅛
	John Ide	Ide, John	2 ⅛
	John Ide	Ide, Peleg	
	William Ide	Ide, W^{m}	3 ⅛
	Nathl Ide	Ide, Nathl	2
3	W^{d} Mary Ide	Ide, Mary W^{d}	2
	Patty Ide	Ide, Patty	
4	Elkanah Ingalls Jr	Ingalls, Elkanah Jr	
	Elkanah Ingalls	Ingalls, Elkanah	
1	John Jacobs	Jacobs, John	2
	Allen Jacobs	Jacobs, Allen	
	William Jones	Jones, William	2
	Jarathmee Jenks	Jenks, Jarathmeel	2
2	Income Jones	Jones, Income	3
3	Calvin Jacobs	Jacobs, Calvin	2
5	John Jones	Jones, John	1
1	Elijah Kent	Kent, Elijah	1 1 1 2
	Josiah Kent	Kent, Josiah	2
	Josiah Kent Jr	Kent, Josiah Jr	2
	David Kenedy	Kenedy, David	4
	Jabez E: B: Kent	Kent, B: E. Jabez	1
	Ezra Kent	Kent, Ezra	2
	Hezekiah Kent	Kent, Hezekiah	3
	Ezra Kent Jr	Kent, Ezra Jr	
	Noah Kent	Kent, Noah	2
	James Kent	Kent, James	
2	Robert King	King, Robert	1
	Seth Knap	Knap, Seth	3 1
4	W^{d} Patience Kingsley	Kingsley, Patience W^{d}	
	Nathl Kilton	Kilton, Nathl	1
	John Kilton 2d	Kilton, John 2d	1
	[?]	[?]	
	David Kingsley	Kingsley, David	1
	John Kilton	Kilton, John	
5	Joseph Kent	Kent, Joseph	2
	Ezekel Kent	Kent, Ezekel	1
	Edward Kilton	Kilton, Edward	1
1	Caleb Lawton	Lawton, Caleb	
	John Lindley	Lindley, John	1
	John Lyon	Lyon, John	1
2	Amos Lane	Lane, Amos	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Wd Esther Lake	Lake, Esther	1
	Esther Lydia &	Lake, Lydia	
	Ellis Lake	Esther & Ellis	
	Laben Lake	Lake, Laben	2
	Sebray Lawton	Lawton, Sebray	1
3	Samuel Lyon	Lyon, Sam[l]	2
	Aaron Lyon	Lyon, Aaron	1
4	Samuel Lowring	Lowring, Sam[l]	
5	Nathan Turner	Lyon, Samuel	1
1	James Mason	Mason, James	2
	Caleb Mason	Mason, Caleb	2
	Caleb Mason	Mason, Susanna	
	Nathan Mason	Mason, Nathan	1
	Nathan Mason	Mason, Susanna	
	Jonathan Mason	Mason, Jonathan	1
	John Mason	Mason, John	1
	Anne Medbury	Medbury, Anne	
	Josiah Medbury	Medbury, Josiah	2
	Nathaniel Medbury	Medbury, Nath[l]	1
	Nathan Munro	Munro, Nathan	1 2
	Asa Martin	Martin, Asa	1
2	Wd Martha Martin	Martin, Martha Wd	
	Calven Martin	Martin, Semeon	2
	Calven Martin	Martin, Calven	
	Valintine Martin	Martin, Valintine	2
	Joseph Munro	Munro, Joseph	3
	Chase Moulton	Moulton, Chase	3
	Philip Millor	Millor, Philip	3
	Washington Martin	Martin, Washington	2
	Ruth Martin	Martin, Ruth	
	Lucy Martin	Martin, Lucy	
3	Ellis Millard	Millard, Ellis	1
	Ebenezer Medbury	Medbury, Ebenr	2
	Ebenezer Medbury Jr	Medbury, Ebenr Jr	
4	Elisha Mason	Mason, Elisha	
	Elihu Mason	Mason, Elihu	
	Aaron Miller	Miller, Aaron	½
	Spicer Miller	Miller, Spicer	
	John Miller	Miller, John	1
	Wd Avis Mason	Mason, Avis	2
	Stephen Marvil	Marvil, Stephen	2
	William Moulton	Moulton, Stephen	1
	Hezekiah Martin	Martin, Hezekiah	
	Jacob Miller	Miller, Jacob	1
	James Martin	Martin, James	1
	Edward Martin	Martin, Edward	
	Ephm Martin	Martin, Epharim	2
	Stephen Moulton	Moulton, Stephn	2
	Hezekiah Miller	Miller, Hezekiah	1
	Nathaniel Miller 2d	Miller, Nathaniel 2d	
	Samuel Miller	Miller, Samuel	2
	Benanuvel Marvil	Marvil, Benanuvel	
5	Charles Maker	Maker, Charles	
	John Macomber	Macomber, John	1
	Lemuel Macomber	Macomber, Lemuel	2
	Abel Medbury	Medbury, Abel	
	Benjamin Munro	Munro, Benjamin	2

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Daniel Martin	Martin, Daniel	
2	Jonathan Nash	Nash, Jonathan	2
3	Jesse Newman	Newman, Jesse	2
	David Newman 2d	Newman, David 2d	3
	Nathan Newman	Newman, Nathan	1
4	Israel Nichols	Nichols, Israel	2
	Israel Nichols Jr	Nichols, Israel Jr	
1	Benjamin Olney	Olney, Benjamin	2
	Jeremiah Baker	Olney, Jeremiah & others	2
2	Luis Ormsbe	Ormsbe, Luis	4
3	Abraham Ormsbe	Ormsbe, Abraham	1
	Abraham Ormsbe Jr	Ormsbe, Abraham Jr	1
	Benjamin Ormsbe	Ormsbe, Benjn	1
1	John Willson	Perrin, Isaac	2
	Cyrell Peck	Peck, Cyrill	1
	Constant Perry	Perry, Constant	
	Peleg Pain	Pain, Nathl	2
	Peleg Pain	Pain, Peleg	
	Comfort Peck	Peck, Comfort	2
	Comfort Peck Jr	Peck, Comfort Jr	1
	Solomon Peck Jr	Peck, Solomon Jr	
	Solomon Peck Jr	Peck, Solomon	1
2	Abiezer & Perez Peck	Peck, Abiezer & Perez	2
	Gideon Peck	Peck, Gideon	3
	Samuel Peck	Peck, Samuel	2
	Allen Peck	Peck, Allen	2
	Jonathan Peck	Peck, Jonathan	2
	George Peck	Peck, George	3
	Joseph Peck	Peck, Joseph	3
	Benjamin Pidg	Pidg, Benjn	3
	Richard Parse	Parse, Richard	3 1
	Gideon Peck Jr	Peck, Gideon Jr	2
3	David Perrin	Perrin, David	2
	Thomas Perrin	Perrin, David Jr	2
	Daniel Perrin	Perrin, Daniel	2
	Zephaniah Perrin	Perrin, Zephaniah	
	John Perrey	Perrey, John	2
	Noah Perrey	Perry, Noah	2
	Rhoda Peck	Peck, Rhoda	1
	Hannah Rand [?]	Peck, Hannah	
	Molly Peck	& Molley	
	Ebenezer Peck	Peck, Ebenezer	2
	Charles Peck & John Peck	Peck, Charles	2
	John Peck	Peck, Charles	1
	Jonathan Peck Jr	Peck, Jonathan Jr	1
	Josiah Peck	Peck, Josiah	2
	Thomas S. Peck	Peck, S. Thomas	
4	Aaron Parse	Parse, Aaron	
	Aaron Peckham	Peckham, Aaron	½
	Joseph Parse 2d	Parse, Joseph 2d	1
	Israel Parse	Parse, Israel	1
	Squire Parse	Parse, Squire	1
	Thomas Parse	Parse, Thomas	
	Noah Parse	Parse, Noah	1
	Peleg Parse	Parse, Peleg	2

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Preserved Parse	Parse, Preserved	2
	Leonard Parse	Parse, Leonard	
	Joshua Parse	Parse, Joshua	2
	W^{d} Mary Perrey	Perrey, Mary W^{d}	2
	Barnet Parse	Parse, Barnet	1
	John Parse	Parse, John	½
	Comfort Parse	Parse, Comfort	
	Joseph Parse	Parse, Joseph	1
	Isaac Parse	Parse, Isaac	2
5	Timothy Perrey	Perrey, Timothy	2
	Josiah Perrey	Perrey, Josiah	2
	Oliver Peck	Peck, Oliver	1
	James Peck	Peck, James	1
	Stephen Parse	Parse, Stephen	2
	Otis Peck	Peck, Otis	2
	Ebenezer Peck 2d	Peck, Ebenezer 2d	2
	Ezekel Pettis	Pettis, Ezekel	2
	Nathaniel Parse Jr	Parse, Nathaniel Jr	1
	Nathaniel Parse	Parse, Nathl	2
	Jethaniel Peck	Peck, Jethaniel	3
	Ezra Perry	Perry, Ezra	2
	Ezra Perry Jr	Perry, Ezra Jr	1
	David Perry & son	Perry, David & son	3
	Philip Peck	Peck, Philip	2
	Lemuel Peck	Peck, Molly	2
1	Perez Read	Read, Perez	2
	Abial Read	Read, Abial	1
	Frederick Rodlif	Rodlif, Frederick	1
	William Rude	Rude, William	1
	Bershabe Read	Read, Barshabe	2
	John R. Richmon	Richmon, R. John	1
2	Peter Read	Read, Peter	2
	Robert Rogerson	Rogerson, R	
3	Rachal Robinson	Robinson, Rachal	
	David Robinson	Robinson, David	1
	Noah Robinson	Robinson, Noah	2
	Thomas Read	Read, Thomas	1
	Nathan Read	Read, Nathan	3
	Nathaniel Read	Read, Nathaniel	2
	Oliver Read	Read, Oliver	1 1
	Oliver Read Jr	Read, Oliver Jr	
	Semeon Read	Read, Semeon	2
	Amos Read	Read, Amos	2
4	David Read	Read, David	
	Nathl Rounds	Rounds, Nathl	1
	John Rounds	Rounds, John	1
	Chase Rounds	Rounds, Chase	1
	Martin Rounds	Rounds, Martin	1
5	Jabez Rounds	Round, Jabez	2
	Sylvester Round	Round, Sylvester	
	Semeon Round	Round, Semeon	1
	Lane Round	Round, Lane	
	W^{d} Esther Round	Round, Esther W^{d}	1
	Abner Round	Round, Abner	
	Jeremiah Iron	Read, Keziah	
1	Ephr. Starkweather	Starkweather, Eph.	2 2

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Oliver Starkweath	Starkweath, Oliver	
	Eliphelet Stark	Stark, Eliphelet	2
	Dolley Sabin	Sabin, Dolley	1
	Samuel Stephens	Stephens, Samuel	1 1
	Abiel Smith	Smith, Abiel	1
	Miles Shorey	Shorey, Miles	2
	Zepheniah Shores	Shores, Zepheniah	1
	Peter Bicknell	Stewart, Archibald	1
2	Thomas Smith	Smith, Thomas	2
	Joseph Smith	Smith, Joseph	
	Joshua Smith [also 1 grist mill & ¾ sawmill]	Smith, Joshua	2
	Samuel Smith	Smith, Samuel	2
3	Joshua Smith Jr	Smith, Desire	2
	Joshua Smith Jr	Smith, Joshua Jr	
	Wm Saben	Saben, Wm	1
	John Shorey	Shorey, John	2
	Abel Shorey	Shorey, Abel	
	Abel Shorey 2d	Shorrey, Abel 2d	
	Keziah Shorey	Shorrey, Keziah	2
	Heirs of Jacob Shorey	Shorey, Jacob Heirs of	
	Ebenezer Short	Short, Ebenr	1
4	Comfort Simmons	Simmons, Comfort	
	Thomas Simmons Jr	Simmons, Thomas Jr	1
	Edward Simmons	Simmons, Edward	2
	Thomas Simmon	Simmon, Thomas	
5	John Smith 2d	Smith, John 2d	1
	Oliver Smith	Smith, Oliver	2
	William Sailesbury	Sailesbury, Wm	
	Ezekiel Smith	Smith, Ezekiel	2
	Aaron Smith	Smith, Aron	1
	Charles Maker	Sprague, Samll	1
	John Smith	Smith, John	
	Nathaniel Smith	Smith, Nathaniel	1
	Philip Short	Short, Philip	2
	Daniel Short	Short, Daniel	
	Nath Shaw & son	Shaw, Nathn	2
1	Peter Titus	Titus, Peter	1
	Daniel Taler	Taler, Danniel	
2	James Thurber	Thurber, James	2
	Daniel Thurber	Thurber, Daniel	2
	Wd Elezebath Thurber	Thurber, Elizibath Wd	1
	Nathl Thurber	Thurber, Nathl	
	Benjamin Thurber	Thurber, Benjn	2
	John Thurber	Thurber, John	
	Wm Thurber	Thurber, Wm	
	James Thurber 2d	Thurber, James 2d	
3	Comfort Titus	Titus, Comfort	3
4	Aaron Thrasher	Thrasher, Aaron	
1	Nathll Vial	Vial, Nathll	
	Benjamin Viall	Viall, Benjn	2
	Allen Viall	Viall, Ruth	2
	Allen Viall	Viall, Allen	
	Josiah Kent	Viall, Thomas Heirs of	
	Constant Vial	Viall, Constent	1
	Nathl Viall	Viall, Mary	

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Richard Walker	Walker, Richard	2 1/8
	Timothy Walker	Walker, Timothy	2 1/4
	Ira Winsor	Winsor, Ira	2
	James Allyn	Waldon, John	
	Mary Winsor	Winsor, Mary	2
	Ichabod Wade	Waid, Ichabod	2
	Thomas Willmarth	Willmarth, Thos	1
	John Walker	Walker, John	2
	Joseph Walker	Walker, Joseph	
	Samuel Wightman	Wightman, Saml	2
	Lemuel Wiatt	Wiatt, Lemuel	1
	John Wood	Wood, John	
	David Wood	Wood, David	1
	John Willmarth	Willmarth, John	
	Nehemiah Willmarth	Willmarth, Nehemiah	
	Seppe Willmarth	Willmarth, Seppi	
	Mary Willmarth	Willmarth, Betsey	
	Mary Willmarth	Willmarth, Rachel	
	Mary Willmarth	Willmarth, Nathl	
	Mary Willmarth	Willmarth, May	1
2	Joseph Willmarth	Willmarth, Joseph	2
	Joseph Wheaton	Wheaton, Joseph	2
	John Wattson	Wattson, John	1
	Jonathan Wood	Wood, Jonathan	1
	Lucas Wheaton	Wheaton, Lucas	2
	Aaron Wheeler Jr	Wheeler, Aaron Jr	2
	Oliver Wood	Wood, Oliver	1
	Philip Walker	Walker, Philip	1
	Jonathan Wheaton	Wheaton, Jonathan	2
	Lewis Wheaton	Wheaton, Lewis	2
	Cyrel Wheeler	Wheeler, Cyrel	1 1
	Oliver West	West, Oliver	
	Noah Whitaker	West, Joseph	1
	John Webber	2d Congregational Society in Rehoboth	
3	Joseph West	West, Joseph	1
	Nathaniel Wheaton	Wheaton, Nathaniel	2
	Lewis Walker	Walker, Lewis	1
	Ephraim Walker	Walker, Ephraim	3
	Moses Walker	Walker, Moses	2
	Richard Whitaker	Whitaker, Richard	2
	Peter Whitaker	Whitaker, Peter	2
	Samuel Woodward & son John	Woodward & son John	3
	Samuel Woodward Jr	Woodward, Samuel Jr	1
4	Joseph Waldon	Waldon, Joseph	2
	Jeremiah Wheeler	Whealor, Jeremiah	2
	Barnit Wheelor	Wheelor, Barnit	2
	Jesse Wheelor	Wheelor, Jesse	
	Shubael Wheelor	Wheelor, Shubael	1
	Benjamin West	West, Benjamin	1/2
	Amos West	West, Amos	2
	Henry West	West, Henry	1/2
	Richard Webber	Webber, Richard	2
5	Aaron Wheeler	Wheeler, Aaron	2
	Huldah Wheeler	Wheeler, Huldah	1

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
	Joseph Wheaton	Wheaton, Joseph	1
	Daniel Willmarth	Willmarth, Daniel	1
	Samuel Wheeler	Wheeler, Samuel	1
	William Wheeler	Wheeler, William	1

NON-RESIDENTS

Attleborough

3	Samuel Artherton	Artherton, Samuel	
4	Hazekiah Anthony	Anthony, Hazekiah	
1	Ezra Barrus	Barrus, Ezra	
5	Joseph Barrus	Barrus, Joseph	
3	James Carpenter	Carpenter, James	
	Noah Carpenter	Carpenter, Noah	
5	Phinehas Claflin	Claflin, Phinehas	
	Josiah Carpenter	Carpenter, Josiah	
1	Peter Fales	Fales, Peter	
3	William Freeman	Freeman, William	
	Ebenezer Hutchins	Hutchins, Ebenezer	
	Jacob Ide	Ide, Jacob	
	Ichabod Ide	Ide, Ichabod	
	Daniel Jilson	Jilson, Daniel	
5	Ephraim Perry	Perry, Ephraim	
	Isaac Perry	Perry, Isaac	
1	Samuel Robinson	Robinson, Samuel	
4	Abel Bullock	Richmon, Ezra	1
3	Joel Read	Read, Joel	
	Ebenezer Read	Read, Ebenezer	
	Levi Read	Read, Levi	
	Joel Robinson	Robinson, Joel	
	Joice Robinson	Robinson, Joice	
1	Samuel Slack	Slack, Samuel	
3	Vassell Sabin	Sabin, Vassell	
	John Sweeting	Sweeting, John	
5	Paul Sanford	Sanford, Paul	1
3	Richard Whitaker	Whitaker, Richard	
5	Mosis Willmarth	Willmarth, Mosis	
	Jonathan Willmarth	Willmarth, Jonathan	
	Elkanah Willmarth	Willmarth, Elkanah	
1	Oziel Wilkinson & others	Wilkinson, Oziel & others	
	John Bishop & others	Bishop, John & others	
	Barzillai Bowen	Bowen, Elisha & others	

Barnstable

1		Phiney, Edward	

Barrington

1	Asa Beckwell	Beckwill, Asa	
	Samuel Barns	Barns, Samuel	
	Thomas Carpenter	Carpenter, Thomas	
2	William Grant	Grant, William	

Barrington (continued)

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
3	Otis Guile	Guile, Otis	
1	Nathaniel Heath	Heath, Nathaniel	
	John Humphrey	Humphrey, John	
	Mary Horne	Horne, Mary	
	Mary Harding	Harding, Mary	
	Elkanah Humphrey	Humphrey, Elkanah	
	Joshua Kent	Kent, Joshua	
2	John Martin	Martin, John	
1	Joseph C. Moron	Moron, C. Joseph	
	Nathaniel Martin	Martin, Nathaniel	
	Ebenezer Peck	Peck, Ebenezer	
	Joel Peck	Peck, Joel	
	Nathaniel Smith	Smith, Samuel	
2	Solomon Townsend Jr	Townsend, Solomon Jr	
	Moses Tyler	Tyler, Moses	
1	Mathew Watson	Watson, Mathew	
	Boston		
3	Thomas Dana	Dana, Thomas	
	Bristol		
2	John Coomer	Coomer, John	
	Peter Church	Church, Peter	
	Heirs of Nathaniel Corry	Cory, Nathaniel, heirs of	
4	Nathaniel Fales	Fales, Nathaniel	
2	Heirs of Isaac Goreham	Goreham, Isaac, heirs of	
	Coventry		
3	Heirs of John Green	Green, John, heirs of	
	Cumberland		
1	Jeremiah Whipple Jr	Whipple, Jeremiah Jr.	
	Dighton		
4	William Paul	Paul, William	
2	Rufes Whitmarsh	Whitmarsh, Rufes	
	North Providence		
1	Charles Bowers	Bowers, Charles	
	David Hawkins	Hawkins, David	
3	Stephen Jankes	Jankes, Stephen	
	Heirs of Jacob Nash	Nash, Jacob, Heirs of	
1	James Mason	Mason, James	
	Jesse Salisberry	Salisberry, Jesse	

Norton

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
5	George Leonard	Leonard, George	

Providence

3	Gabrel & William Allen	Allin, Gaberal & Wm	
1	Ephram Bowen	Bowen, Ephraim	
		Burr, Ezekiel	1
	Stephen Peck	Brown, Ichabod	2
	Isaac Bowen	Bowen, Isaac	
2	Henry Bowen	Bowen, Henry	
3	Daniel Bucklin	Bucklin, Daniel	
	Zechariah Carpenter	Carpenter, Zechariah	
4	Edward Mason	Mason, Edward	
1	Jesse & John Sabin	Sabin, Jesse & John	
3	Amos Whitaker	Whitaker, Amos	

Smithfield

1	Simeon Brown	Brown, Simeon	
	Jeremiah Bucklin	Bucklin, Jeremiah	
2	Richard Harris	Harris, Richard	

Summerset

4	David Anthony	Anthony, David	
1	John Brown	Brown, John	

Swansey

2	Josiah Barney	Barney, Josiah	
4	Benjamin Buffington	Buffington, Benjamin	
	John Chace	Chace, John	
	Enoch Chace	Chace, Enoch	
	Daniel Fobes	Chace, Paul	1
	Nehemiah Cole	Cole, Nehemiah	
2	Lemuel Franklin	Franklin, Lemuel	
	Shubael Franklin	Franklin, Shubael	
4	Samuel Gardner	Gardner	
	Heirs Peleg Gardner	Gardner, Peleg, Heirs of	
	Job Horton	Horton, Job	1
	John Hale	Hale, John	
	Heirs of John Hall 2d	Hale, John, Heirs of	
	Asa Kingsley	Kingsley, Asa	
	Amos Kingsley	Kingsley, Amos	
	Benjamin Kingsley	Kingsley, Benjn	
2	Job Luther	Luther, Job	
4	Nathl Luis	Luis, Nathl	
	Upom Luther	Luther, Upn	
	Theophales Luther	Luther, Theophales	
	Stephen Lee	Lee, Stephen	
2	Benjamin Martin	Martin, Benjn	
	Allexander Mason	Mason, Allexander	

Swansey (continued)

List No.	Names of Occupants or Possessors	Names of Reputed Owners	Dwelling House
4	Joseph Mason	Mason, Joseph	
	Heirs of Daniel	Martin, Daniel, Heirs of	
	Noble Mason	Mason, Noble	
	Edward Mason	Mason, Edward	
	Benjamin Martin	Martin, Benjamin	
	Isaac Mason	Mason, Isaac	
	Joseph Mason	Mason, Joseph	
	Job & John Martin	Martin, John	
	Wid° Mary Mason	Mason, Mary Wid°	
	Joseph Martin	Martin, Joseph	
	Christopher Mason	Mason, Christopher	
	Charles Mason	Mason, Charles	
	Allexander Mason	Mason, Allexander	
	Jacob Ormsbey	Ormsbey, Jacob	
2	Benjamin Saunders	Saunders, Benjamin	
4	James Sisson	Sisson, James	
	Peleg Slade	Slade, Peleg	
	Aron Wood	Wood, Aron	
	Jonathan Wood	Wood, Jonathan	
	Seth Wood	Wood, Seth	
	Taunton		
5	Daniel Burt	Burt, Daniel	
	Abel Burt	Burt, Abel	
	Abner Lincoln	Lincoln, Abner	
	Warren		
2	William Barton	Barton, William	
4	James Bowen	Bowen, James	
	Benjamin Bosworth	Bosworth, Benjamin	
	Smith Bowen	Bowen, Smith	
	Benjamin Barton	Barton, Benjamin	
	James Maxwell	Maxwell, James	
	Joshua Ormsbee	Ormsbey, Joshua	
2	Joseph Whitmarsh	Whitmarsh, Joseph	
	Winchinton		
1	Oliver Bucklin	Bucklin, Oliver	

Rehoboth April y° 15: 1799

David Perry Jr
Barrak Bullock
Elihu Carpenter
Frederick Drown
Caleb Abell
} Assistant Assessors

Ephraim Starkweather Pr[l]. Assessor

List No.	Dwelling Houses & Out Houses of a Value not exceeding One Hundred Dollars	Lands exempted		Lands included		
		Acres	Perches	Acres	Perches	Sq. Ft.
1	227			9266	144	208
2	158	473	120	6036	85	
3	171	60		7949	20	
4	115	209		6461	140	
5	210	199		11005		
	881	941	120	40719	69	208

138 Barns Mills etc. in addition to Dwelling Houses

Elihu Carpenter
Caleb Abell
David Perry Jr
Frederick Drown
Berak Bullock
} Assistant Assessors

Ephraim Starkweather Pr[1]. Assessor

[Original *Mass. Tax List*, 1 Oct. 1798, vol. XI, 6th Division, No. 2, pp. 194–277—From the original ledger in the possession of the *New England Historic Genealogical Society*.]

Hon. Ephraim Starkweather*, the principal Rehoboth assessor for this Federal Tax of 1798, was an important man in Rehoboth in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. The son of John Starkweather, Jr., who is said to have married ——— Merrick and to have removed from Ipswich, Mass., to Stonington, Conn., in 1705, was born in Stonington 1 Sept. 1733 and died in the village of Pawtucket, Rehoboth, 10 June 1809 in his 76th year. Of Stonington, he married first (marriage intentions at Rehoboth 2 Sept. 1758), Sarah Carpenter of Rehoboth, widow of Comfort Carpenter of Attleborough and daughter of Capt. Jonathan Lawrence. She died 20 June 1795 at the age of 61. He married, secondly, at Walpole, Mass., 15 Dec. 1796 (Rev. George Merry, officiating), Rebecca Gray, of Walpole, who died 18 Sept. 1836, aged 87 years.

Through the generous assistance of an elder sister Eunice, the wife of Abraham Kirby, of Woodbury, Conn., he attended New Haven College (Yale) where he graduated in the class of 1755. He studied law and was admitted to practice in Litchfield, Conn. After a few years he gave up the practice of law and went into the export business.

He was living in Attleborough in 1759 and in that year was taxed in the Rehoboth first district for £5 on real estate in that town. He is said to have moved to Providence, Rhode Island, in 1762, where he engaged in the export of furs, potash, and pearl ash to England and

* This account of Ephraim Starkweather is compiled from Dexter, *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*, vol. II, pp. 380–381; Benedict, *Reminiscences of Pawtucket*; Grieve, *Illustrated History of Pawtucket, Central Falls & Vicinity* (1897); and original records of Rehoboth, Seekonk, and Pawtucket, Mass.

Holland. In 1769 he was still living in Attleborough and in that year was taxed £4 in the first Rehoboth district "for yr Brick Hous at Petucket". This brick house, in which he lived until his death, was standing in 1868 at the present junction of Broadway and Walcott Street*.

In 1770 he purchased from Ebenezer Storer, Samuel Abbott, and William Bowes, merchants of Boston, a potash establishment on the east bank of the Blackstone River at Pawtucket, town of Rehoboth, in the vicinity of the later Dexter yarn mill. For the greater convenience in collecting furs and the distribution of European products sent him by his factors, Starkweather built a warehouse and opened a store in his brick house.

In 1774 he purchased 18 acres easterly of his original potash property, including land at the foot of the present Broadway and Walcott Street, extending to the river on one side and northeasterly to the Dolly Sabin Tavern embracing the territory through which Cottage Street now runs. This land was originally a part of the Elijah Bucklin farm.

About the year 1779 he took his elder son Oliver into partnership under the firm name of "Ephraim Starkweather & Son". The firm did a large export business, principally with London and Amsterdam. The business papers and correspondence of this firm, still extant, show large profits in the business until the political disturbances in Europe towards the end of the century brought ruin to correspondents abroad. One London firm owed Ephraim Starkweather & Son £5000 which was never paid. In spite of such disasters, Mr. Starkweather was able to retire from business with a considerable fortune.

Besides being a devout member of the Rehoboth Congregational Church, he was a Justice of the Peace for many years and took an active interest in public affairs. In 1773, as chairman of a Rehoboth Committee of Correspondence, he wrote a letter of instructions to Capt. Joseph Barney, the town's representative in the General Court. This letter, printed in Bliss, *History of Rehoboth* (1836), pages 143–145, is a striking example of the spirit of independence in the town at that time. He served as a representative from Rehoboth in 1775 and 1778; senator in 1781, 1782, and 1783; and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1779 and 1780.

Oliver Starkweather, the eldest and only surviving son of Ephraim Starkweather, was born in 1759 and married at Rehoboth, 30 Dec. 1784 (Elisha May, Esq., officiating), Miriam Clay of Rehoboth, daughter of Capt. James Clay. Four children were born at Rehoboth. He inherited his father's estate and became a leading man of Seekonk and Pawtucket, Mass. He was representative from Seekonk in 1812, 1813, 1814, 1816, 1817, and 1818; senator in 1815, 1821, 1822, and 1823; and the first moderator for the new town of Pawtucket, Mass., in 1828.

* An early painting of Walcott Street, Pawtucket, Mass., hangs in the Pawtucket Business Men's Association. This painting is reproduced in Field, *Rhode Island and Providence Plantations*, vol. III, page 67.

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